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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

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We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

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Annual Report of Senator Edward J. Gay, President of the American Sugar Cane League, Delivered at the Annual Meeting, September 28, 1939

The past twelve months have been a period of tense anxiety for everyone connected with the Louisiana sugar industry. The Sugar Division of the Department of Agriculture issued a ruling on September 27, 1938, that bore heavily on our industry and had the effect on a large percentage of our farms that no cane planted after October 1st of that year could come under the sugar program. This startling information created a near panic, for many growers had not even started the planting of their crop and it is an established custom, in some sections of the sugar bowl, that planting begins with the advent of the labor which arrives in time for the grinding campaign. No amount of persuasion and presentation of facts could alter this decision and consequently much of the cane of the 1939 crop was planted hurriedly and in an unsatisfactory manner, in order to get some cane in the ground before the dead line.

Accompanying this extraordinary ruling came the decision, after the crop was in many cases planted, that the proportionate shares of sugar cane for any farm in the mainland sugar cane area would be calculated by taking 75% of the 1938 proportionate share and should not exceed 60% of the crop land which was suitable for the production of sugar cane during 1938. This ruling was followed in February 1939 by another even more drastic and which meant that 25% of the crop on a wide area of our sugar district, which at the time the order was issued was up to a full stand, must be plowed out and destroyed. One would think that, after the disastrous results of killing the little pigs, such an edict would not have been issued, but thousands of acres of a crop, in which seed cane alone cost $10.00 an acre and the planting approximately $7.00 per acre and perhaps one or two cultivations had already been given to the growing crop, was destroyed by the plow under compulsion from Washington, in order to get better trade relations with some of our neighboring countries who likewise produce sugar cane.

These rulings, coming so close together and at such inopportune moments, produced in Louisiana, among cane growers, a feeling of panic and yet they realized that, under the power granted to the Secretary of Agriculture under the Sugar Bill of September 1, 1937, there was little they could do except to comply with what they considered the injustice of those in authority in Washington. Nature has done its part in reducing the tonnage of cane and the subsequent yield of sugar from this cane without the interpretation of man-made laws and so at a time when the world needs sugar, Louisiana has had to bear an unjust burden through the destruction of thousands of dollars worth of property which was growing in our fertile soil. Congress, without giving the matter due consideration, has postponed all relieving action until 1940 and now the European war has arisen to change, perhaps, the entire destiny of our industry. Notwithstanding the situation as it exists today, the Secretary of Agriculture has issued another bulletin, under date of September 1st, 1939, wherein he urges American farmers to proceed with their production plans as if the outbreak in Europe had not ocucrred.

American farmers, like all good citizens, abhor war and pray for speedy peace, but American farmers feel that they are entitled to just compensation for their product without so much sympathy for the neighboring nations who produce the same product in competition with American laborers. It is to be hoped that, with the reassembling of the Congress, speedy action will be taken to not only assure consumers of having a supply but to assure the American sugar producer of an opportunity to place more of his land in cultivation on a profitable basis.

At the outset of my second term it became known that the Government would set the wages to be paid for field workers on the 1938 cane crop at $1.20 per day for men and $1.00 per day for women, retroactive to the beginning of the year 1938. This of course met with general compliance, and on October 15th the Government set the wage rates for cutting, topping and stripping cane of the 1938-39 crop at $1.50 per 9 hour day for male workers and $1.20 per 9 hour day for female workers and

THE
SUGAR BULLETIN
407 Carondelet St., New Orleans

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The Louisiana Sugar Planters' Assn.
The American Cane Growers' Assn.
The Producers & Mfrs. Protective Assn.
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The officers of the American Sugar Cane League, and the members of the Executive Committee, elected at the Annual Meeting held September 28th, 1939, to serve during the ensuing year, are those whose names appear in the masthead at the top of this column.

for cutting, stripping and topping cane on a tonnage basis not less than 75c per ton, which had to be observed under the law, and of course was observed.

In November 1938 a very important event occurred. The 6th Congress of the International Society of Sugar Cane Technologists was held in Louisiana. They met here in response to an invitation to them at their previous Congress in Australia in 1935. This invitation was extended by Mr. W. G. Taggart in behalf of the Louisiana Experimental Station and by Dr. E. W. Brandes in behalf of the State of Louisiana and the American Sugar Cane League. The meeting was attended by over 300 sugar technologists from all over the world. I am glad to say that they voted the Congress held here to be the largest, most successful and most enjoyable of any they had ever attended.

Early in November 1938 the League launched a Publicity Campaign, in charge of a committee known as the Publicity Committee, with Mr. Charles Farwell as Chairman. The name of this Committee has since been changed to "Educational Committee." The work done by this Committee was far-reaching and is deserving of far more comment than it is possible to give it in a report of this kind.

At the beginning of the year 1939 Secretary Wallace announced the mainland cane sugar quota at 429,553 tons. This was subsequently changed to 424,727 tons. A little later the Secretary announced that he intended to make allocations to individual factories for the 1939 crop and he called a hearing at Mobile on this subject for February 8th. The allocations of the Government made at this Hearing were opposed by a Committee of the American Sugar Cane League and counter proposals offered, but in the end the Government adhered to its original schedule of determinations with a few immaterial adjustments. As in all else, so far as Federal jurisdiction is concerned, we were up against the opinions of officials—not elected but employed—and in all such encounters we have been at a disadvantage. The advent of war has brought about an abrogation of the factory allotments by President Roosevelt.

In March 1939 some result was evident as an effect of the efforts made to impress Congress with the injustice of the treatment being accorded to Louisiana by the Sugar Section, and Senator Ellender of Louisiana succeeded in securing the passage by the U. S. Senate of a bill introduced by him which among other provisions highly important to Louisiana, contained a clause that the proportionate share for each farm shall not be less than the 1938 share for such farm. This Bill after passing the Senate went to the House Committee on Agriculture where it still lies. It is a nucleus around which further legislation may be constructed and it has the advantage of having already gone through the Senate.

After the 1938-39 grinding the Agricultural Administration fixed the price of par cane, under the terms of the Sugar Act of 1937, at $2.589 per ton, based on an average price for 96° raw sugar of 2.819474c per pound throughout the weeks from October 13th, 1938 to February 13th, 1939. This figure of 2.819474 is the lowest shown on an official schedule that I have before me, and which extends back as far as 1908, except in the season of 1934-35 when it was almost identically the same, being 2.81825. So far as production is concerned, Louisiana produced more sugar in 1938 than at any previous time in the history of our industry, a total of 488,631 tons, raw value.

All our Committees have been very active. Our Marketing Survey Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. Langdon Laws has studied our marketing problems and made an interesting report which was published in the *Sugar Bulletin* of August 15th. Our Legislative Committee, under the leadership of Chairman W. F. Giles, has, because of the responsibilities resting on it in these troublous legislative times, been one of the busiest of all our committees, and has done a hard task faithfully and well. Our Membership Committee under its able Chairman Mr. Stephen C. Munson needs no

ecomiums from me. The great gain in membership the League has made speaks for itself. Mr. Wallace Kemper, Chairman of our Freight Rate Committee, working with our Traffic Counsel Mr. S. R. Barnett, has defended our rate structure at every needed point, and attacked in cases where it was necessary to attack. Our Finance Committee headed by Mr. R. H. Chadwick tells the story of its own fine work in our annual audit of which we have copies here. Our Industrial and our Contact Committees, headed by Mr. J. J. Munson and Mr. Elliott Jones respectively, have found their work proceeding along somewhat similar lines and all of it has been well done. Our Molasses Committee, headed by Mr. E. A. Rainold, and out Raw Sugar Committee, headed by Mr. S. C. Munson, have also had companion problems to solve and both have contributed ably to the welfare of our industry. As for the Educational Committee, of which the Chairman is Mr. Charles Farwell, it will be hard to describe its work otherwise than by calling it epoch making. It is selling Louisiana to the world in a competent, intelligent way.

We have demonstrated to the sugar world our ability to cooperate and to act in union with each other and by this very fact, we have also demonstrated to ourselves how important and how sensible it is to work together and to submerge our individualities into the composite group known as the Louisiana sugar industry. In keeping with this thought, my message to the members of the American Sugar Cane League as I make my valedictory as President is to emphasize as strongly as I can what has been accomplished and to urge that by supporting the American Sugar Cane League more than ever, we can realize in the future that high place in the economic structure of the Nation to which we have so well demonstrated we are entitled.

I sometimes hear it said that some of the members of the League, especially some of the cane grower members, want to know what they have ever got for the one cent a ton they contribute annually as their dues to the organization. In order to be prepared either to answer that question in a manner satisfactory to them, or to admit that they had ground for complaint, I have had recourse to the bound files of the Sugar Bulletin which is a sort of reference book or encyclopaedia of everything that has occurred in the League's history since it was organized in September 1922. It was my purpose to jot down a memorandum about everything that the League has accomplished during that time, and make, opposite each item, some rough estimate of its effects on the Louisiana sugar industry in dollars and cents. However, I found, before I had finished the first two volumes, that it was too much of an undertaking. The League's record fairly bristles with successful accomplishments, some large, some small; some covering reductions in freight rates, some relating to carloading, some relating to cane borer control, some relating to needed experiments in agriculture or mechanics, some relating to the fight against cane diseases, expecially the fight against mosaic in which the League was instrumental in having new varieties of cane brought to Louisiana, some relating to the erection of laboratories, and some, the most numerous of all, relating to the tariff on sugar, in which, until the present system of Government control eliminated the tariff as a factor, the League was very successful in most of its contentions. The dues of the League are 1c a ton on cane and the amount collected since the League was formed 17 years ago up to now and including 1938 has totalled $411,199.86. No one who will scan the record of accomplishment in those 17 years can fail to come to the conclusion after any sort of rough figuring that he may attempt, that the League has, in that period saved the Louisiana sugar industry directly, in one way or another, a minimum of five million dollars and possibly anywhere up to twenty million dollars. It may even run far over that if we attempt to evaluate the successful introduction and distribution of the new varieties of cane, which the Government would probably never have contributed to any scattered and unorganized industry.

The last two years have found us faced with a different sort of problem, so far as legislation is concerned. It has been not so much a problem of convincing Congressmen and Senators of the righteousness of our cause, as it used to be, but it has been a problem of getting paid officials to give us an even break under the law in the face of a rather unfriendly attitude towards us by their superior officers. We are bound to recognize that that is a much more difficult problem. It is also a new and unfamiliar problem. If we are being less successful lately, in a general way in getting relief in Washington, it is not because the matter is being either neglected or handled unskilfully. It is because the problem is infinitely more difficult.

We shall be able before long to go back to familar ground when it comes to presenting our case to members of Congress and Senators and asking them to give us a right and fair sort of a law in 1940 and I predict here and now that we will be successful.

Another thing I want to say is this. The American Sugar Cane League started 17 years ago with 91 members. At the end of its first year it had 502 members. Today it has 10,535 members. I do not believe that this League would have grown to such remarkable membership figures if it had not done a very large amount of good for our industry. I believe, and I will take advantage of this last opportunity I have to address you as your President to say, that if your attitude will be that the League has accomplished an immense amount of good; if your attitude will be that the volume of its membership is nothing short of remarkable; if your attitude will be that the man who thinks any other way about it just doesn't know what he is talking about you will help the League a great deal more than if you seem to half way agree with the pessimists. If you tell a man the vast majority of our growers belong to the American Sugar Cane League he will want to belong too. If you tell him that not nearly as many people belong to the American Sugar Cane League as ought to belong to it he feels that he has plenty of company in staying out, and he stays out. That is one of the simplest principles of psychology and I urge our membership to adopt the attitude of an optimist and not decry or minimize the work that has been done by this organization.

Our Washington office, so ably conducted by Clarence J. Bourg, has been ever active in looking after the affairs of the Louisiana sugar industry. He is fortunate in having the entree' to the offices of our Congressmen and Senators from Louisiana and from other states. He has been ever attentive to all of the affairs which concern sugar in the various departments in Washington, particularly the Sugar Division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and his services have grown in value from the vast experience which he has had and the diplomacy which he has exercised in always being alert to the problems which confront the sugar industry.

I now think it is time, in the course of this address to express a special word to one who has been a loyal member of our fraternity for nigh on to 50 years; one who has dedicated the best years of his life to the upbuilding of an industry which has had so many ups and downs. I refer to the loyalty and devoted services of our 5th Vice-President and General Manager, Reginald Dykers, who has seen fit to tender his resignation and whose services have been so appreciated by the American Sugar Cane League that he has been placed on the retirement roll with the title of Manager Emeritus to serve with us in that status during the remainder of his life.

In closing permit me to tell you that it has been a real pleasure to serve as President of the American Sugar Cane League for the past two years. We have had many problems to face and I feel that I must commend you on the cooperative spirit with which you have helped to solve those problems. It is an unwritten law that no man connected with our industry should be so highly honored for a longer period of time than two terms as President and I gracefully retire with deep appreciation to those who have so loyally supported my administration and I wish for my successor the same consideration which you have shown to me.

Release of Sugarcane Varieties C. P. 29/103 and C. P. 29/120

In accordance with established procedure, the three cooperating agencies which are working together in the development of improved sugarcane varieties for Louisiana, viz., the Division of Sugar Plant Investigations of the Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, the Louisiana State Agricultural Experiment Station, and the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A., Inc., have jointly approved the release of C. P. 29/103 and C. P. 29/120 for commercial planting in the fall of 1939.

Results of tests over a period of several years indicate that these varieties are approximately on a par with Co. 281 in yield of sugar per ton of cane, therefore they cannot compete with either C. P. 28/19 or C. P. 29/320 for early milling purposes. They have both proved superior to Co. 290 in indicated yield of sugar per ton of cane but on the whole definitely inferior to Co. 290 in yields of cane and sugar per acre.

C. P. 29/103 is somewhat larger than C. P. 29/116 in stalk diameter, can be stripped easily, and is the more attractive of the two varieties from a field standpoint. It is susceptible to red rot, moderately susceptible to root rot, and has shown so far, only occasional cases of mosaic. C. P. 29/120 compares favorably with C. P. 28/19 in diameter of stalk, but due to the tightly adhering leaf sheath presents rather important stripping difficulties. It is moderately susceptible to red rot, and resistant to root rot. Mosaic has been rarely observed in C. P. 29/120 and in this variety as well as in C. P. 29/103 the disease apparently does not spread very rapidly.

Justification for release of C. P. 29/120 and C. P. 29/103 is that they will fill a need in localities where a moderately high-yielding mid-season variety somewhat better than Co. 290 in maturing qualities is required and as a provision against possible further disease deterioration of commercial varieties which at present levels of productiveness need not be extensively replaced.

E. W. Brandes,
Principal Pathologist in Charge,
Division of Sugar Plant Investigations,
U. S. Department of Agriculture.
C. T. Dowell,
Director of Experiment Stations,
State of Louisiana.
E. J. Gay,
President, American Sugar Cane League.

The American Sugar Cane League, 407 Carondelet St., New Orleans, will receive applications for the above mentioned canes up to 5 P. M. Oct. 11th, 1939. Each application must be accompanied by remittance at the rate of $6.35 per ton or else it will not be considered. Of this $6.35, the sum of $5.35 per ton will go to the grower of the cane for the cane itself and for cutting and loading it. The remaining $1.00 will go to the American Sugar Cane League as a distribution fee. If applications are received in excess of the supply of cane available they will be prorated downward. Applications for 5 tons, or less, however, will not be prorated downward if the prorating of larger applications will serve the purpose.

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Variety Tests of Sugarcanes in Louisiana During 1938

By George Arceneaux, Agronomist, R. T. Gibbens, Jr. Assistant Agronomist, and C. C. Krumbhaar, Agent, Division of Sugar Plant Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Introduction

The scope and principal features of sugarcane variety tests conducted by the U. S. Department of Agriculture have been described in previous publications (2)(3). Initial tests at the Houma Station are followed by increasingly extensive plantation trials of selected seedlings on the principal soil types at eleven test stations in the Louisiana sugarcane district. This report summarizes the results obtained in such tests during 1938.

Experimental Methods

Plots of either 1/40 or 1/80 acre were used in the principal experiments and were replicated as indicated in the various tables. Field weights were obtained by the use of the weighing device described by Stokes and Gibbens (7). Yields of sugar per ton of cane shown throughout this report are based on analyses of juice from samples of sugarcane taken from individual plots of each test at time of harvest, and were calculated according to the method described by Arceneaux, Krumbhaar and Bisland (2). The following milling factors are assumed for Co. 281 and varieties of similar milling qualities. Normal juice extraction = 76 percent; factors to reduce values of laboratory-mill juice analyses to the basis of completed milling = Brix, 0.985, percent sucrose, 0.970; boiling house efficiency number = 100 percent; Winter Carp formula. In the case of varieties differing significantly from Co. 281 in milling qualities, sugar yield values calculated as per above were adjusted in accordance with varietal correction factors given in a previous report (3).

Fisher's analysis of variance method (5) was employed in all cases and the results are expressed in terms of differences corresponding to the two commonly cited levels of statistical significance, namely, P. = .05 and .01. On the basis of chance alone a difference corresponding to a probability of .05 may be expected 5 times and one corresponding to a probability of .01 only once in 100 trials.

Seasonal Conditions[1]

Temperatures during October and the first half of November, 1937, were near, although slightly below, normal. The last half of November was marked by abnormally cold weather with freezes on November 20, 21, and 22 which interrupted the growth of summer- and fall-plant cane at a stage much earlier than normal. The last killing freeze in the spring of 1938 occurred on February 1st, but temperatures throughout February and during much of March were prevailingly cool. Freezing temperatures ranging from 24° F. to 28° F. were repeatedly recorded over most of the sugarcane district during the period from November 25 to November 30, 1938, and resulted in extensive damage to standing cane but it was found possible to complete the harvest of all experiments covered by this report before serious deterioration had occurred.

Table 1 gives the rainfall recorded at representative localities in the Louisiana sugarcane district during 1938. Most of the data shown were obtained from plantation records of the various variety test cooperators whose assistance in securing this information is gratefully acknowledged. As will be noted, rainfall deficiencies as based on normal for Houma ranged from 2.65 inches on Albania to 20.71 inches on Alma. Several of the localities, notably, Alma Plantation and Roland Farm (rainfall data for latter not available) suffered severe drought during May, June and early July, but at Houma, Oaklawn, Albania and Raceland rainfall during the growing season closely approached normal.

Tests on Important Soil Groups

The soils of the Louisiana sugarcane district may be divided into 3 main groups as regards their agricultural utilization: (1) Comparatively light and well drained soils characterized by the very fine sandy phase of the Yazoo series and comprising by far the greater part of the agricultural area of the district. (2) Heavy clays, usually poorly drained, of which Sharkey Heavy Clay soil is typical. (3) Reclaimed muck soils.

Results of variety tests discussed in this report are assembled in accordance with the above outlined classification of soils. In interpreting the results of individual tests, it will be necessary, however, to recognize the existence of important differences within the soil groups as above classified, especially in the case of the light soils which present a rather wide variety of environmental conditions. It should be realized on the other hand that significantly different varietal yield trends at different localities in any one year are frequently due to more or less accidental

[1]The authors are indebted to E. V. Abbott, Associate Pathologist, Division of Sugar Plant Investigations, for excerpts used from his unpublished detailed report on weather conditions during 1937.

TABLE 1. Amount and distribution of rainfall at 7 sugarcane test fields in Louisiana during 1938.

Station	January		February		March		April		May		June		July	
	Days	Inches	Days	Inches	Days	Inches	Days	Inches	Days	Inches	Days	Inches	Days	Inches
Albania	3	4.90	3	3.26	2	1.08	4	4.69	4	3.23	8	6.54	14	12.04
Alma	6	4.23	4	4.44	3	2.30	5	5.10	0	.00	6	3.39	7	5.45
Clovelly	8	3.70	4	1.50	3	.92	4	2.41	8	6.42	7	6.40	11	7.45
Greenwood	5	3.80	3	4.60	5	3.35	4	3.68	4	3.50	3	3.85	6	7.65
Oaklawn	6	3.30	2	3.00	2	.90	3	3.50	5	4.05	5	5.35	9	9.20
Raceland	6	4.25	2	2.70	2	.65	5	4.87	7	4.18	11	5.70	13	6.41
Houma	10	5.39	3	2.66	5	.99	6	4.34	8	6.55	12	4.50	18	8.50
Normal for Houma[1]	----	4.02	----	4.37	----	3.70	----	3.89	----	3.83	----	6.05	----	8.56

Station	August		September		October		November		December		Total	
	Days	Inches	Days	Inches	Days	Inches	Days	Inches	Days	Inches	Days	Inches
Albania	6	7.42	8	4.63	1	.40	2	4.15	4	4.93	59	57.27
Alma	5	5.20	4	2.30	1	1.00	3	2.40	5	3.40	49	39.21
Clovelly	6	3.36	5	2.50	2	1.10	3	4.00	3	7.17	64	46.93
Greenwood	6	3.05	4	2.75	4	2.72	3	1.90	2	1.20	49	42.05
Oaklawn	6	5.85	8	5.10	3	1.10	3	1.85	3	3.50	55	46.70
Raceland	11	4.48	9	4.86	2	1.50	3	2.60	4	4.05	75	46.25
Houma	16	4.23	9	7.96	5	1.29	3	2.36	5	4.93	100	53.70
Normal for Houma[1]	----	7.21	----	5.65	----	4.07	----	3.76	----	4.81	----	59.92

[1] Average precipitation during the period 1888-1920, inclusive (9) Italic numbers in parenthesis refer to literature cited page ---.

differences in environmental conditions by which individual varieties are affected differently.

Tests on Light Soil

Tables 2, 3 and 4 summarize the results of plant cane and stubble tests with the most important varieties now in cultivation. As is quite generally recognized, this group includes varieties falling into three distinct classes as regards the purposes which they serve, hence the yield data must be interpreted in the light of specific advantages or limitations of varieties of the different classes.

Co. 281, according to Lauritzen, Fort and Balche, (6) is the only variety possessing entirely satisfactory windrowing qualities now available for general culture, and this important advantage is no doubt the principal, if not the only reason, for the continued cultivation of the variety. It is of interest, however, to determine how much sacrifice in yields is involved in the cultivation of Co. 281 in preference to some other variety lacking this important characteristic. In the average of plant cane, first and second stubble tests, C. P. 29/320, a variety with more or less similar growth habits, handling qualities and soil requirements yielded at an annual rate of approximately 1700 pounds of sugar per acre more than Co. 281. Thus, in the aggregate of the three crops which are ordinarily obtained from one planting, the difference would amount to more than 2-1/2 tons of sugar per acre. In the average of tests west of the Atchafalaya River (Oaklawn, Albania, L. Landry and Roland Farm), Co. 281 showed an average of more than 2000 pounds of sugar per acre below the local standard variety, Co. 290. Disappointing results frequently obtained with Co. 281 in that section are illustrated by yields of 3.34 and 4.74 tons per acre obtained in second stubble tests at Erath and Lafayette, respectively. (Table 4).

C. P. 28/11, C. P. 28/19 and C. P. 29/320 are the varieties of this group ordinarily planted for early milling. Confirming results obtained in previous tests, C. P. 28/19 gave rather consistently higher yields of sugar per ton of cane than obtained from either C. P. 29/320 or C. P. 28/11. The average advantage of C. P. 28/19 over C. P. 29/320 in this report ranged from 11.9 pounds in first stubble tests to 25.8 pounds in plant cane tests. In the 27 individual experiments, including plant cane, first and second stubble, C. P. 28/19 was significantly higher than C. P. 29/320 in 20 cases while in one case, the yield from C. P. 29/320 was significantly higher than that from C. P. 28/19. Differences observed in the six other tests were too small to be regarded as significant.

The available sugar content of C. P. 28/11 was significantly below that of C. P. 28/19 in 24 out of 27 trials and significantly below that of C. P. 29/320, 12 times in the same tests. In 4 instances, it was significantly higher than that of C. P. 29/320 but in no case was it significantly higher than that of C. P. 28/19. These comparisons and especially the relatively poor showing made by C. P. 28/11 in tests on Rosewood and Alma Plantations under the existing adverse ripening conditions confirm the already well established view that C. P. 28/19 is the most satisfactory and C. P. 28/11 the least satisfactory variety of the three with respect to maturing qualities as measured by available sugar content during the period of harvest.

C. P. 28/11 practically equaled C. P. 28/19 in yield of sugar per acre in the average of plant cane, first and second stubble tests. On the other hand, C. P. 29/320 in the aggregate of the three crops surpassed C. P. 28/19 by more than 1700 pounds of sugar per acre—an annual average difference of nearly 600 pounds. In agreement with results observed during the previous years, C. P. 28/19 usually equaled or slightly surpassed C. P. 29/320 in plant cane tests but gave rather consistently inferior yields in stubble crops. Inferior stubbling qualities of C. P. 28/19 were especially marked in parishes west of the Atchafalaya River and in extreme cases reached disastrous proportions as indicated by the yield of 4.64 tons of cane per acre in the second stubble test on Roland Farm (table 4).

C. P. 29/116 gave, in general, yields of cane per acre approximating those from Co. 290, but in each of 26 trials was below Co. 290 in yield of sugar per ton of cane, with average differences of 22.6 pounds in plant cane tests, 17.3 pounds in first stubble tests and 16.5 pounds in second stubble tests. In four individual experiments, C. P. 29/116 significantly excelled Co. 290 in yield of cane per acre but even in such cases, yields of sugar per acre from C. P. 29/116 were on the whole below those from Co. 290 owing to the inferior quality of the cane.

Tests on Heavy Clay Soils

Within recent years Co. 290 has been extensively substituted for C. P. 807 on the low lying "black lands" typified by Sharkey Heavy Clay Soil. This change was fully justified at the time of the release of Co. 290 for commercial culture in 1933 and yield differences in favor of Co. 290 since then have become progressively greater from year to year due apparently to increasingly severe red-rot damage to C. P. 807, as revealed in studies by Abbott (1). The distinct inferiority of C. P. 807 to Co. 290 in

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TABLE 2. Results of Plant Cane Variety Tests on Light Soils in Louisiana during 1938. Harvested November 18th to December 14th, inclusive.

Variety	Houma[2] Station	Greenwood[1] Thibodaux	Godchaux[1] Raceland	Oaklawn[1] Franklin	S. L. I.[4] Lafayette	Albania[1] Jeanerette	L. J. Landry[3] New Iberia	Alma[1] Lakeland	Rosewood[3] Hamburg	Average of 9 Stations
Average Yield of Cane Per Acre (Tons)										
Co. 281	28.52	29.60	26.98	24.30	18.80	24.26	28.08	24.04	20.54	25.01
Co. 290	41.36	41.08	39.24	36.64	28.90	36.98	36.92	48.00	33.14	38.03
C. P. 28/11	25.81	29.10	21.26	23.36	20.26	23.68	26.44	32.16	24.54	25.18
C. P. 28/19	29.20	27.28	27.84	23.52	18.94	25.22	27.20	28.66	20.86	25.41
C. P. 29/116	40.86	45.62	42.22	32.54	31.04	35.64	41.80	51.08	34.86	39.52
C. P. 29/320	31.32	30.70	27.64	23.98	21.34	26.34	28.52	34.96	27.26	28.01
Difference[6]										
For P. = .05	1.53	2.05	2.41	1.94	3.83	1.65	2.18	2.01	2.66	-----
For P. = .01	2.07	2.74	3.22	2.59	5.35	2.20	2.97	2.69	3.63	-----
Average Indicated Yield of 96° Sugar Per Ton of Cane (Pounds)										
Co. 281	202.3	169.0	165.7	193.3	199.2	213.4	204.6	162.9	190.2	188.5[5]
Co. 290	179.5	155.4	173.4	178.0	195.8	198.5	161.2	150.9	176.8	172.9[5]
C. P. 28/11	209.5	178.7	195.8	203.7	196.1	225.7	187.1	149.1	176.3	189.4[5]
C. P. 28/19	236.9	204.0	188.0	227.7	224.5	241.4	223.2	198.2	219.9	217.6[5]
C. P. 29/116	178.6	133.0	146.2	175.3	146.6	179.8	137.0	122.7	151.2	150.3[5]
C. P. 29/320	207.3	168.8	173.3	202.6	197.8	219.9	204.4	168.6	193.6	191.8[5]
Difference[6]										
For P. = .05	7.94	7.08	9.37	6.66	10.95	8.30	7.95	6.54	9.12	-----
For P. = .01	10.70	9.46	12.51	8.90	15.27	11.09	10.84	8.74	12.43	-----
Average Indicated Yield of 96° Sugar Per Acre (Pounds)										
Co. 281	5770	5002	4471	4697	3745	5177	5745	3916	3907	4714
Co. 290	7424	6384	6804	6522	5659	7341	5952	7243	5859	6576
C. P. 28/11	5407	5200	4163	4758	3973	5345	4947	4795	4326	4768
C. P. 28/19	6917	5565	5234	5356	4252	6088	6071	5680	4587	5528
C. P. 29/116	7298	6067	6173	5704	4550	6408	5727	6268	5271	5941
C. P. 29/320	6493	5182	4790	4858	4221	5792	5829	5894	5278	5371
Difference[6]										
For P. = .05	379	361	508	377	664	347	610	361	428	----
For P. = .01	511	482	679	504	926	463	832	482	583	----

[1] Averages based on 12 determinations.
[2] Averages based on 7 determinations.
[3] Averages based on 6 determinations.
[4] Averages based on 4 determinations.
[5] Weighted average (Average yield of sugar per acre divided by average yield of cane per acre).
[6] Difference between any two comparable averages. (See discussion under "Experimental Methods").

TABLE 3. Results of First Stubble Variety Tests on Light Soils in Louisiana During 1938. Harvested October 28th to December 7th, inclusive.

Variety	Houma[2] Station	Greenwood[1] Thibodaux	Godchaux[1] Raceland	Oaklawn[1] Franklin	S. L. I.[3] Lafayette	Albania[1] Jeanerette	Leon J Landry[2] New Iberia	Roland Farm[2] Erath	Alma[1] Lakeland	Rosewood[2] Hamburg	Average of 10 Stations
Average Yield of Cane Per Acre (Tons)											
Co. 281	19.88	31.24	29.64	24.14	14.55	13.24	27.10	9.06	24.14	23.60	21.66
Co. 290	33.62	48.54	41.78	35.70	25.26	41.32	39.90	28.86	47.78	37.00	37.98
C. P. 28/11	23.16	32.20	31.04	29.50	20.76	29.22	31.00	19.20	36.22	30.30	28.26
C. P. 28/19	24.19	29.68	35.30	22.98	16.11	24.18	30.40	12.50	32.34	28.80	25.65
C. P. 29/116	31.16	46.00	41.22	36.24	26.40	38.74	42.26	27.04	49.18	44.36	38.26
C. P. 29/320	27.67	38.18	34.64	28.10	24.21	22.64	35.34	16.20	34.96	33.94	29.59
Difference[5]											
For P. = .05	1.96	1.63	1.93	2.03	4.82	2.04	2.09	2.18	1.99	2.16	-----
For P. = .01	2.67	2.18	2.58	2.72	6.72	2.73	2.84	2.98	2.66	2.95	-----
Average Indicated Yield of 96° Sugar Per Ton of Cane (Pounds)											
Co. 281	193.5	189.1	212.1	197.1	210.1	236.8	207.6	216.3	182.4	201.0	201.8[4]
Co. 290	182.2	180.8	212.3	200.1	205.8	214.0	189.7	219.8	162.7	173.8	192.4[4]
C. P. 28/11	216.7	224.5	232.6	204.0	217.4	222.7	205.4	228.3	177.7	186.7	210.0[4]
C. P. 28/19	230.3	235.9	232.5	218.7	234.6	247.7	228.4	243.3	208.1	213.9	227.9[4]
C. P. 29/116	168.7	174.3	182.5	191.9	168.2	204.4	170.3	202.2	152.7	151.3	175.1[4]
C. P. 29/320	214.6	218.1	224.3	199.9	214.8	241.8	223.0	222.4	205.4	203.9	216.0[4]
Difference[5]											
For P. = .05	6.18	5.85	5.77	6.87	13.11	11.42	18.40	7.77	5.64	10.33	-----
For P. = .01	8.43	7.82	7.71	9.18	18.28	15.25	25.10	10.60	7.63	14.08	-----
Average Indicated Yield of 96° Sugar Per Acre (Pounds)											
Co. 281	3847	5907	6287	4758	3057	3135	5626	1960	4403	4744	4372
Co. 290	6126	8776	8870	7144	5199	8842	7569	6343	7774	6431	7307
C. P. 28/11	5019	7229	7220	6018	4513	6507	6367	4383	6436	5657	5935
C. P. 28/19	5571	7002	8207	5026	3779	5989	6943	3041	6730	6160	5845
C. P. 29/116	5257	8018	7523	6954	4440	7918	7197	5467	7510	6712	6700
C. P. 29/320	5938	8327	7770	5617	5200	5474	7881	3603	7181	6920	6391
Difference[5]											
For P. = .05	452	403	418	452	957	465	865	481	348	559	---
For P. = .01	616	539	558	604	1334	622	1180	656	465	762	---

[1] Averages based on 12 determinations.
[2] Averages based on 6 determinations.
[3] Averages based on 4 determinations.
[4] Weighted average (Average yield of sugar per acre divided by average yield of cane per acre).
[5] Difference between any two comparable averages. (See discussion under "Experimental Methods").

tests during 1938 (tables 5 and 6) is shown by an indicated yield of sugar per acre nearly 30% below that of Co. 290 in each of the three series of tests.

Of special interest are the results obtained with C. P. 29/116 in comparison with Co. 290. In general, yields of cane per acre obtained with these two varieties were very similar, and differences observed in individual tests, while in several instances statistically significant, are probably of no fundamental importance as regards the differential adaptability of the two varieties. As observed in connection with tests on light soils, average yields of sugar per ton of cane obtained with C. P. 29/116 were consistently below corresponding yields from Co. 290 with an average difference of 9.7 pounds in 8 tests.

C. P. 28/11 proved on the whole inferior to Co. 290 in yield of sugar per acre with a difference of 1000 pounds in the average of all tests. It was rather consistently higher than Co. 290 in yield of sugar per ton of cane with average differences ranging from approximately 10 pounds in first stubble tests to 22 pounds in plant cane tests.

C. P. 28/19 consistently produced cane of the usual high sugar content but gave exceedingly variable yields. Under relatively favorable conditions this variety in some instances nearly equaled or even surpassed C. P. 28/11 in sugar per acre but in general it proved definitely inferior to C. P. 28/11 on soils of this group. In certain cases, C. P. 28/19 gave exceedingly poor results as illustrated by a yield of less than 3 tons of cane per acre obtained in the plant cane test on Alma Plantation (table 5).

In tests at Houma, results of which are given in table 7, comparisons of Co. 290, C. P. 28/11, C. P. 28/19 and C. P. 29/320 were made in plantings on August 1 and October 1. In each series, Co. 290 gave the highest average yield of sugar per acre with C. P. 29/320, the second highest, followed by C. P. 28/19 and C. P. 28/11 in the order named. The August 1 planting in each case gave the higher average yield of sugar per acre with the differences ranging from approximately 400 pounds in the case of C. P. 28/11 to more than 1400 pounds in the case of Co. 290 and due for the most part to the higher

TABLE 4. Results of Second Stubble Variety Tests on Light Soils in Louisiana During 1938. Harvested October 17th to November 2nd, inclusive.

Variety	Houma[2] Station	Greenwood[1] Thibodaux	Godchaux[1] Raceland	S. L. I.[4] Lafayette	Albania[1] Jeanerette	Roland Farm[3] Eratb	Alma[1] Lakeland	Rosewood[3] Hamburg	Average of 8 Stations
Average Yield of Cane Per Acre (Tons)									
Co. 281	22.50	21.30	19.54	4.74	15.12	3.34	18.36	21.54	15.80
Co. 290	32.62	40.70	33.14	12.54	35.70	19.74	37.54	30.36	30.29
C. P. 28/11	26.62	32.46	25.86	13.04	22.18	15.26	27.70	26.86	23.75
C. P. 28/19	22.87	20.22	26.70	9.10	23.38	4.64	19.06	22.14	18.51
C. P. 29/116	29.25	37.10	27.32	14.90	29.90	21.26	33.98	----	----
C. P. 29/320	28.87	33.96	28.08	13.34	28.98	14.36	31.94	30.36	26.24
Difference[6]									
For P. = .05	2.44	2.28	2.31	2.35	1.50	1.79	1.81	2.07	----
For P. = .01	3.28	3.05	3.08	4.67	2.01	2.45	2.41	2.86	----
Average Indicated Yield of 96° Sugar Per Ton of Cane (Pounds)									
Co. 281	187.9	161.3	189.4	217.7	220.5	215.9	162.0	159.1	180.8[5]
Co. 290	174.1	158.9	187.3	238.0	217.3	232.1	149.6	164.6	182.8[5]
C. P. 28/11	188.6	166.3	206.3	225.2	225.4	236.4	155.4	162.5	189.3[5]
C. P. 28/19	221.7	206.6	222.1	234.2	235.0	250.0	177.2	198.7	214.3[5]
C. P. 29/116	157 6	145.7	170.0	201.1	193.0	213.6	139.6	----	----
C. P. 29/320	195.8	180.5	211.3	226.0	243.1	252.0	171.4	183.8	202.2[5]
Difference[6]									
For P. = .05	9.05	6.69	6.54	11.07	4.79	7.55	5.55	9.75	----
For P. = .01	12.19	8.94	8.73	15.44	6.40	10.30	7.41	13.48	----
Average Indicated Yield of 96° Sugar Per Acre (Pounds)									
Co. 281	4228	3436	3701	1032	3334	721	2974	3427	2857
Co. 290	5679	6467	6207	2985	7758	4582	5616	4997	5536
C. P. 28/11	5021	5398	5335	2937	4999	3607	4305	4365	4496
C. P. 28/19	5070	4177	5930	2131	5494	1160	3377	4399	3967
C. P. 29/116	4610	5405	4644	2996	5771	4541	4744	----	----
C. P. 29/320	5653	6130	5933	3015	7045	3619	5475	5580	5306
Difference[6]									
For P. = .05	445	423	433	693	335	371	329	223	----
For P. = .01	599	565	578	966	448	506	439	308	----

[1] Averages based on 12 determinations.
[2] Averages based on 8 determinations.
[3] Averages based on 6 determinations.
[4] Averages based on 4 determinations.
[5] Weighted average (Average yield of sugar per acre divided by average yield of cane per acre).
[6] Difference between any two comparable averages. (See discussion under "Experimental Metbods").

TABLE 5. Results of Plant Cane Variety Tests on Heavy Soils in Louisiana During 1938. Harvested November 14th to December 12th, inclusive.

Variety	Greenwood[1] Thibodaux	Oaklawn[1] Franklin	Alma[1] Lakeland	Average of 3 Stations
Average Yield of Cane Per Acre (Tons)				
Co. 290	29.84	33.76	23.92	29.17
C. P. 807	22.88	25.76	11.04	19.89
C. P. 28/11	22.48	24.00	13.44	19,97
C. P. 28/19	15.92	22.48	2.60	13.67
C. P. 29/116	34.96	30.80	23.44	29.73
Difference[3]				
For P. = .05	3.05	2.34	4.16	-----
For P. = .01	4.28	3.29	5.83	-----
Average Indicated Yield of 96° Sugar Per Ton of Cane (Pounds)				
Co. 290	144.9	187.9	151.1	163.2[2]
C. P. 807	161.7	185.5	155.6	170.9[2]
C. P. 28/11	187.4	206.3	143.5	185.2[2]
C. P. 28/19	192.8	235.5	170.7	214.8[2]
C. P. 29/116	140.0	182.1	143.6	155.5[2]
Difference[3]				
For P. = .05	14.72	9.08	12.83	-----
For P. = .01	20.64	12.73	17.99	-----
Average Indicated Yield of 96° Sugar Per Acre (Pounds)				
Co. 290	4324	6344	3614	4761
C. P. 807	3700	4778	1718	3399
C. P. 28/11	4213	4951	1929	3698
C. P. 28/19	3069	5294	444	2936
C. P. 29/116	4894	5609	3366	4623
Difference[3]				
For P. = .05	724	652	546	----
For P. = .01	1015	913	765	----

[1] Averages based on 5 determinations.
[2] Weighted average (average yield of sugar per acre divided by average yield of cane per acre).
[3] Difference between any two comparable averages (See discussion under "Experimental Metbods").

TABLE 6. Results of Stubble Variety Tests on Heavy Soils in Louisiana During 1938.

Variety	First Stubble[1] Harvested October 31 to November 23rd					Second Stubble[2] Harvested Oetober 18tb to Oetober 29th		
	Houma Station	Godcbaux Raceland	Oaklawn Franklin	Alma Lakeland	Average of 4 Stations	Houma Station	Alma Lakeland	Average of 2 Stations
Average Yield of Cane Per Acre (Tons)								
Co. 290	32.42	41.76	35.68	30.08	34.98	32.46	32.00	32.23
C. P. 807	23.69	32.16	23.12	24.96	25.98	28.97	21.72	25.34
C. P. 28/11	23.86	27.92	30.88	30.96	28.40	25.83	------	------
C. P. 28/19	20.00	29.60	19.12	18.32	21.76	20.94	16.92	18.93
C. P. 29/116	29.06	41.92	35.28	37.76	36.00	27.92	------	------
Difference[4]								
For P. = .05	2.08	2.95	2.99	5.10	-----	2.62	5.11	------
For P. = .01	2.91	4.14	4.20	7.15	-----	3.57	7.74	------
Average Indicated Yield 96° Sugar Per Ton of Cane								
Co. 290	195.1	196.2	211.9	169.2	194.2[3]	189.2	136.0	162.8[3]
C. P. 807	183.5	198.4	202.0	176.6	190.6[3]	155.3	131.4	145.1[3]
C. P. 28/11	207.6	227.3	210.8	174.9	204.4[3]	198.1	------	------
C. P. 28/19	221.9	228.4	229.5	205.8	222.4[3]	214.9	163.3	191.8[3]
C. P. 29/116	180.6	187.4	199.6	165.5	183.3[3]	179.3	------	------
Difference[4]								
For P. = .05	------	7.04	6.26	10.85	------	------	8.34	------
For P. = .01	------	9.87	8.78	15.21	------	------	12.64	------
Average Indicated Yield of 96° Sugar Per Acre (Pounds)								
Co. 290	6325	8193	7561	5090	6792	6141	4352	5246
C. P. 807	4347	6381	4670	4408	4951	4499	2854	3676
C. P. 28/11	4953	6346	6510	5415	5806	5117	----	----
C. P. 28/19	4438	6761	4388	3770	4839	4500	2763	3631
C. P. 29/116	5248	7856	7042	6249	6599	5006	----	----
Difference[4]								
For P. = .05	----	609	724	939	----	----	700	----
For P. = .01	----	854	1015	1317	----	----	1060	----

[1] Each average based on 5 determinations.
[2] Each average based on 6 determinations.
[3] Weighted average (Average yield of sugar per acre divided by average yield of cane per acre).
[4] Difference between any two comparable averages (See discussion under "Experimental Methods").

TABLE 7. Results of Time of Planting Tests with Different Varieties on Sharkey Clay Soil at the Houma Station. Harvested November 14th, 1938.

Time of Planting 1937	Co. 290			C. P. 28/11			C. P. 28/19			C. P. 29/320		
	Yield of cane per acre[1]	Indicated Yield of 96° sugar		Yield of cane per acre[1]	Indicated yield of 96° sugar		Yield of cane per acre[1]	Indicated yield of 96° sugar		Yield of cane per acre[1]	Indicated yield of 96° sugar	
		Per ton of cane	Per acre		Per ton of cane	Per acre		Per ton of cane	Per acre		Per ton of cane	Per acre
August 1	40.47	194.5	7871	26.27	211.0	5543	24.85	234.0	5815	30.53	218.4	6668
October 1	32.66	196.5	6418	25.56	201.7	5155	24.14	223.0	5383	28.40	209.9	5961

[1] Difference for P. = .05, 1.87 tons.
Difference for P. = .01, 2.66 tons.

TABLE 8. Results of Variety Tests on Muck Soil, Clovelly Plantation, Cut Off, Louisiana, during 1938.

Variety	Plant Cane[1] Harvested December 10th			1st Stubble[2] Harvested November 25th			2nd Stubble[1] Harvested October 26th		
	Average yield of cane per acre	Indicated yield of 96° sugar		Average yield of cane per acre	Indicated yield of 96° sugar		Average yield of cane per acre	Indicated yield of 96° sugar	
		Per ton of cane	Per acre		Per ton of cane	Per acre		Per ton of cane	Per acre
	Tons	Pounds	Pounds	Tons	Pounds	Pounds	Tons	Pounds	Pounds
Co. 281	35.12	153.4	5,387	34.10	181.9	6,203	23.68	152.8	3,618
C. P. 28/11	38.40	154.4	5,929	39.40	184.7	7,277	37.16	164.8	6,124
C. P. 28/19	34.04	214.8	7,312	34.46	220.9	7,612	30.72	208.0	6,390
C. P. 29/320	35.16	168.1	5,910	36.34	195.5	7,104	35.08	185.1	6,493
C. P. 33/253	38.32	168.4	6,453	40.50	187.5	7,594	----	----	----
Difference[3]									
For P. = .05	2.42	9.80	745	3.43	6.97	741	3.40	7.14	308
For P. = .01	3.39	13.74	1,045	4.74	9.63	1,024	4.94	10.39	449

[1] Each average based on 5 determinations.
[2] Each average based on 6 determinations.
[3] Difference between any two comparable averages (See discussion under "Experimental Methods").

sugar content of the August planted cane. With Co. 290, however, the advantage of August planting was due entirely to the greater yield of cane per acre.

Tests on Muck Soil

Reclaimed muck areas of southern Louisiana have not, in the past, been extensively devoted to sugar-cane culture due to the lack of suitable varieties. However, C. P. 28/19 and other early maturing varieties introduced during recent years are permitting a much more satisfactory utilization of these and other soils of abnormally high nitrogen content.

Varietal trends maintained in tests summarized in table 8 are in agreement with results obtained in previous years. C. P. 28/19 again gave an average yield of sugar per ton of cane consistently in excess of 200 pounds and invariably the highest of any variety. It also produced in the average of plant cane, first and second stubble the highest yield of sugar per acre.

C. P. 29/320 yielded at the average annual rate of approximately 600 pounds of sugar per acre below C. P. 28/19, with an average yield of sugar per ton of cane significantly below that of the latter in each test. C. P. 28/11 produced practically the same quantity of sugar per acre as C. P. 29/320, but was, on the average, approximately 14 pounds below C. P. 29/320 in yield of sugar per ton of cane.

In plant cane and first stubble tests, C. P. 33/253

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significantly outyielded C. P. 29/320 in cane per acre with an average yield of sugar per ton of cane insignificantly below that of the latter. C. P. 29/253 gave an average yield of sugar per acre approximately equal to that from C. P. 28/19 in first stubble test but significantly below the C. P. 28/19 yield in the plant cane test. Co. 281 was consistently the lowest variety of the group in yield of sugar per ton of cane and per acre. The importance of observed differences is illustrated by the fact that in the aggregate of the 3 crops, Co. 281 was more than 3 tons of sugar per acre and approximately 50 pounds of sugar per ton of cane below C. P. 28/19.

Introductory Test of New Seedlings

In addition to the field trials of the most important varieties on the 3 principal soil groups of the district, seedlings having demonstrated sufficient promise in tests at Houma were placed in preliminary light soil tests on various cooperating plantations. In addition, a few of the more vigorous seedlings were placed in limited introductory plantings on heavy clay soils.

Relatively small plots (1/100 acre or smaller) were used in this series of experiment with the number of plots per seedling at individual localities ranging from one to five as stated in summary tables, 9, 10, 11 and 12. Under such conditions, accidental factors play an important part in the relative yields observed in individual tests, therefore, the chief value of the results obtained are to be found in the evidence regarding the general adaptability of the different seedlings.

TABLE 9. Summary of results of preliminary tests on light soils in Louisiana during 1936 to 1938, inclusive, with varieties considered suitable for windrowing purposes.

Variety	Plant Cane			First Stubble	
	1936[1]	1937[2]	1938[3]	1937[4]	1938[4]
Average Yield of Cane Per Acre (Tons)					
Co. 281	20.13	24.99	25.28	24.42	21.38
C. P. 29/99	24.36	29.91	31.92	29.98	33.48
C. P. 29/137	24.63	28.76	34.17	23.65	31.30
Average[5] Indicated Yield of 96° Sugar Per Ton of Cane					
Co. 281	152.9	171.6	186.5	158.4	209.3
C. P. 29/99	151.4	162.2	184.0	135.5	212.9
C. P. 29/137	158.6	165.8	167.5	152.1	195.4
Average Indicated Yield of 96° Sugar Per Acre (Pounds)					
Co. 281	3078	4288	4715	3868	4475
C. P. 29/99	3688	4851	5873	4062	7128
C. P. 29/137	3906	4768	5723	3597	6116

[1] Test at Houma, 4 plots of each variety.
[2] Average of tests at Houma and Alma, 4 plots of each variety at each station.
[3] Average of tests at 7 stations, 4 plots of each variety at each station.
[4] Average of tests at 7 stations, 1 plot of each variety at each station.
[5] Weighted average (average yield of sugar per acre divided by average yield of cane per acre).

Summarized results of tests of C. P. 29/99 and C. P. 29/137, considered suitable for windrowing purposes, (6) in comparison with Co. 281 during 1936, 1937 and 1938, given in table 9, are of special interest in view of the present urgent need of a more productive variety to replace Co. 281 for windrowing purposes. On the whole, both C. P. 29/99 and C. P. 29/137 demonstrated substantial advantages over Co. 281 in yields of cane and sugar per acre but proved rather consistently inferior to Co. 281 in yield of sugar per ton of cane. In some of the individual tests (data not given in the table) C. P. 29/137, and to a lesser extent, C. P. 29/99 afforded cane of very low commercial value. In addition, Abbott (1) reports C. P. 29/99 extremely susceptible to red-rot. The usual recumbent growth of C. P. 29/137 and the resultant slight crook in the stalk impair its value for windrowing purposes.

(Continued on next page)

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SUGAR MARKET STATISTICS THROUGH SEPT. 25, 1939

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Cane Products Trade Association, Inc.

822 Perdido Street New Orleans, La.

	Today	1 month ago	1 year ago
STANDARD GRANULATED (list price)	5.75	4.40	4.60
NEW YORK No. 3 SPOT RAW SUGAR	3.65	2.90	3.05
WORLD No. 4 SPOT RAW SUGAR (In Cuba)	2.20	2.01	1.10
LOUISIANA SPOT RAW SUGAR (New Orleans)	nominal	nominal	nominal
LOUISIANA BLACKSTRAP (f. o. b. Plt.)	nominal	3¢	3¢

DOMESTIC FUTURE MARKET (Contract No. 3)
Closing Bid Prices

	Jan.	March	May	July	Sept.	Nov.	Dec.
Today	2.38	2.46	2.51	2.54	2.58	2.25 n	n
1 month ago	1.96	1.98	2.01	2.03	1.96	2.03 n	n
1 year ago	2.01	2.04	2.08	2.11	2.14	2.02 n	n

FOREIGN RECEIPTS AT NEW ORLEANS

	This month	Total since Jan. 1st	Same total 1 year ago
American	229,468 bags	1,908,668 bags	1,898,396 bags
Godchaux	99,901 bags	1,377,319 bags	1,766,429 bags
Colonial	95,960 bags	611,428 bags	754,405 bags
Henderson	100,980 bags	418,338 bags	473,923 bags
Totals	526,309 bags	4,315,753 bags	4,893,153 bags
Dealers (Cuban refined)	2,400 pockets	135,200 pockets	187,902 pockets

"n" denotes a nominal market.

The above information has been prepared by the Cane Products Trade Association, Inc., from daily records kept by them.

TABLE 10. Summary of results of preliminary stubble test of promising seedlings in Louisiana during 1938.

Variety	Average yield of cane per acre	Indicated yield of 96° sugar	
		Per ton of cane	Per acre
First Stubble Tests[1]			
Co. 281	24.07	206.5	4971
C. P. 29/89	35.72	190.2	6793
C. P. 29/120	36.47	215.5	7861
C. P. 29/131	31.98	193.9	6202
Second Stubble Tests[2]			
Co. 290	38.18	177.0	6758
C. P. 29/103	28.61	184.1	5266
C. P. 29/108	32.70	160.5	5247
C. P. 29/120	31.78	195.1	6199

[1] Averages based on 5 determinations at each of 9 localities.
[2] Averages based on 6 determinations at each of 5 localities.

The chief interest in the results of tests summarized in table 10 lies in the relative performance of the varieties C. P. 29/103 and C. P. 29/120. In second stubble tests each of these two varieties proved superior to Co. 290 in yield of sugar per ton of cane but inferior to Co. 290 in yields of cane and sugar per acre. It is considered worthy of note that in the average of tests at 5 localities C. P. 29/120 surpassed Co. 290 by an average difference of 18 pounds of sugar per ton of cane. In first stubble tests, C. P. 29/120 outyielded Co. 281 by an average of 9 pounds of sugar per ton of cane and nearly 2900 pounds of sugar per acre.

C. P. 29/89, C. P. 29/108 and C. P. 29/131 were all under C. P. 29/120 in yield of sugar per ton of cane and also in yield of sugar per acre.

TABLE 11. Summary of results of preliminary plant cane tests on heavy soils in Louisiana during 1938.

Variety	Average yield of cane per acre[1]	Indicated yield of 96° sugar	
		Per ton of cane	Per acre
Co. 290	33.05	164.8	5446
C. P. 29/103	28.01	204.7	5733
C. P. 29/120	25.02	200.2	5009
C. P. 29/137	27.27	167.4	4566

[1] Average of single plot determinations on Greenwood, Godchaux and Oaklawn Plantations.

Table 11 gives the average results of preliminary tests on heavy clay soils at 3 localities with 3 C. P. seedlings in comparison with Co. 290. On the average, C. P. 29/103 and C. P. 29/120 proved greatly superior to Co. 290 in yield of sugar per ton of cane and in addition C. P. 29/103 showed a slight advantage over Co. 290 in yield of sugar per acre. C. P. 29/137, on the other hand, made a poor showing in comparison with Co. 290. Because of the very limited extent of these tests it is impossible to attach a high degree of significance to the results obtained but the satisfactory results obtained with C. P. 29/103 and C. P. 29/120 are considered interesting. It should be noted, however, that C. P. 29/103 has proved susceptible to red-rot (1) and moderately susceptible to root-rot (8), which are disadvantages tending to greatly limit its usefulness on clay soils. C. P. 29/120 on the other hand, has been found resistant to root-rot and only moderately susceptible to red-rot (8).

Table 12 summarizes results obtained with 11 new seedlings recently placed at test fields for preliminary yield comparisons. In each case yields are expressed as the average difference above or below Co. 281, the lowest yielding variety now in commercial culture. Obviously, seedlings not significantly better than the latter have little prospect of any immediate usefulness. It should be pointed out, however, that the inextensive observation upon which the comparisons are based, especially in the case of certain seedlings occurring, as indicated in the table, in single plots at only 3 or 4 localities, make for rather wide accidental variations and the results are to be interpreted

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with these limitations in mind. C. P. 33/243, in both series of tests, exceeded Co. 281 in yield of sugar per acre by an exceedingly wide margin and showed a slightly higher average yield of sugar per ton of cane in each case. C. P. 33/253 gave results very similar to those obtained with C. P. 33/243 in first stubble tests but was on a level with Co. 281 in the average of plant cane tests. None of the other seedlings gave results sufficiently outstanding to justify extensive trials, but some of them, notably, C. P. 31/509, C. P. 32/324 and C. P. 33/409 would seem to merit further study. The extreme susceptibility of C. P. 33/243 to red-rot (1) and the severe mosaic symptoms shown by C. P. 33/253 (8) are weaknesses which would greatly limit the usefulness of these seedlings in Louisiana. On the other hand, C. P. 33/409 has proved highly resistant to both these important diseases (8).

TABLE 12. Results of tests of seedlings recently place on test fields in preliminary trials with Co. 281.

Variety	Plant Cane		First Stubble	
	Indicated yield of 96° sugar		Indicated yield of 96° sugar	
	Per ton of cane	Per acre	Per ton of cane	Per acre
	Average of all Tests			
Co. 281	205.8	4414	188.9	4703
	Yield above (+) or below (—) Co. 281			
C. P. 29/94	—29.0	[4]—282	—41.7	[4]+618
C. P. 31/509	----	----	—22.1	[7]+1404
C. P. 32/134	—12.7	[6]+517	----	----
C. P. 32/202	----	----	—28.4	[7]—853
C. P. 32/206	+3.6	[6]+282	----	----
C. P. 32/324	—2.9	[6]+1317	----	----
C. P. 33/121	—9.1	[3]—47	—9.6	[2]+1015
C. P. 33/224	—7.9	[3]—705	—7.3	[2]+353
C. P. 33/228	—4.5	[3]—705	—16.5	[1]—353
C. P. 33/243	+7.2	[3]+1693	+3.0	[3]+3663
C. P. 33/253	—2.6	[3]—35	+3.0	[3]+3796
C. P. 33/409	—8.2	[5]+1505	----	----

[1] One plot at each of 3 localities.
[3] One plot at each of 4 localities.
[2] One plot at each of 6 localities.
[4] One plot at each of 7 localities.
[5] One plot at each of 8 localities.
[6] One plot at each of 9 localities.
[7] Five plots at each of 7 localities.

Summary and Conclusions

Results obtained in tests during 1938 with varieties now released for general culture are in agreement with results of similar tests during previous years. C. P. 28/19 again demonstrated a distinct average superiority to C. P. 29/320 in available sugar per ton of cane. However, the invariably high quality of cane yielded by C. P. 29/320 in these and previous experiments indicate that the variety will, in most situations of the Louisiana sugar district, afford cane of satisfactory commercial value from the very beginning of the harvest period; hence, the advantage of approximately 600 pounds of sugar per acre maintained by C. P. 29/320 over C. P. 28/19 in the average of plant cane, first and second stubble tests would seem to justify the widespread tendency among growers to give greater and greater prominence to C. P. 29/320 in preference to C. P. 28/19. In the vicinity of Erath and possibly in some other situations not covered by these tests, growth failures of C. P. 28/19 have been sufficiently serious to render imminent its complete abandonment in favor of C. P. 29/320 for early milling purposes. It should be emphasized, however, that C. P. 28/19 as judged from yield results presented in this report, is still a very valuable variety and the need for its widespread abandonment is by no means indicated. Under difficult ripening conditions encountered on reclaimed muck soils, C. P. 28/19 has proved the most dependable variety as to maturing qualities and has rather consistently surpassed C. P. 29/320 in average yield of sugar per acre. In addition, the relatively greater susceptibility of C. P. 29/320 to wind damage is considered an appreciable disadvantage in the coastal parishes.

Results with C. P. 28/19 on clay soils have been somewhat variable. On the better types of these soils and especially under favorable weather conditions very satisfactory yields have been obtained, but in other instances, the results have been little short of disastrous.

In the average of all tests on light soil, C. P. 28/11 again proved distinctly inferior to C. P. 28/19 and C. P. 29/320 in yield of sugar per acre and was also the poorest of the three in point of sugar content. In tests on heavy clay soils, however, C. P. 28/11 surpassed C. P. 28/19 in average yield of sugar per acre, and while definitely inferior to Co. 290 in this respect, maintained a significant average advantage over the latter in sugar content. The satisfactory commercial quality of cane ordinarily afforded by C. P. 28/11 together with the variety's well known resistance to mosaic, red-rot, and root-rot are advantages which should be recognized in making use of it on clay soils, especially for conditions where Co. 290 does not ripen satisfactorily. Its chief disadvantages are susceptibility to wind damage and relatively small stalk diameter. Under the usual poor mechanical condition of clay soils and especially during a prolonged drouth, seed pieces of thin barreled varieties occasionally dry out badly, with resulting gappy stands. In extreme cases of this sort, C. P. 28/11 not only produced very poor cane yields but fell even below Co. 290 in sugar content due no doubt to the prolonged suckering occasioned by inadequate stands.

In the average of extensive comparisons on light and heavy soils, Co. 290 and C. P. 29/116 produced very nearly equal yields of cane per acre, but C. P. 29/116 proved distinctly inferior to Co. 290 in yields of sugar per ton of cane and per acre. In a few of the tests, C. P. 29/116 was significantly higher than Co. 290 in yield of cane per acre but even in such cases, yields of sugar per acre from C. P. 29/116 were on the whole below those from Co. 290 owing to the inferior quality of C. P. 28/116 cane.

Tests of Co. 281, a variety now grown almost exclusively for windrowing purposes, again indicate the latter's extreme weakness in comparison with other varieties of similar soil requirements but lacking satisfactory windrowing qualities. The incidental sacrifice in yield, while no doubt justified by the factor of safety thereby introduced, is especially great in the parishes west of the Atchafalaya River where Co. 281 must compete with the extremely productive Co. 290.

C. P. 28/19 again proved the most suitable variety for muck soils, but relatively favorable results were also obtained with C. P. 29/320 and C. P. 33/253.

In preliminary tests, C. P. 29/99 and C. P. 29/137 excelled Co. 281 in yields of cane and sugar per acre but proved on the whole inferior to Co. 281 in available sugar content. Among other seedlings placed in introductory trials at test fields, C. P. 29/103, C. P. 29/120 and C. P. 33/243 gave the most promising results.

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The Field Performance of Co 281 and Secondary Windrowing Varieties at the Louisiana Sugar Experiment Station 1934-35 Through 1938-39

By E. C. Simon, Assistant Sugarcane Investigator, Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station

The character of losing but little in sucrose content through inversion while in the windrow is possessed in varying degree by the commercial varieties of sugarcane now grown in Louisiana. This character is dependent not only on the genetic makeup of the varieties, but also upon other factors, such as degree of maturity, humidity in the windrows, exposure of the windrowed stalks to extremes of heat and cold, severity of cold damage prior to windrowing, and temperature during the time the sugarcane is in the windrows.

The variety Co. 281 has kept in the windrows with little loss of sucrose by inversion when windrowed relatively mature, straight, and in a sound physical condition. Co. 290 and C. P. 29-116 have kept satisfactorily for long periods with no great losses from inversion, when they were windrowed in sound physical condition, straight, and of sufficiently high sucrose content.

C. P. 29-320 and straight C. P. 28-19, under very favorable climatic conditions, have kept in the windrow with little loss in sucrose through inversion, when windrowed late in the harvesting season. Under unfavorable climatic conditions, when the weather was real warm during some period when these varieties were in the windrow, both have undergone rather large decreases in sucrose and purity due to inversion, but as these two varieties are usually very high in sucrose content they have come from the windrows in a satisfactory millable condition despite comparatively heavy losses through inversion.

C. P. 28-11 and C. P. 807 have not given at all satisfactory results when windrowed for the factory, as they usually lose sucrose rapidly through inversion. Only occasionally is the weather consistently cool enough during the time sugarcane is kept in windrows that these varieties come through without serious loss in sucrose content.

The character of losing sucrose through inversion must be recognized as being clear and distinct from cold resistance or cold susceptibility from a physical or internal tissue breakdown standpoint. Great losses of sucrose may occur in windrows because of severe cold damage to the sugarcane before windrowing. For example, a variety such as Co. 281, which is known to be an excellent keeping sugarcane when windrowed in a sound physical condition, has not stood severe cold weather as well as such varieties as C. P. 28-19 and C. P. 29-320. Co. 281 has lost sucrose rapidly in the windrow when windrowed after severe cold damage, sometimes to a greater extent than varieties such as C. P. 28-19 and C. P. 29-320.

It must be borne in mind that regardless of variety one of the essentials for successful keeping in windrows is that windrowed canes must be put into the windrows in relatively sound physical condition. The windrowed sugarcane must also be straight enough so that leaves and tops afford maximum protection against extremes of heat and cold and the windrows are kept in a relatively cool, moist condition.

Of the varieties of sugarcanes under commercial cultivation in Louisiana, only Co. 281 meets all of the general requirements of a satisfactory windrowing sugarcane. It is usually straight enough to windrow and cover well, usually has a sufficiently high sucrose content so that it may be windrowed in late November before any really severe cold weather has damaged the stalks materially, and possesses the genetic makeup for losing little of its sucrose content through inversion when windrowed during late November.

Co. 281 is one of the lowest field yielding varieties throughout the entire sugar district of Louisiana. It is particularly low yielding on some soil types in St. Mary, Iberia, Lafayette, Vermilion, and St. Martin parishes, the area where Co. 290 and C. P. 29-116 have performed best. Co. 281 is also very susceptible to mosaic disease and so far efforts to control the disease in this variety have not been very successful.

TABLE I.

DATES AND DURATION OF TEMPERATURES 32° F. AND BELOW FOR THE WINDROWING SEASONS 1934-35 THROUGH 1938-39

Louisiana Sugar Experiment Station

Date	1934-35		1935-36		1936-37		1937-38		1938-39	
	Min. Temp.	Hours 32°F. or below	Min. Temp.	Hours 32°F. or below	Min. Temp.	Hours 32°F. or below	Min. Temp	Hours 32°F. or below	Min. Temp.	Hours 32°F. or below
11/17					30	4				
11/18										
11/19										
11/20							27	9		
11/21							26	9		
11/22							27	10		
11/23			30	5	28	8				
11/24			31	4						
11/25									27	8
11/26										
11/27									30	5
11/28					30	7			24	14
11/29							32	1	25	8
11/30									27	7
12/1	31	2								
12/2			30	2						
12/3			27	9						
12/4										
12/5										
12/6							26	14	30	3
12/7							25	8		
12/8										
12/9	31	1					28	11	31	1
12/10	30	1					24	11	29	6
12/11	27	15					28	10		
12/12	22	12								
12/13	32	5	30	3						
12/14			32	1						
12/15										
12/16					31	3			27	5
12/17									31	5
12/18										
12/19							30	8	28	8
12/20	29	8	28	1	30	2	32	3		
12/21			25	9						
12/22			31	3						
12/23			28	9						
12/24										
12/25			30	3						
12/26			28	8						
12/27			23	9						
12/28									31	7
12/29										
12/30			30	6						
12/31										
1/1										
1/2	32									
1/3			32							
1/4										
1/5										
1/6										
1/7										
1/8							28	7		
1/9										
1/10										

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TABLE II
WINDROWING DATA 1934-35 THROUGH 1938-39

1934-35

Date	Brix	Sucrose*	Purity	Acidity to N/10 NaOH
Co. 281				
12/12/34	17.00	14.15	83.24	-----
12/15/34	16.35	13.10	80.12	2.5 cc.
12/21/34	15.35	11.02	71.79	4.3 cc.
1/3/35	-----	-----	-----	8.5 cc.
Co. 290				
12/12/34	16.60	12.74	76.75	-----
12/15/34	16.25	11.98	73.72	2.9 cc.
12/21/34	15.60	11.50	73.72	5.0 cc.
1/3/35	-----	-----	-----	8.5 cc.
C. P. 28-19				
12/12/34	17.40	14.35	82.47	-----
12/15/34	17.50	14.21	81.20	2.2 cc.
12/21/34	18.20	14.86	81.65	4.0 cc.
1/3/35	-----	-----	-----	6.0 cc.
C. P. 29-320				
12/12/34	18.80	15.89	84.52	-----
12/15/34	16.80	12.91	76.85	2.9 cc.
12/21/34	17.40	13.55	77.87	4.0 cc.
1/3/35	-----	-----	-----	7.0 cc.

1935-36

Date	Brix	Sucrose*	Purity	Acidity to N/10 NaOH
Co. 281				
12/5/35	16.90	13.88	82.13	2.8 cc.
12/13/35	16.85	12.82	76.08	3.1 cc.
12/20/35	17.40	12.87	73.97	4.4 cc.
1/6/36	16.90	13.05	77.22	3.4 cc.
Co. 290				
12/5/35	17.50	14.16	80.91	3.0 cc.
12/13/35	18.30	13.17	71.97	3.2 cc.
12/20/35	18.30	13.48	73.66	3.4 cc.
1/6/36	18.05	11.98	66.37	3.1 cc.
C. P. 28-19				
12/5/35	19.10	16.28	85.24	2.3 cc.
12/13/35	20.30	15.00	73.89	3.4 cc.
12/20/35	19.90	14.72	73.97	2.9 cc.
1/6/36	19.90	13.20	66.33	3.5 cc.
C. P. 29-320				
12/5/35	17.65	14.28	80.91	3.0 cc.
12/13/35	18.10	13.96	77.13	3.0 cc.
12/20/35	19.50	13.47	69.08	3.4 cc.
1/6/36	18.50	12.68	68.54	3.2 cc.

1936-37

Date	Brix	Sucrose*	Purity	Acidity to N/10 NaOH
Co. 281				
11/27/36	15.50	11.49	74.13	1.8 cc.
12/7/36	15.50	11.14	71.87	2.1 cc.
12/14/36	15.50	11.19	72.19	2.4 cc.
12/21/36	15.00	10.33	68.87	2.3 cc.
1/4/37	15.50	11.09	71.55	2.3 cc.
1/20/37	14.75	10.33	70.03	2.5 cc.
Co. 290				
11/27/36	15.90	11.55	72.64	2.3 cc.
12/7/36	15.95	11.49	72.04	2.6 cc.
12/14/36	15.85	11.00	69.40	2.7 cc.
12/21/36	16.00	10.90	68.13	2.6 cc.
1/4/37	16.00	11.17	69.81	2.7 cc.
1/20/37	17.05	12.42	72.84	2.5 cc.
C. P. 29-116				
11/27/36	16.00	11.12	69.50	1.8 cc.
12/7/36	15.70	10.77	68.59	2.0 cc.
12/14/36	15.70	10.64	67.77	1.8 cc.
12/21/36	16.10	10.98	68.20	2.1 cc.
1/4/37	16.60	11.39	68.61	2.1 cc.
1/20/37	16.20	11.12	68.64	2.0 cc.
C. P. 28-19				
11/27/36	16.80	13.12	78.10	2.2 cc.
12/7/36	17.70	13.81	78.02	2.0 cc.
12/14/36	17.70	13.43	75.88	2.1 cc.
12/21/36	17.70	13.40	75.71	2.0 cc.
1/4/37	17.20	12.75	74.13	2.6 cc.
1/20/37	17.15	12.47	72.71	2.2 cc.
C. P. 29-320				
11/27/36	16.70	12.75	76.35	2.0 cc.
12/7/36	17.10	11.99	70.11	2.3 cc.
12/14/36	17.70	13.68	77.29	2.4 cc.
12/21/36	17.40	12.87	73.97	2.5 cc.
1/4/37	17.80	12.74	71.57	2.5 cc.
1/20/37	17.25	12.54	72.70	2.4 cc.

* Apparent sucrose.

Because of the necessity of having a windrowing variety in the Mississippi and Red river areas of the sugar district, it is the opinion of the writer that sufficient Co. 281 should be planted in these areas to take care of all windrowing requirements from the end of December on.

Where Co. 281 does not perform satisfactorily in the field, particularly in the Teche and Western areas, the varieties Co. 290 and C. P. 29-116 have proven well adapted and have given satisfactory sucrose yields. The writer believes that in these areas Co. 281 should be eliminated as a field variety as far as is practical, and dependence placed on Co. 290 and C. P. 29-116 for mill windrowing purposes, and if absolutely necessary C. P. 29-320 and straight C. P. 28-19 could also be used here as secondary windrowing varieties. It might be well to bring out that Co. 290 and C. P. 29-116 are at least as susceptible to cold damage as is Co. 281, if not more so, and if windrowed they should be put into the windrows in as sound physical condition as possible, or before having been badly damaged by severe cold weather. C. P. 28-19 and C. P. 29-320 have withstood cold damage to a much greater extent than

TABLE II—Continued
WINDROWING DATA 1934-35 THROUGH 1938-39

1937-38

Date	Brix	Sucrose*	Purity	Acidity to N/10 NaOH
Co. 281				
11/24/37	16.00	12.49	78.06	3.1 cc.
12/3/37	16.30	12.27	75.28	2.6 cc.
12/11/37	16.40	12.69	77.38	2.6 cc.
12/22/37	15.30	11.39	74.44	2.7 cc.
1/4/38	15.90	11.98	75.35	2.5 cc.
1/18/38	15.50	11.70	75.48	2.5 cc.
Co. 290				
11/24/37	15.20	11.10	73.03	3.1 cc.
12/3/37	16.20	10.21	63.02	2.9 cc.
12/10/37	15.60	9.25	59.29	3.0 cc.
12/22/37	16.70	10.86	65.03	2.3 cc.
1/4/38	16.70	10.59	63.41	2.3 cc.
1/18/38	16.40	9.65	58.84	2.5 cc.
C. P. 29-116				
11/24/37	15.60	11.17	71.60	2.6 cc.
12/3/37	16.80	12.33	73.39	2.2 cc.
12/11/37	16.35	11.33	69.30	2.0 cc.
12/23/37	16.10	11.17	69.38	2.3 cc.
1/4/38	16.10	10.89	67.64	2.2 cc.
1/18/38	16.50	11.59	70.24	2.0 cc.
C. P. 28-19				
11/26/37	17.10	13.66	79.88	2.9 cc.
12/3/37	18.20	14.41	79.18	2.1 cc.
12/10/37	18.90	15.28	80.85	2.5 cc.
12/22/37	17.95	13.68	76.21	2.2 cc.
1/4/38	18.50	14.59	78.86	2.2 cc.
1/18/38	18.00	13.70	76.11	2.3 cc.
C. P. 29-320				
11/24/37	17.10	13.15	76.90	3.0 cc.
12/3/37	17.50	12.15	69.43	2.7 cc.
12/11/37	18.15	12.22	67.33	2.5 cc.
12/22/37	18.05	11.88	65.82	2.4 cc.
1/4/38	18.00	12.20	67.78	2.4 cc.
1/18/38	18.25	12.32	67.51	2.5 cc.

1938-39

Date	Brix	Sucrose*	Purity	Acidity to N/10 NaOH
Co. 281				
11/29/38	16.50	13.32	80.73	2.6 cc.
12/12/38	16.00	13.08	81.75	3.7 cc.
12/19/38	15.50	12.47	80.45	3.9 cc.
1/4/39	14.45	10.00	69.20	5.5 cc.
1/17/39	13.30	7.50	56.39	6.7 cc.
Co. 290				
11/29/38	17.00	13.35	78.53	2.2 cc.
12/12/38	16.10	12.28	76.27	3.4 cc.
12/19/38	16.00	12.57	78.56	3.6 cc.
1/4/39	15.25	12.50	81.97	3.3 cc.
1/17/39	14.20	8.40	59.15	6.6 cc.
C. P. 29-116				
11/29/38	16.60	12.27	73.92	2.5 cc.
12/12/38	16.00	11.20	70.00	4.3 cc.
12/19/38	15.60	11.00	70.51	4.6 cc.
1/4/39	15.05	8.60	57.14	7.9 cc.
1/17/39	14.45	7.20	49.83	7.6 cc.
C. P. 28-19				
11/29/38	17.70	14.80	83.62	2.4 cc.
12/12/38	17.60	14.58	82.84	3.1 cc.
12/19/38	16.10	12.27	76.21	3.1 cc.
1/4/39	16.75	12.61	75.28	4.2 cc.
1/17/39	15.80	11.17	70.70	4.2 cc.
C. P. 29-320				
11/29/38	17.00	13.90	81.76	2.5 cc.
12/12/38	17.10	14.03	82.05	2.8 cc.
12/19/38	17.30	13.68	79.08	3.1 cc.
1/4/39	16.80	13.10	77.98	3.9 cc.
1/17/39	16.40	12.30	75.00	4.2 cc.

* Apparent sucrose.

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have Co. 281, Co. 290, or C. P. 29-116, and if windrowed should be windrowed as late as is practical and taken from the windrows as early as is practical.

In Table I, the writer has summarized weather data prior to and during the period when sugarcanes were in the windrows for the years 1934-35 through 1938-39. Temperatures of 32° F. and below and hours of duration of cold 32° F. and below are given.

In Table II, data are presented to show the actual field performance of Co. 281, Co. 290, C. P. 29-116, C. P. 28-19, and C. P. 29-320 when windrowed for the mill. Each year windrowing was done after cold weather had been severe enough at least to kill the terminal buds. In some years when the temperature did not go much below 32° F. the buds and possibly a few eyes were killed, but in other years, depending on the severity of the cold, from few to all eyes as well as the terminal bud were killed. The most severe cold damage occurred in 1934 (low of 22° F.) and in 1938 (low of 24° F.), when all eyes were killed. During 1935, 1936, and 1937, not all eyes were killed by cold weather prior to windrowing.

Feed the Cane Beetle Lime

Editor Sugar Bulletin:

In the Spring of 1937 field operations on Oaklawn Plantation (St. Mary Parish) brought out the fact that low yielding sections of the plantation had a relatively low soil Ph. This was emphasized by an inability to obtain a good stand and growth of legumes on these sections. In addition these portions of the plantation usually suffered severe Sugarcane Beetle damage; *Euetheola rugiceps, Lec.*

In October, 1937, lime in the form of ground oyster shells was applied in duplicate plots in concentrations of 1 ton, two tons and three tons; leaving two plots as check with no lime. The percentage of beetle damaged stalks was less where lime had been applied. Plant cane yield from the application of two tons of lime was twice that of the check plots. The present stubble crop reflects the lime applications as it is no trouble to pick out plots where no lime was applied.

It is indeed unwise to use lime indiscriminately over a plantation, and it is not profitable to use too much per acre. Two tons of lime per acre more than paid for itself at the low sugar prices of 1938-39 crop.

Soil acidity studies during 1938 and 1939 indicate a correlation between soil acidity and beetle damage.

EMILE A. MAIER,
Agricultural Research, The South Coast Corp.

Fiber Content of Commercial Varieties of Louisiana Sugar Cane

By M. A. McCalip, Carbohydrate Research Division, Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture

The importance of the fiber content of canes milled in Louisiana is receiving more and more recognition each year. The introduction of the newer P. O. J., Co., and C. P. varieties brought with it the necessity for stronger grinding equipment because of their high fiber content. Due to fiber, efficient milling of these canes gave lower normal and sucrose extraction figures than was customary with the old varieties. Since the price paid for a ton of cane is determined by the sugar price and the normal juice analysis, the effect on available 96° sugar of the relative quantities of normal juice and fiber in such cane is of primary importance to the processor and grower. It has become more apparent that the percent sucrose extractable from cane more nearly determines the value of the cane than does the percent sucrose in normal juice. Calculation by Daubert[1] has recently pointed out the effect that varying the percentage fiber between 10 and 16 percent has on normal juice extractable, pounds of 96° sugar recoverable and other important control figures, assuming the normal juice and bagasse analysis are maintained constant. He shows that an increase of 1 percent in fiber content of cane is accompanied by a drop in normal extraction of 1.5% and a decrease in recoverable 96° sugar of 3.25 pounds per ton of cane. Likewise, Kerr & Cassidy[2] in their investigation of fiber content of cane milled in Queensland, estimated that an increase of 1 percent in fiber content will cause a reduction in recoverable 96° sugar of 0.2 percent on cane or 4 pounds per ton of cane, which coincides very closely with the observation of Daubert.

On the other hand, Fort[3] has recently discussed the effect fiber and water content has on factory operation and cost of manufacturing sugar. He points out that since low fiber is usually associated with low solids and high percentage of water, greater capacities for settling and evaporation with less available fuel must necessarily increase the cost of production of sugar from low fiber canes over those having a high fiber content.

In Queensland the importance of the fiber content is recognized and the value of cane is determined through application of an established commercial cane sugar formula known as the C. C. S. formula. This formula takes into consideration three factors: namely, the degrees Brix, the polarization value of the first expressed juice of the cane, and the percent fiber in cane.

It is rather generally conceded that the accurate determination of percent fiber which would be representative of any large tonnage or parcel of cane is a very difficult problem. The major obstacles are (1) the selection of a representative sample, (2) further sub-sampling to reduce the sample to practical size for preparation and (3) the careful disintegration to avoid excessive loss of juice or moisture. Coupled with the difficulty of sampling and making fiber determinations, numerous other factors are known to influence directly the fiber content of canes of any given variety. These factors may be summarized as follows: (a) class of cane (plant or ratoon) (b) seasonal conditions under which cane was grown; (c) soil type and fertilizer; (d) condition of cane at time of milling whether the cane is green or burned, and time elapsing between cutting and grinding; (e) age of cane at time of cutting. Irrespective of these influencing factors, different varieties of cane generally show definite milling characteristics indicative of fiber content, even though grown under widely different seasonal, climatic and soil conditions.

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mental sugar mill at the Louisiana State University, it was planned to make a number of direct fiber determinations on the more popular commercial varieties of Louisiana sugar canes in order to establish more definite working data for use of the industry. It is planned to make a number of determinations each year in order to note the variation in the fiber content due to growing season, and to compare these direct fiber determinations with indirect figures for fiber arrived at by the conventional method of calculation from bagasse and residual juice analysis, in order to study the relationship. Due to difficulties in making deliveries during the past season, it was not possible to grind single varieties for a sufficient length of time to obtain indirect data on percent fiber. However, it is hoped these data can be obtained next season.

Procedure

The cane samples were taken principally from factory sling piles representing a weight of from two to ten tons of a particular variety of cane. A few samples were taken from cane standing in the field. It was decided to make these fiber determinations on normally cut and topped clean cane in order to eliminate the trash influence in these results. It was desirable to use the largest sample that was practical to prepare with available equipment; this proved to be ten stalks. These stalks were selected at random from different parts of the entire pile and examined to make sure they were more or less normal and no joints were missing. Each of the ten stalks was balanced on a knife edge and cut into two equal weights, a top and a botton portion being alternately selected to further reduce the amount to be shredded. A Warmoth-Hyatt cane disintegrator was used for shredding the cane, using a predetermined factor to compensate for evaporation during preparation. This factor was found to be approximately 1 percent on weight of cane.

Several automatic extractors were prepared, similar to that shown in Spencer-Meade's Cane Sugar Handbook,[4] for the extraction of the water soluble solids from the shredded cane sample. The inner capsules were made of 1/32" thick sheet copper, fitted with 100 mesh monel metal wire screen at each end. These capsules were made large enough to hold a 200 gram sample of shredded cane so as to minimize the error due to weighing and sampling.

After weighing out, the samples were extracted one hour with hot water having a temperature of 75 to 80° C., after which they were extracted with cold water for the remainder of twenty-four hours. Before stopping the extraction, the water was tested with alpha-naphthol to make sure it was free from traces of sugar. The extracted sample was freed of excess water by centrifugal force and placed in an oven and dried to constant weight at 105° C. After removing from the oven the dried sample was weighed to an accuracy of 0.1 gram, which corresponded to 0.05% fiber on weight of cane. Duplicate samples of the fiberized cane were extracted and the average of the two determinations was taken as the percent fiber on the sample.

Experimental Results

Since only a limited number of tests could be made in the time available it was decided to devote the greater part of the time to making a number of determinations on the most common commercial varieties. Fiber values were determined on both plant and stubble cane in about equal numbers for these varieties where it was possible to secure samples. Table 1 shows the variety of cane, the number of samples averaged and the average fiber percent in both plant and stubble cane for each variety.

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TABLE 1
AVERAGE FIBER CONTENT OF MORE POPULAR COMMERCIAL VARIETIES OF LOUISIANA SUGAR CANES

Variety	Number of Samples Averaged	Fiber in Plant Cane %	Number of Samples Averaged	Fiber in Stubble Cane %
Co. 290	4	10.58	6	11.16
Co. 281	8	12.43	4	13.05
C. P. 29/320	6	13.48	6	14.28
C. P. 28/19	4	13.61	10	15.42
C. P. 28/11	4	15.24	4	15.81
General average of five varieties		13.07		13.94

The different varieties are listed in the order of their fiber content. Of the more popular varieties Co. 290 plant cane, stands at the top of the list, with a fiber content of 10.58, whereas, C. P. 28/11 stubble shows a fiber content of 15.81 percent, the highest in this group. In all cases the percent fiber was found to be somewhat higher in stubble than in the plant cane of the same variety, as would be expected. From the general averages of the values obtained for all samples of plant and stubble cane for the different varieties the difference is shown to be 0.87 percent on cane. While it must be remembered that all the cane analyzed came from the section in the vicinity of Baton Rouge, the maximum variation between samples of the same variety and class were somewhat closer than that found by Kerr and Cassidy[2] in their investigation. In almost every case less variation was found in samples of the same variety of plant cane than in stubble cane. The maximum variation in each case occurred in C. P. 29/320 which amounted to 0.8 percent in plant and 1.13 percent in stubble. The closest agreement was found with Co. 281 plant cane which amounted to less than 0.5 percent. These results are found to be in general agreement with tests made by Arceneaux, Stokes and Krumbhaar[5] in a previous study of fiber in Louisiana canes.

Table 2 gives the summary of results obtained by analysis of some of the less common C. P. varieties of plant cane.

TABLE 2
FIBER CONTENT OF LESS COMMON VARIETIES OF LOUISIANA CANES

Variety	Number of Samples Averaged	Fiber in Plant Cane %
C. P. 29/116	4	9.83
C. P. 29/137	2	11.25
C. P. 29/120	2	11.83
C. P. 29/103	2	13.15

In this group appears the variety C. P. 29/116, with a percentage of 9.83 which is lowest in fiber of all samples analyzed. The other C. P. varieties namely; 29/137, 29/120 and 29/103 are generally lower than the average for the Louisiana canes.

One experiment was made in order to study the effect on fiber content of allowing the cane to remain on the field for an extended period between the time of cutting and grinding. A bundle of approximately seventy stalks of C. P. 29/320 was selected on December 10 and a fiber determination was made on this cane at the time of selection. The remainder of the cane was left on the ground slightly spread out, exposed to the prevailing weather for a period of nine days. The cane was sampled and analyzed for fiber in duplicate at intervals of one or two days. The results which are tabulated in Table 3 show the cane increased in fiber content from 13.53 percent at the start to 15.55 percent after nine days exposure.

TABLE 3
EFFECT ON FIBER CONTENT OF LEAVING CUT CANE ON FIELD BEFORE MILLING

Date Analyzed	Days Exposed	Fiber in Cane %
12/10/38	None	13.53
12/12/38	2	14.10
12/13/38	3	14.45
12/15/38	5	14.95
12/17/38	7	15.15
12/19/38	9	15.55

Similarly, a series of fiber determinations were run on a plot of Co. 281 cane at the time of wind-

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rowing and at four other intervals during a period of twenty-one days to study the effect of windrowing on the fiber content. The results are shown in Table 4.

TABLE 4
EFFECT OF WINDROWING ON FIBER CONTENT OF CO. 281

Date Analyzed	Days in Windrow	Fiber in Cane %
12/ 1/38	Date Windrowed	12.60
12/ 8/38	7	12.45
12/15/38	14	13.00
12/19/38	18	12.90
12/22/38	21	12.85

These results, though insufficient to allow any definite conclusions to be drawn, indicate that there is possibly a slight increase in fiber content of cane in the windrow, but nothing of any consequence.

Discussion

It should be kept in mind that the figures presented here are preliminary, being the results obtained over one harvesting season and for one section of the sugar belt only. They should, however, be of interest at this time more from a comparative standpoint and as a possible explanation of fluctuations in the extraction control figures from time to time. With a variation in fiber content of about 5 percent on weight of cane between the different varieties, it is easily possible by change of proportion of different varieties milled during a twenty-four hour day to raise or lower the fiber percent in cane by one or more points for the day. Since a change of 1 percent in fiber is accompanied by a fluctuation of 1.5 percent in normal extraction, there is no doubt that variety changes in the mill supply account for much of fluctuation in sucrose and normal juice extraction. Where it is necessary to determine daily cane weight by use of the Java Ratio, such a wide variation in fiber content further complicates calculations.

Variation in percent fiber in cane presents the greatest difficulty in accurately estimating the available sugar content or evaluating a cane as the raw material for making sugar. So long as the sucrose in normal juice is the only variable considered, a high fiber cane will command a premium to the grower over a low fiber cane having the same actual available sugar content.

Due to the difficulty in sampling and determining fiber, directly or indirectly, it is impractical to secure fiber figures for individual growers or for any parcel of cane smaller than a day's grinding on a routine basis. This being the case, about the only way to consider fiber in evaluating small quantities of cane would be to establish factors for varieties based on fiber content.

The results obtained by allowing the cane to dry out emphasize the importance of avoiding this practice, since it represents a loss to grower and processor alike. This increase in fiber is due principally to loss of moisture to the atmosphere and is, no doubt, accompanied by loss of sucrose through inversion.

Summary

Fiber determinations were made on a number of samples of each of the popular commercial varieties of Louisiana sugar cane grown in the vicinity of Baton Rouge during the crop season of 1938 and was found to vary from 10.58 percent for Co. 290 to 15.81 percent for C. P. 28/11 stubble cane. Plant and stubble canes of the same varieties were analyzed

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and the general averages for the two classes showed the percent fiber to be higher in the stubble by 0.87 percent on cane.

Cut cane exposed to weather for a period of nine days before grinding was found to increase in fiber content by 2 percent.

Windrowed cane analyzed at intervals to observe change of fiber content showed very little change.

Acknowledgment

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*Contribution No. 150 from the Carbohydrate Research Division, Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

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An Analysis From Washington

(By C. J. Bourg)

At the outset, let us express the hope that by the time this issue of the *Sugar Bulletin* is distributed, Governmental action may have been taken to clear up officially and definitely the uncertainties which now beset us.

Of primary interest to Louisiana growers of sugarcane is that part of the President's statement which comes at the very end and discusses the 1939 crop program and the 1940 crop program. With respect to 1939, the President's statement definitely establishes the fact that conditional payments will be made in accordance with the program in effect, which means that payments will be made only on proportionate shares and that the determinations as to wages, the regulations as to child labor, the requirements as to fair prices for sugarcane, and the rules as to farming practices must all be carried out in the operations for the balance of this year.

With respect to plantings for the 1940 crop, the President suggested in his statement that growers might not receive conditional payments, if the quotas were continued in suspension during 1940. And then he added, "Nor should anyone assume that increased acreage planted under the stimulus of war conditions can be made permanent for purposes of determining future allotments." Undoubtedly, this means that increased acreage will be permitted under emergency conditions, but the "national economic emergency," which the President declared exists with respect to sugar, has no definite period of existence. It might end very shortly if peace is declared in Europe, or it might be extended beyond the termination of the provisions of the Sugar Act itself, which expires at the end of 1940. Therefore, the implications of the President's statement cannot be accepted as changing the proportionate share program until the Department of Agriculture makes several official decisions.

In all candor, we agree that the Presidential proclamation has improved the situation for the continental sugar industry. In effect, the suspension of the quotas has increased the available supplies of sugar for consumption but has not changed the world picture of sugar, and therefore has not resulted in a drastic reduction in the price of sugar. Whether such a reduction was intended or not, it could not be expected under the circumstances. First of all, the price of sugar had been depressed below that which is needed to maintain the domestic sugar industry as a whole during the past year, and the recent improvements have only served to restore the price to a fair and reasonable level. At the time that the United States entered the war in 1917, the price of raw sugar was $5.90 per hundred pounds, and by the time the Food Control Act became effective, the price of raw sugar advanced to $7.50 per hundred pounds. When the Food Administration later entered into contracts with the domestic sugar industry, the basic prices established were $7.28 for raw sugar and $9.00 for refined sugar. Even under the Jones-Costigan Act the price paid at retail for sugar averaged $5.70 per 100 pounds, and under the Agricultural Adjustment Act the parity price of raw sugar was $4.02 per 100 pounds. Secretary Wallace very aptly told the American public recently that the increases in the prices for farm products did not represent anything more than an approach to the prices which farmers should have been receiving for their products. Certainly the farmers who grow wheat, corn, and cotton are in no different class as to income parity from the farmers who grow sugarcane and sugar beets.

It is well for us to recognize that the very unsatisfactory situation existing as to marketing allotments has been greatly improved. All the 1938 production of domestic sugar has been released for immediate sale, so that the industry can now clear out all carry-over sugars and proceed to harvest the 1939 crop with the assurance that the products can be distributed in commerce as and when the best business considerations are determined. It would have been a most unfortunate circumstance if the improved price would have been available only to those producers, domestic and foreign, whose marketing allotments and quotas had not been exhausted.

But while we are on an emergency basis as to quotas,

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the President has availed himself only of his power to suspend title II, which contains the quota provisions. He has indicated that title III, which provides for conditional payments and contains the production control provisions, may be suspended in the future. Now Louisiana sugarcane growers are in the midst of planting, and in order to place themselves in the position of getting the greatest benefit they are entitled to know what, if any, restrictions will be placed upon the harvesting of the 1940 crop. Unless official action is taken immediately (and we are working to have this done), the Louisiana sugarcane grower is in the dilemma of being forced to make a gambling decision. If he gambles that the war emergency will continue through 1940 and if he gambles that the price of sugar will not be depressed by some sort of Governmental control, then he will naturally plant in accordance with the requirements of efficiency and the advice of agricultural experts. On the other hand, if the President should restore the quotas in 1940 instead of suspending the conditional payments, then the grower would have to face again the decision or choice of plowing up or of accepting the market price with conditional payments. At the present time, no one can foresee what the market price would be under such circumstances.

Our representations to the Department of Agriculture, supported by our Senators and Congressmen, are that the sugarcane growers should not be forced to gamble or to proceed in uncertainty. They are entitled to have the burden of responsibility accepted by the Federal Government which has chosen to recognize or to declare an emergency. Obviously, the continuation of control, or the suspension of all control measures, lies entirely in the discretion and subject to the sudden decision of the Federal Government. Hence, if anyone is to take any chances, it must not be the grower. If it were not necessary for growers to plant sugarcane immediately, we could very well agree that by waiting until next Spring, it could be much more easily decided whether the quotas were to be restored or title III suspended. Yet we are not so fortunately situated and cannot wait, except in uncertainty and with the prospect of facing losses.

The Secretary of Agriculture has stated that the ever-normal granary has been applied to sugar. Those who plowed up sugarcane in 1939 are mystified at this statement, but certainly no one will question that whatever

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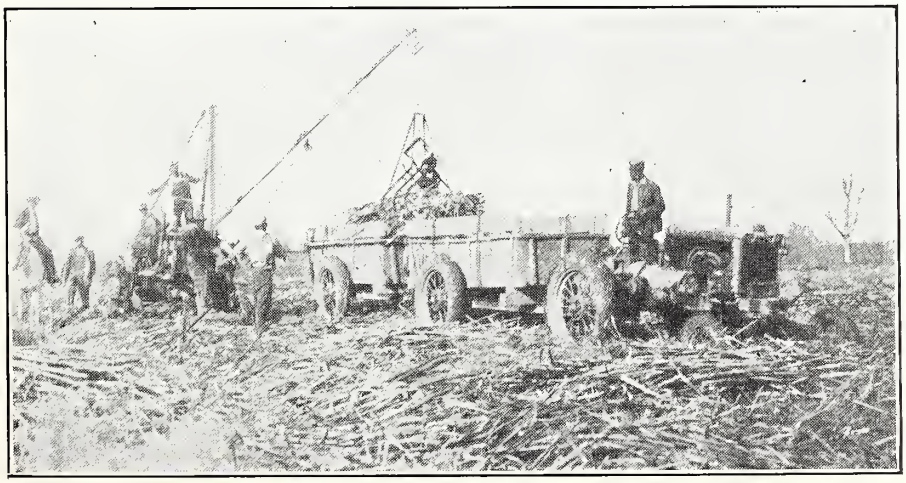

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reserve stocks had been built up have now been dissolved by the suspension of the quotas and the extraordinary volume of distribution within the past month or so. Consequently, assuming that the ever-normal granary will be continued with respect to sugar, there is every reason in the world to restore the reserve and even to build it up to higher levels in the face of war conditions and the threat of our own involvement.

The greatest reaction of protest which has resulted from the suspension of the quotas comes from the always-complaining Cubans. In 1934 the Cubans agreed in writing that the reduction in the tariff from $1.50 to 90c would be effective only as long as there was a sugar quota system operating in the United States. The domestic sugar industry was not in favor of reducing the tariff in 1934, but when they were given the assurance and understanding that this reduction would cease to be effective at any time that the quotas became inoperative, they accepted the change. Now that the unexpected has happened and there are no quotas in operation, we find the Cubans resorting to their old attitude.

It seems to us that an agreement is an understanding which is binding upon both parties, and if that agreement is based upon a condition subsequent, then the parties certainly ought to be willing to stand up to whatever they have agreed. To yield to the demands of the Cubans at this time would be a complete repudiation of the understanding which was accepted in good faith by the domestic sugar industry and its Senators and Representatives in Congress who granted the powers to make reciprocal agreements to the President and renewed those powers in 1937. If the understandings had and agreements made only continue binding as long as the Cubans are benefiting, then it may be that this whole question of Congress delegating the power to negotiate reciprocal agreements may have to be reconsidered.

It is well known to everyone that the price of sugar has increased more than 1c in recent weeks, and the increase in the tariff on Cuban sugar has been only 6/10 of 1c. Thus, the Cubans have definitely improved their marketing prospects, and the net return for the sugar which they sell in the United States for the balance of the year will be considerably greater than the net return on a similar amount of sugar marketed during the first eight months of the year. Consequently, the Cubans cannot now claim that the restoration of the 1934 rate of duty is harming them or causing them any losses, when as a matter of fact they are being permitted to market all of their sugar in the United States without quota restrictions and at a higher price. It seems that the domestic sugar industry is benefiting with some advantage, and what the Cubans are now after is to have the United States Government turn the advantage over to them. At the very least, there should be no action on such demands until a complete public hearing on the subject is had. No public hearings already held covered the present situation, with the European War going on, an emergency declared in the United States, and the quotas suspended.

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Louisiana Sugar Cane Technologists Association Completes First Year

The Second Annual Meeting of the Louisiana Sugar Cane Technologists Association held at Louisiana State University in Baton Rouge on September 7th marked the close of the first year of its existence. This general meeting was attended by all members coming from the three sections of the Association—the Manufacturing, Agricultural and Management, and by all classes of members—Active, Associate, Supporting and Honorary, at which meeting the work of the various sections during the past year was reviewed and coordinated.

Dr. George Arceneaux, Chairman of the Agricultural Section of the Association, told of the work which this section has been doing during the past year. He stated that the Section had appointed a Committee to represent the six phases of agricultural work in the sugar industry. He pointed out that the Agricultural Section had held a very interesting and instructive Spring Meeting at Houma, Louisiana, on April 27th, at which time papers were given covering all six phases—Entomology, Pathology, Statistics, Farm Machinery, Varieties and Field Practices. Dr. Arceneaux then introduced Mr. Gouaux who represented the Varieties phase of the section. Mr. Gouaux discussed briefly the two new varieties of sugar cane which it is possible will be released by the Government this year, C. P. 29-103 and C. P. 29-120. Mr. Barr of the Louisiana State University read a very interesting paper on *Fuels and Lubricants for Farm Machinery*. Dr. C. O. Eddy, of the Louisiana State University, discussed *Insects Important in the Production of Sugar Cane in Louisiana.* Dr. Arceneaux then asked Dr. Forbes to tell in a few words about Chlorotic Streak. Dr. Abbott was then called upon and he said that the Experiment Stations were working under a handicap in studying this disease as it was not spread over the entire country. He said they expected to be able to get enough information on this disease at the end of next season to say exactly how important it was going to be in the Louisiana cane section. Then followed an open discussion on Chlorotic Streak.

The meeting was then taken over by Mr. M. V. Yarbrough, Chairman of the Manufacturing Section, who summed up the work of the Manufacturing Section for the past year, which included assembling and compiling mill data from the majority of mills in the State of Louisiana as well as a very complete program at the meeting held in Thibodaux, Louisiana, on June 27th covering the keeping qualities and storage conditions of Louisiana raw sugars. Mr. Yarbrough called on various persons who had given papers at the Thibodaux meeting to give short summaries of their papers for the benefit of the members of the other sections. Mr. W. S. Daubert summed up a paper which he had presented at the Spring Meeting of the Manufacturing Section concerning the methods of making a sugar of good keeping quality and conditions of storage to maintain the sugar in proper condition. A new contribution on the subject of *Recent Advances in the Purification and Treatment of Industrial Water Supplies* was read by Dr. M. C. Schwartz of the Louisiana State University. Mr. Snowden of the Consolidated Chemical iIndustries, Inc., preesnted a paper on *Inhibited Hydrochloric Acid Removal of Carbonate Scale.* Mr. Walter Godchaux, Jr., summarized the paper which he had previously presented on the re-

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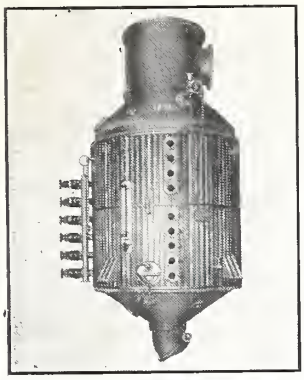

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fining qualities of Louisiana raw sugars as compared to imported raw sugars. Mr. Yarbrough pointed out before he closed his part of the program that much valuable information was exchanged in discussions from the floor which occurred at the Spring Meeting of the Manufacturing Section. Mr. Yarbrough stated that the Manufacturing Section had decided that in order to make their program more useful they were requesting all members of their section to write to the section Chairman for 1939 giving him suggestions for subjects to be studied during the coming year.

In the absence of Mr. Wallace Kemper, Chairman of the Management division, Mr. E. W. McNeil pointed out that the Management Section had been unable to have an individual meeting during the year as members of this section had been so occupied with the many meetings necessitated by the Government regulations of the sugar industry that they had had no time for any other activities.

At the close of the meeting the retiring President, Mr. W. G. Taggart, urged the necessity for building up the Association and pointed out what a powerful force for development similar Technologists Associations in other sugar producing countries have become. He stated that it was necessary that the Louisiana Association have a 100% membership among the men of the sugar industry so that it may carry out its purposes of studying the industry in all its various branches and disseminating information making for the improvement of the technical phases of the industry.

Results of the mail ballot for officers for the coming year were then announced. The officers of the Association for 1939-40 are:

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Chairman, Manufacturing Section—A. G. Keller, L. S. U., University, La.

Chairman, Agricultural Section—W. G. Taggart, L. S. U., University, La.

Every worker in any of the varied fields of the sugar industry of Louisiana should contribute his knowledge to the good of the industry and place himself in a position to benefit by the knowledge of others by joining the Louisiana Sugar Cane Technologists Association. The Association is open through its Active Membership to everyone actively engaged in the production of cane or in the manufacture of sugar or research pertaining to the industry. To all individuals who are not actively engaged in the production of sugar, but who are interested in the industry, the Associate Membership class is open. For all those manufacturers and their agents engaged in the production of cane or sugar or distribution of equipment or supplies used in conjunction with cane or sugar, who are interested in the industry, the Supporting Membership class is open. Anyone who desires to become a member of the Association may secure an application blank for membership by contacting or writing the Secretary-Treasurer, Walter Godchaux, Jr., Reserve, Louisiana.

The 1939 Cane Purchase Contract

In our issue of September 15th, 1939 we printed the text of the proposed Fair Price Determination for the 1939 crop of Louisiana sugarcane as submitted by the Sugar Division of the A.A.A. The Louisiana growers and processors were given until Sept. 23d, 1939 to offer a counter proposal. Under date of Sept. 21st, 1939 the Louisiana Grower-Processor Committee forwarded to Secretary Henry A. Wallace the following recommendations:

To the Hon. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture of the United States:

The following recommendations are made and filed relative to the determination of fair and reasonable prices for the 1939 crop of Louisiana sugarcane on behalf of the commonly termed "Grower-Processor" Committee of Louisiana, which, as previously shown, is a committee comprising seven Louisiana sugarcane growers and seven Louisiana sugarcane processors chosen at a general meeting of these two branches of the Louisiana sugar industry, held on May 12, 1939, and May 18, 1939.

At a public hearing held at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, for the purpose of receiving evidence relative to the determination of fair and reasonable prices for the 1939 crop of Louisiana sugarcane, the Grower-Processor Committee submitted a form of sugar cane purchase contract, which it recommended be approved and adopted. In this form of contract there was provided what the Committee felt was a fair and reasonable price for the 1939 crop of Louisiana sugar cane, and there was further provided the basis of settlement between the grower and processor in those instances where the processor, due to

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quota restrictions, was forced to hold a portion of his 1939 processings until 1940, and further, a basis of settlement where the processor was forced to hold a portion of his 1939 processings until 1941.

In the Tentative Determination issued by the Sugar Division of the United States Department of Agriculture on August 31, 1939, a price basis was recommended and proposed to the Secretary of Agriculture, and it was recommended that several specified optional methods of calculating the price be made available to the processors, which options were given because of the inability under quota restrictions of marketing 1939 sugar processings until 1940 and in some instances until 1941.

At the time of the Committee's recommendations the question of the inability to market over-quota sugar made it most difficult to arrive at a fair price base and to formulate a contract satisfactory to both the grower and processor. At the time of the formulation and issuance of the Tentative Determination the Sugar Division had the same problem and difficulty to consider and make provision for.

At the present time, due to the proclamation of the President of the United States, suspending the provisions of Title II of the Sugar Act of 1937, which suspension removes all quota restrictions, this problem is nonexistent, and will remain so unless, due to the termination of the emergency which provoked the proclamation, Title II of the Sugar Act is again made effective.

Because of these changed conditions the Grower-Processor Committee has now concluded that it is proper to eliminate from its consideration the recommendations previously made by it, and all provisions of the Tentative Determination issued on August 31, except so far as its recommendations and the Tentative Determination may be hereinafter mentioned.

The Grower-Processor Committee does now recommend that the determination of fair and reasonable prices of the 1939 crop of Louisiana sugar cane be similar to the Secretary's determination of fair and reasonable prices for the 1938 crop of Louisiana sugar cane, with the following exceptions:

That the first paragraph of the 1938 determination, which paragraph begins with the words "not less than $1.00 per ton of standard sugar cane, etc." be changed in the 1939 determination to read as follows:

"Not less than $1.00 per ton of standard sugar cane for each 1 cent of the price of 1 pound of 96° raw sugar, duty paid basis, based on the weighted average price of all sales of 96° raw sugar f.o.b. New Orleans basis, compiled and reported by the Grower-Processor Committee (or the Baton Rouge, Louisiana office of the Department of Agriculture) for the period beginning with the sales of

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September 29, 1939 and ending with the sales of April 18, 1940, when the price of 96° raw sugar, duty paid basis, is 3.50 cents per pound."

It will be noted that the changes recommended in this paragraph consist of computing the price base of sugar on the weighted average price of all sales of 96° raw sugar f.o.b. New Orleans basis, instead of the simple average of the weekly quotations of 96° raw sugar, duty paid basis, on the Louisiana Sugar and Rice Exchange and Cane Products Trade Association Exchange, and, further, of making the period over which the average is computed September 29, 1939 to April 18, 1940, instead of October 13, to February 23.

This provision as written above and as now recommended is practically identical with the first paragraph of Section 7 of the contract recommended by the Grower-Processor Committee at the Baton Rouge hearing. The Committee both prior to the hearing and subsequent thereto has given mature thought to this provision and feels that it is unquestionably to the best interest of the entire Louisiana industry that it be adopted as recommended, for the reason that it affords a more accurate, a fairer and more equitable base in computing the price of sugar cane. The suspension of Title II of the Sugar Act has not changed the Committee's conclusions as to this provision. As to the parties or agency entrusted with computing the weighted average price of all sales, the Committee will undertake the performance of this task, or is perfectly agreeable that it be performed by a representative of the Department of Agriculture, through its office at Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

It is further recommended that the third paragraph under the clause "Provided, however," of the 1938 determination, read as follows:

"That, if the processor and producer mutually so agree, final settlement for sugarcane may be made within the season, as outlined, in this determination, by substituting for the season weighted average price of 96° raw sugar, duty paid basis, the simple average of the weekly quotations of 96° raw sugar, duty paid basis, on the Louisiana Sugar and Rice Exchange and the Cane Products Trade Association exchange for the week in which such sugarcane is delivered."

It will be noted that the only suggested change made in this paragraph 3 is that the word "weighted" is inserted after the word "season" and before the word "average," which insertion is made solely for the purpose of clarification.

The Grower-Processor Committee further shows that at a meeting of the Louisiana Sugar industry, both growers and processors, duly called and held at New Orleans, Louisiana, on September 19, 1939, the above recommendations were approved, and at this meeting by motion duly made and unanimously carried, the following additional recommendation was made:

That a provision similar to paragraph 5 under section (b) of the 1939 Tentative Determination, which provision deals with the sharing of transportation costs in some instances, be included in the Secretary's final determination, except that instead of 70 miles distance between the grower and processor being made the criterion as to when transportation costs may or may not be shared, that 50 miles be made the criterion. This recommendation was made in view of the fact that under existing railroad freight rates in Louisiana, there is no change in the rate between 50 and 100 miles, the rate between these distances being constant at 95 cents per ton, whereas there is a decrease in the freight rates where the distance is 50 miles and less.

It is therefore respectfully urged that the final determination of the Secretary of Agriculture relative to fair and reasonable prices for the 1939 crop of Louisiana sugarcane be in accord with the recommendations hereinabove made.

Respectfully submitted,
GROWER-PROCESSOR COMMITTEE
OF LOUISIANA
By Paul G. Borron, Jr., its duly authorized attorney.
September 21st, 1939.

Mr. Dykers Resigns

Mr. Reginald Dykers, who organized the American Sugar Cane League in 1922, and who has been its General Manager and its 5th Vice-President and the Editor of its *Sugar Bulletin* ever since that time, tendered his resignation to the President of the League, Senator Edward J. Gay, on April 25th, 1939. Mr. Dykers' letter of resignation reads as follows:

New Orleans, April 25, 1939.

Senator Edward J. Gay,
President American Sugar Cane League,
New Orleans, La.

Dear Mr. President:

At some date between now and the end of the year 1939—I cannot recall the exact day—I shall have been connected with the Louisiana sugar industry, in one capacity or another, for fifty years and at the time of our next Annual Meeting my 68th birthday will be several months behind me. I feel that the time has come for me to give up some of my responsibilities and I now place in your hands my resignation as 5th Vice-President and General Manager of the American Sugar Cane League, to take effect at any date that suits your pleasure between now and our next Annual Meeting.

I am notifying you of this decision now so that ample time will be available for the employment of my successor.

The fact that I was able to organize the American Sugar Cane League and was entrusted with the management of it for 17 years will always be my proudest recollection.

With kindest regards to you, I am

Yours truly,
(Signed) REGINALD DYKERS,
Vice-President & General Manager.

After deferring action for several months, President Gay, on August 28th, 1939, accepted Mr. Dykers' resignation, to take effect September 27th, 1939. President Gay said:

"It has been my wish to delay acting on this matter as long as I reasonably could in the hope that you might reconsider your decision. As over four months have now elapsed, however, and I understand from you that your determination to resign is unaltered, I now regretfully accept your resignation. Inasmuch as you say in your letter of April 25th that I may select any date prior to the next annual meeting of the League as the one on which your resignation shall take effect I now designate September 27th, 1939, as such date, that being the last day of the period you have allowed me in the text of your resignation. On and after that date you will enjoy retirement status, retirement pay and the title of Manager Emeritus in accordance with formal action taken by the Executive Committee of the League on June 28th, 1939."

The conduct of *The Sugar Bulletin* will henceforth devolve on whoever is elected to replace Mr. Dykers as 5th Vice-President of the League.

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

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We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

Vol. 18 NEW ORLEANS, LA., OCTOBER 15, 1939 No. 2

Sugar Division Announces Minimum Wages for Harvesting 1939 Mainland Cane Crop

The Sugar Division of the Department of Agriculture Oct. 6th, 1939, announced a determination of the minimum wages to be paid laborers in the harvesting of the 1939 crop of sugarcane in the mainland cane area, comprising Louisiana and Florida, during the period September 1, 1939-June 30, 1940, by producers who apply for conditional payments under the Sugar Act of 1937. The Act provides, among other conditions of payment to growers, that all persons employed on a farm in the production, cultivation, or harvesting of sugarcane be paid in full by growers for all such work at rates not less than those determined by the Secretary of Agriculture to be fair and reasonable.

The determination provides that for the period specified the basic wages for the mainland cane area are to be at the same rate as those established for the 1938 crop. However, in order to meet the situation resulting from current price advances in sugar a bonus provision is included in the determination. Under this provision, if the average price of raw sugar, duty paid,* averages above $3.00 per 100 pounds, for the marketing period, laborers are to receive a 1 percent increase in wages for every increase of 5 cents per 100 pounds in the price of raw sugar above $3.00. The determination also provides specific rates for certain groups of workers such as cane loaders and tractor drivers for whom no specific minimum wage rates were provided in 1938.

Producers are required, as in prior years' determinations, to furnish laborers without charge the customary accessories such as a habitable house, a suitable garden plot with facilities for cultivation, pasturage for livestock, and medical attention.

The determination was issued following public hearings held in Louisiana and Florida in June, and after investigation, as required in the Act.

The basic wage rates for both male and female workers provided in the determination are as follows:

For cutting, topping, and stripping sugarcane:

Louisiana: (1) On a day basis, adult male workers, not less than $1.50 per day of 9 hours; adult female workers, not less than $1.20 per day of 9 hours. For a working day longer or shorter than 9 hours, the rate is not to be less than 17 cents per hour for adult male workers, and 13 cents for adult female workers.

(2) On a tonnage basis, not less than 75 cents per ton.

Florida: On a day basis, adult male workers, not less than $2.00, and adult female workers not less than $1.60, per day of 9 hours. For a working day longer or shorter than 9 hours the rate is not to be less than 22.5 cents per hour for adult male workers and 18 cents per hour for adult female workers.

For loading sugarcane:

Louisiana and Florida: (1) On a day basis, not less than $1.80 per day of 9 hours. For a working day longer or shorter than 9 hours the rate is not to be less than 20 cents per hour.

(2) On a tonnage basis, not less than 20 cents per ton.

For cutting and loading sugarcane as a combined operation:

Louisiana: (1) On a day basis, not less than $1.60 per day of 9 hours. For a working day longer or shorter than 9 hours the rate is not to be less than 18 cents per hour.

*For Louisiana the simple average of the weekly quotations of the Louisiana Sugar and Rice Exchange and the Cane Products Trade Association Exchange (or such quotations as the Secretary may elect to use for the purpose) for the weeks from September 29, 1939, to December 28, 1939; and for Florida the simple average of the daily quotations of 96° raw sugar, duty paid basis, at New York for the period beginning December 1, 1939, and ending April 30, 1940. (From Federal Register of Oct. 7, 1939, page 4196).

THE
SUGAR BULLETIN
407 Carondelet St., New Orleans

Issued on the 1st and 15th of each month. Official Organ of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A., in which are consolidated
The Louisiana Sugar Planters' Assn.
The American Cane Growers' Assn.
The Producers & Mfrs. Protective Assn.
Subscription Price, 50 Cents per Year.

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(2) On a tonnage basis, not less than 95 cents per ton.

Florida: (1) Green sugarcane on a tonnage basis, not less than the following rates per ton:

Type of sugarcane	*Rate Per ton*
Small barrel	$1.19
Medium "	.97
Large "	.81

(2) Burnt sugarcane on a tonnage basis, not less than the following rates:

Type of sugarcane	*Rate Per ton*
Small barrel	$ .97
Medium "	.81
Large "	.65

For other harvesting operations in both Louisiana and Florida:

(1) Tractor drivers, truck drivers, and operators of mechanical loading equipment, not less than $1.85 per day of 9 hours. For a working day longer or shorter than 9 hours the rate is not to be less than 21 cents per hour.

(2) Teamsters, not less than $1.75 per day of 9 hours. For a working day longer or shorter than 9 hours the rate is not to be less than 20 cents per hour.

(3) Grabmen, not less than $1.80 per day of 9 hours. For working day longer or shorter than 9 hours the rate is not to be less than 20 cents an hour.

(4) Hoist operators, not less than $1.60 per day of 9 hours. For a working day longer or shorter than 9 hours the rate is not to be less than 18 cents per hour.

(5) Other harvesting operations not specifically provided for: For adult male workers, not less than $1.25, and adult female workers not less than $1.00, per day of 9 hours. For a working day longer or shorter than 9 hours, the rate is to be not less than 14 cents per hour for adult male workers and 11 cents per hour for adult female workers.

For harvesting operations performed by workers between the ages of 14 *and* 16 *in both Louisiana and Florida*: (1) For workers between the ages of 14 and 16, the rate per day of 8 hours is not to be less than three-fourths of the rates established for adult male workers for a 9-hour day. For a working day shorter than 8 hours the rate is to be in proportion.

(2) The piece rates for workers between the ages of 14 and 16 are to be the same as those established for adults.

The piece rate for a particular operation calculated on other than a tonnage basis is to be such as to provide earnings per day or per hour of not less than the daily or hourly earnings specified for such operation.

In the event producers have agreed to pay wages higher than those specified in the determination they will not qualify for conditional payments unless they have paid such wages in full.

An Evaluation of C. P. 29-103 and C. P. 29-120

By W. G. Taggart, Assistant Director Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Stations and George Arceneaux, Agronomist, Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture

From the experience which we have had with newly released varieties of sugarcane, we have come to the conclusion that sugarcane growers of this State expect any newly released variety to be superior to all canes previously received. While none of the commercial varieties now in use in Louisiana can be considered in any sense perfect, it is becoming increasingly difficult to find seedlings superior to the presently cultivated varieties for growing conditions in general. As is quite generally appreciated, however, certain varieties of secondary value as a whole may become highly advantageous in the economic set-up of a community of even a limited number of sugarcane farms.

The varieties C. P. 29-103 and C. P. 29-120 fit into this general category. As stated in the release notice, neither has as yet consistently equaled C. P. 28-19 or C. P. 29-320 in sugar per ton. Each of the canes possesses characteristics which lead us to believe that both will find a place either on certain soil types or in certain sections of the sugar district.

C. P. 29-103 is a large barreled sugarcane which germinates satisfactorily and suckers sparingly but adequately. This variety has given good tonnage and should prove economical to harvest. It has shown a comparatively high degree of resistance to cold injury when left standing in the field following temperatures as low as 24° F. In common with all varieties now commercially cultivated in Louisiana C. P. 29-103 may be expected to show serious deterioration under severe winter conditions. Furthermore, it has no windrowing possibilities. Over the sugar district of the State as a whole the sucrose content of the variety has been somewhat erratic. On rich lake bottom soils (Marais soils), particularly in the vicinity of New Iberia, the variety has given very satisfactory results and is being released largely

for use under these and similar conditions. Future tests, however, may extend its range of usefulness, but from all evidence available, the variety appears definitely unsuited to the rolling soils of the western section. At relatively low levels of maturity this variety will often show a satisfactory sucrose content in the lower portion of the stalk, and for that reason will respond favorably to topping.

In size of barrel, C. P. 29-120 compares favorably with C. P. 28-19 and because of its tightly adhering shucks will prove fully as expensive to harvest. C. P. 29-120 germinates satisfactorily and suckers well. It has shown cold resistance equal to or better than C. P. 28-19 and C. P. 29-320. Data accumulated over a period of years indicate that C. P. 29-120 is superior in windrowing qualities to most of the commercial canes cultivated in Louisiana, but somewhat inferior to Co. 281. Since Co. 281 has not made a satisfactory growth on the soils of the western section and since C. P. 29-120 grows well there the possibility is that it may prove to be valuable until a more satisfactory windrowing variety is found for that section. C. P. 29-120 is practically free of mosaic disease and should its future performance justify its extensive substitution for Co. 281 the control of mosaic in other field varieties would be greatly facilitated. In sucrose content C. P. 29-120 compares favorably with Co. 281. Occasionally plant cane of this variety has not matured satisfactorily, but it has been consistently better than Co. 290. In yield of sugar per acre, the variety is intermediate between Co. 281 and Co. 290.

Preliminary tests of C. P. 29-103 and C. P. 29-120 indicate that the varieties are satisfactory for planting on black land, but their extensive cultivation on this type of soils cannot be recommended until more extensive tests have been conducted.

Both C. P. 103 and C. P. 29-120 are lower than C. P. 28-19 and C. P. 29-320 in fiber content, and are very similar to Co. 281 in this respect.

C. P. 29-103 and C. P. 29-120

The above varieties of cane have been released and have been distributed. Some quantities of C. P. 29-103 variety still remain near the following locations: Bunkie, Jeanerette, Napoleonville, and Franklin. Some quantities of C. P. 29-120 are still available near Broussard, Napoleonville, Bunkie, Lecompte and Franklin.

Applications for these varieties will be filled in the order received, if accompanied by check at the rate of $6.35 per ton, until the supply is exhausted or freeze is threatened. Applications should be addressed to The American Sugar Cane League, 407 Carondelet St., New Orleans.

1939 Excess Acreage

The following letter relating to the Sugar Division's press release of September 29, 1939, has been received from Dr. Joshua Bernhardt, Chief of the Sugar Division: by Mr. F. W. Spencer, Administrative Officer in Charge A.A.A. in Louisiana.

"Reference is made to the Department's press release of September 29, 1939 in which it was announced that (1) 1939 conditional payments would be withheld in cases where sugarcane or sugar beets are destroyed for purposes of compliance or for any other purposes, (2) no program or payments under the provisions of Title III of the Sugar Act is in effect or contemplated at this time for the 1940 crop in any producing area.

"With particular reference to Louisiana and Florida, the second paragraph of the press release, in effect, cancels the provisions of Sugar Determination No. 62, issued February 1, 1939, with respect to proportionate shares for the 1940 crop of sugarcane in the mainland cane sugar area. Formal cancellation of that determination will be issued shortly.

"There may be some growers who wish to be assured of qualifying for conditional payments in 1940 in case a 1940 program should be made effective at a later date. Such growers would naturally desire to plan their 1940 crop operations in accordance with the provisions of Sugar Determination No. 62, even though that determination is not now in effect. It should be pointed out that no 1940 program will be made effective under the Sugar Act of 1937 unless sugar quotas are restored, or unless Congress should amend the present Act. In the event that a 1940 program is made effective through the restoration of quotas, the right to increase the basic 1939 proportionate shares will be limited to one third of the cropland on the farm but in no event in excess of ten acres.

"With respect to proportionate share compliance for the 1939 crop, the problem centers around the proper interpretation of the word 'destruction'. After careful consideration of conditions in the mainland cane sugar area and the broader problem of general administration of the Act in all areas, it has been decided that the word 'destruction' means the failure to harvest for some useful purpose the sugarcane grown on acreage in excess of the 1939 proportionate share for any farm, the yield per acre of which would warrant harvesting for the extraction of sugar under normal conditions.

"In accordance with the foregoing principle, growers will be deemed to be in compliance if sugarcane in excess of proportionate shares is disposed of in any of the following ways:

1. *Sale for sirup*: Growers will be required to present receipts for delivery of sugarcane to sirup mills.
2. *Use for stock feed*: The county committee shall determine that sugarcane was used for stock feed and affidavit of grower will be required.
3. *Abandonment of acreage with yield insufficient to warrant harvesting*: The county committee shall determine that the acreage of sugarcane would not be harvested under normal conditions.
4. *Sale of seed cane to new growers*: Grower will be required to present receipt for sale of sugarcane for seed to be planted on a farm for which a 1939 proportionate share is not established.

"In connection with number 4 above, it is believed that the sale of excess sugarcane for seed to new growers is not out of line with the rulings previously issued. Such disposal will not make it possible for any grower to receive in 1939 a payment larger than that to which he would normally be entitled. Since no 1940 program is now in effect, the question of the effect on 1940 proportionate shares is not relevant at this time."

Official 1939-40 Cane Purchase Contract

Fair and reasonable prices for the 1939 crop of Louisiana sugarcane shall be (when the price of 96° raw sugar, duty-paid basis, is 3½c per pound) not less than $1.00 per ton of standard sugarcane for each 1c of (1) the average of the weekly quotations of 96° raw sugar, duty-paid basis, on the Louisiana Sugar & Rice Exchange and the Cane Products Trade Association Exchange for the week in which such sugarcane is delivered, or (2) the simple average of the weekly quotations of 96° raw sugar, duty-paid basis, on the Louisiana Sugar & Rice Exchange and the Cane Products Trade Association Exchange (or upon such quotations as the Secretary may elect for the purpose) for the weeks from September 29, 1939 to April 18, 1940, as may be agreed upon: *Provided, however,*

(i) That for each decline of ¼ cent in the price of one pound of 96° raw sugar, below 3.50 cents per pound, the price of standard sugarcane shall be reduced by not more than 3 per centum, with intervening prices in proportion, unless the price of sugar falls below 2.75 cents, in which case no further reduction shall be made;

(ii) That for an advance of ¼ cent in the price of one pound of 96° raw sugar, duty-paid basis, above 3.50 cents per pound, the price of standard sugarcane shall be increased by not less than 3 per centum, with intervening prices in proportion, unless the price of raw sugar exceeds 3.75 cents per pound, in which case settlement shall be made on the basis of $1.03 for each 1 cent of the price;

(iii) That the premiums paid for sugarcane of the 1939 crop containing more sucrose in the normal juice than that defined as standard sugarcane, shall be not less than those paid by such processor during the 1938 crop year;

(iv) That the discounts applicable to sugarcane of the 1939 crop containing less sucrose in the normal juice than that defined as standard sugarcane shall be not greater than those applied in connection with the 1938 crop; and

(v) That deductions based upon decreased boiling house efficiency may be made for frozen sugarcane accepted by the processor (it being understood that cane shall not be considered as frozen even after being subjected to freezing temperatures unless and until there is evidence of damage having taken place because of the freeze) at a rate not in excess of 3.775 per centum of the payment, computed as aforesaid, for each .25 cc. of acidity above 2.25 cc. but not in excess of 4.50 cc. (analyzed in accordance with the established methods of the area, with intervening fractions computed to the nearest multiple of .05 cc.).

Definitions and general provisions. For purposes of this determination:

(1) Standard sugarcane shall be sugarcane containing no more sucrose in the normal juice than was defined as standard sugarcane by the processor in his sugarcane purchase contract, or contracts, verbal or written, used in the year 1938.

(2) Costs, such as hoisting and weighing of sugarcane, shall be absorbed by the producer or processor, as the case may be, who absorbed such costs in 1937, but nothing in this paragraph shall be construed as prohibiting negotiations with respect to the level of such costs, subject upon appeal, to review by the Secretary of Agriculture or his authorized agent in the event of changes unfair to either producer or processor.

(3) Where the only available practicable means of transportation are rail facilities and the distance to the nearest factory is in excess of 50 miles, the cost of transportation may, by mutual consent of the interested parties, and subject to review by the Secretary of Agriculture or his authorized agent, be shared by the processor and producer.

(4) The processor shall not, through any subterfuge or device whatsoever, reduce the returns from the 1939 crop of Louisiana sugarcane to the grower below those determined above. (Sec. 301, 50 Stat. 909; 7 U.S.C., Sup. IV, 1131).

Done at Washington, D. C., this 10th day of October 1939. Witness my hand and the seal of the Department of Agriculture.

H. A. WALLACE, *Secretary*

MINIMUM WAGES FOR HARVESTING 1939 LOUISIANA SUGARCANE CROP (See Page 1 of this issue)

According to interpretation by the Agricultural Extension Division

The basic wages are the same as those established for the 1938 crop. But for every increase of five cents per 100 lbs. in the price of raw sugar above $3.00 laborers are to receive an additional 1% increase of the base wages.

Price of Sugar 90° cwt.	Price of Standard ton of sugarcane	Cutting Sugarcane			Cutting & Loading Combined Day wage	Cutting & Loading Tonnage basis per ton	Loading Day wage	Teamsters Day wage	Tractor Operators Day wage	Harvesting Ages 14-16 yrs. 8 hours Day wage
		Men Day Wage	Women Day Wage	Tonnage Basis Per ton						
$3.00	$2.82	$1.50	$1.20	$0.75	$1.60	$0.95	$1.80	$1.75	$1.8500	$1.125
3.05	2.89	1.515	1.212	0.7575	1.616	0.9595	1.818	1.7675	1.8685	1.136
3.10	2.96	1.530	1.224	0.7650	1.632	0.9690	1.836	1.7850	1.8860	1.147
3.15	3.02	1.545	1.236	0.7725	1.648	0.9785	1.854	1.8025	1.9045	1.1587
3.20	2.09	1.560	1.248	0.7800	1.664	0.9880	1.872	1.8200	1.9230	1.1700
3.25	3.15	1.575	1.260	0.7875	1.680	0.9975	1.890	1.8375	1.9415	1.1812
3.30	3.22	1.590	1.272	0.7950	1.696	1.0070	1.908	1.8550	1.9600	1.1925
3.35	3.29	1.605	1.284	0.8025	1.712	1.0165	1.926	1.8726	1.9785	1.2037
3.40	3.36	1.620	1.296	0.8100	1.728	1.0260	1.944	1.8900	1.9970	1.2150
3.45	3.43	1.635	1.308	0.8175	1.744	1.0355	1.962	1.9075	2.0155	1.2262
3.50	3.50	1.650	1.320	0.8250	1.760	1.0450	1.980	1.9250	2.0340	1.2375
3.55	3.57	1.665	1.332	0.8325	1.776	1.0545	1.998	1.9425	2.0525	1.2487
3.60	3.64	1.680	1.344	0.8400	1.792	1.0640	2.016	1.9600	2.0710	1.2600
3.65	3.72	1.695	1.356	0.8475	1.808	1.0735	2.034	1.9775	2.0895	1.2712
3.70	3.79	1.710	1.368	0.8550	1.824	1.0830	2.052	1.9950	2.1080	1.2825
3.75	3.86	1.725	1.380	0.8625	1.840	1.0925	2.070	2.0125	2.1265	1.2937
3.80	3.91	1.740	1.392	0.8700	1.856	1.1020	2.088	2.0300	2.1250	1.3050
3.85	3.96	1.755	1.404	0.8755	1.872	1.1115	2.106	2.0475	2.1635	1.3162
3.90	4.02	1.770	1.416	0.8850	1.888	1.1210	2.124	2.0650	2.1820	1.3275
3.95	4.07	1.785	1.428	0.8925	1.904	1.1305	2.142	2.0825	2.2003	1.3387
4.00	4.12	1.800	1.440	0.9000	1.920	1.1400	2.160	2.1000	2.2190	1.3500

Secretary Outlines Conditions for Payment to Sugar Producers

Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace issued on Sept. 29th, 1939, the following statement:

With the suspension of sugar quotas under the Sugar Act of 1937, all restrictions upon the marketings of sugar have been removed. All producers of sugar cane and sugar beets who meet the conditions of payment under the Sugar Act of 1937 will be paid in full for the 1939 program. However, the conditions for payment on the 1939 crop cannot be met by the destruction of sugar cane or sugar beets, and payments will be withheld in cases where sugar cane or sugar beets are destroyed for purposes of compliance or for any other purposes.

In view of the suspension of quotas, no program or payments under the provisions of Title III of the Sugar Act is in effect or contemplated at this time for the 1940 crop in any producing area.

The above statement of the Secretary of Agriculture has given rise to many questions of interpretation.

The Sugar Division is very anxious to have all excess sugarcane diverted into the production of syrup.

With regard to the abandonment of sugarcane, the Sugar Division presently considers that any complete abandonment would be considered as destroying cane. However, there are several situations which leave them undecided, and on the basis of this apparent indecision, the American Sugar Cane League has asked the Louisiana Senators to attempt to secure from the Sugar Division a liberal definition of the word "destroy."

For instance, in the cases of Puerto Rico and Hawaii (and even Florida) sugarcane can be allowed to grow from year to year without actually being abandoned because it is possible to process such cane. In the case of Louisiana, the experience is that there is always a freeze at some time during the winter season. The Sugar Division presently takes the position that if the freeze comes before the harvesting or grinding season is completed, then the grower is not responsible, but if the freeze or flood or disease destroys the crop after the harvesting or grinding season, then the cane has been abandoned in such a way that it amounts to destroying it. We are hopeful that this interpretation can be removed, particularly for the benefit of those who have only a very small excess.

In the case of sugar beets, it is usual to abandon acreage which is so thin or diseased as to indicate a production of less than 3 tons per acre. The Sugar Division has agreed that this abandonment would be normal and in accordance with the well-established practice of the industry, and therefore could not be considered destroying. In the case of Louisiana where there has been actual abandonment followed by voluntary growth, there ought to be some similar recognition of abandonment which is not destruction.

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Ruling on Bagasse Wages

The Wage and Hour Division of the United States Department of Labor issued Interpretative Bulletin No. 14 on August 21, 1939, in which interpretations were made as to operations performed on bagasse.

The following is a copy of a letter written by the Assistant General Counsel on October 4, 1939, which very definitely removes the uncertainties as to the intent and effect of the official interpretation of the Wage and Hour Division as it relates to operations performed on bagasse.

"This will reply to your letter of October 3 in which you indicate that there is an apparent inconsistency between certain paragraphs of our Interpretative Bulletin No. 14, insofar as that bulletin relates to operations performed on bagasse. You point out that paragraph 18 of the bulletin, dealing with the complete exemption from the overtime provisions granted by Section 7(c) for employees of employers engaged in processing sugar cane into raw sugar, states as follows:

> "Operations performed on bagasse, such as removing same from the sugar mill, baling and compressing, are not included in the exemption, since such operations do not constitute the *'processing of .... sugar cane'*, and further such operations do not result in sugar or syrup. The exemption, it should be noted, is limited to the processing of sugar cane *'into sugar .... or into syrup.'* "

You also point out that paragraph 23(a) of the bulletin provides as follows:

> "The determination as to whether all employees of the employer who are working in the establishment are included in the exemption or whether the exemption applies to only such employees as perform the operations described in the section must be made in the light of the legislative history of Section 7(c). The Congressional debates show that the purpose of this section was to relieve processors of seasonal agricultural commodities from the hour provisions of the Act so as to enable them more easily to conduct their operations during peak seasons. It is our opinion, therefore, that only the employees who perform the operations described in Section 7(c) or who perform operations that are so closely associated thereto that they cannot be segregated for practical purposes, and whose work is also controlled by the irregular movement of commodities into the establishment, are covered by the exemption. For example, in the ordinary case, none of the employees in a department separate from the department in which the exempt operations are performed will be exempt. Thus, employees working in the meat-curing or sausage-making departments of a meat packing house will not be within the exemption."

You ask whether the operations performed on bagasse, such as removing the bagasse from the sugar mill and baling and compressing it, are covered by the exemption granted by Section 7(c) to the processing of sugar cane into raw sugar, provided that the employees engaged in those operations are the employees of the employer who is engaged in processing sugar cane into raw sugar and provided further, that such employees meet the tests prescribed in paragraph 23(a).

It is our opinion that if the employees engaged in the aforesaid operations upon bagasse are the employees of the employer engaged in processing sugar cane into raw sugar, and if in performing those operations they meet the tests prescribed in paragraph 23(a), they, too, are within the exemption provided by Section 7(c).

The paragraph concerning bagasse which is found in paragraph 18 of the bulletin relates simply to the situations in which the employees working on the bagasse are not the employees of the employer engaged in processing sugar cane into raw sugar, and the situations in which the employees working on the bagasse, although employees of such employer, do not meet the tests prescribed in paragraph 23(a).

Very truly yours,
For the General Counsel
(Signed) By Joseph Rauh
Assistant General Counsel

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACTS OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AND MARCH 3, 1933

Of The Sugar Bulletin, published semi-monthly at New Orleans, Louisiana, for October 1, 1939. State of Louisiana, Parish of Orleans.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and parish aforesaid, personally appeared Andrew W. Dykers, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of the Sugar Bulletin and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1933, embodied in section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, The American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A., Inc., New Orleans, Louisiana; Editor, none. Managing Editor, none; Business Manager, Andrew W. Dykers, New Orleans, Louisiana.

2. That the owner is The American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A., Inc., New Orleans, La., W. F. Giles, Adeline, La., President; W. C. Kemper, Franklin, La., Vice-President; Frank L. Barker, Lockport, La., Secretary-Treasurer.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are none.

A. W. DYKERS,
Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 29th day of September, 1939.

ARTHUR A. DE LA HOUSSAYE,
Notary Public.

(Seal)

(My commission expires at my death.)

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The American Sugar Cane League has learned with regard to the Labor Claims filed against sugarcane growers, whose benefit payments for 1938 are still being withheld by the Department of Agriculture, that as the investigations are completed by the Department the checks are being released where the complaint is not established. But in those cases where the Department investigators feel that a hearing is necessary to determine officially whether the checks should be distributed or the claims approved, it is planned to hold public hearings beginning about the middle of November to give an opportunity to both claimant and grower to present their cases.

The details of procedure have not yet been decided upon, but it is anticipated that officials of the Department of Agriculture will come to Louisiana and hold hearings in each individual case at some convenient point or points in Louisiana.

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

Entered as second-class matter April 13, 1925, at the post office at New Orleans, La., under Act of March 6, 1879.

Dr. Charles E. Coates,
Dean, College of Pure and Applied
Science, La. State University,
Baton Rouge, La.

We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

Vol. 18 NEW ORLEANS, LA., NOVEMBER 1, 1939 No. 3

Memorandum for Senators Overton and Ellender Submitted by the Legislative Committee of the American Sugar Cane League

At your request, this memorandum is addressed to you covering two questions relative to the administration of the sugar program by the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States under the Sugar Act of 1937.

The first of these questions arises out of a press release issued by the Secretary of Agriculture on September 29, 1939, the first paragraph of which reads as follows:

> "With the suspension of sugar quotas under the Sugar Act of 1937, all restrictions upon the marketings of sugar have been removed. All producers of sugarcane and sugar beets who meet the conditions of payment under the Sugar Act of 1937 will be paid in full for the 1939 program. However, the conditions for payment of the 1939 crop cannot be met by the destruction of sugarcane or sugar beets, and payments will be withheld in cases where sugarcane or sugar beets are destroyed for the purpose of compliance or for any other purposes."

It is our opinion that the Secretary is without authority to now declare that "the conditions for payment on the 1939 crop cannot be met by the destruction of sugarcane or sugar beets, and payments will be withheld in cases where sugarcane or sugar beets are destroyed for purposes of compliance, or for any other purposes."

Under Section 301, title III, of the Sugar Act, the Secretary is authorized to make payments on five designated and specified conditions and none other. One of these five conditions has to do with proportionate share acreage. This condition is set out in paragraph (c) of Section 301 and provides in effect that there shall not have been marketed (or processed) by the grower an amount of sugarcane or sugar beets in excess of the proportionate share of the total quantity of sugar beets or sugarcane required to be processed to enable the area in which such sugar beets or sugarcane are produced to meet the quota (and provide a normal carryover inventory).

Under the law if there is processed into sugar or liquid sugar sugarcane or beets in excess of the proportionate share, no payment is authorized; however, so long as there is processed into sugar or liquid sugar only cane or beets from proportionate share acreage, the Act does not concern itself as to the question of whether the grower has excess acreage, and if he does have such excess acreage, what disposition is to be made of it, provided it is not processed into sugar.

The Sugar Act of 1937 was not enacted for the purpose of controlling the planting of sugarcane or sugar beets but for the sole purpose of regulating the amount of sugarcane and sugar beets processed into sugar. The Act is very clear on this point. The Secretary is given broad discretionary power in carrying out this purpose. It is equally clear to us that when the Secretary attempts to regulate the disposition of cane or beets which in no way affects the processing of sugar, then he has gone beyond the letter and spirit of the Statute from which source he derives his authority.

Several months ago, the Secretary determined proportionate shares for the 1939 crop of Louisiana sugarcane and declared that in order to comply with the condition provided in paragraph (c) of Section 301, the Louisiana producers of sugarcane could not convert or have converted into sugar, portions of their 1939 crop of sugarcane over their proportionate shares, which meant in many instances that destruction of portions of the 1939 crop would be necessary in fact, in some instances up to 25% of the crop.

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407 Carondelet St., New Orleans
Andrew W. Dykers, Editor

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The Louisiana Sugar Planters' Assn.
The American Cane Growers' Assn.
The Producers & Mfrs. Protective Assn.
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Such destruction was vigorously opposed by the Louisiana growers of sugarcane without effect. Some of the growers immediately destroyed portions of their crop; some of the growers began a gradual process of destruction; while other growers in effect abandoned the excess acreage.

On September 29, 1939, the date of the Secretary's press release, several thousand Louisiana growers still had standing in their fields all or portions of their excess sugarcane. Under the conditions specified in the Act, the existence of this excess cane does not prevent these growers from being considered in strict compliance with all of the conditions. It is our opinion that these growers have the right under the Sugar Act to dispose of this excess cane as they see fit, provided it is not processed into sugar. It is further our opinion that the Secretary is not authorized under the law to declare by press release, or otherwise, a prohibited method of compliance which in effect sets up an additional condition of making payments.

* * * * *

The second question arises because of the excess cane which has been referred to above. Due to the existing emergency declared by the President of the United States which provoked the suspension of the operations of title II of the Sugar Act, the Louisiana growers of sugarcane feel that they should be given the right to process into sugar such excess cane without such processing being considered as in violation of paragraph (c) of Section 301 of the Act. It is our understanding that the Sugar Division of the Department of Agriculture has taken the position that under the Sugar Act, it would be impossible to permit the processing of this cane into sugar without violating the proportionate share condition, but that an effort would be made to devise some means whereby this could be done under the law. The Sugar Division is correct, unless there is at this time a revision or redetermination of proportionate shares for the mainland cane sugar area for the 1939 crop of sugarcane. It is our opinion, however, that the Secretary of Agriculture has the right to redetermine proportionate shares for the 1939 crop of sugarcane and in this redetermination include that cane which is presently in excess of the proportionate shares. Such redetermination would unquestionably permit the processing of this excess cane into sugar.

The right of the Secretary to determine proportionate shares is given in Section 302 of the Act. The proportionate share is based upon the "quantity of sugarcane or sugar beets for the extraction of sugar or liquid sugar required to be processed to enable the producing area in which the crop of sugar beets or sugarcane is grown to meet the quota (and provide a normal carryover) estimated by the Secretary for such area for the calendar year during which the larger part of the sugar or liquid sugar from such crop normally would be marketed."

There is no expressed declaration in the Act authorizing the Secretary to revise or redetermine proportionate shares; however, there can be no doubt that the right to determine proportionate shares carries with it the right to revise or redetermine proportionate shares, especially when under changed conditions or an emergency, as we are now confronted with, such revision or redetermination is advisable in order to assist in meeting the emergency. We must also remember that the Secretary is granted broad discretionary powers under the Act. In connection with the Secretary's discretionary rights we cite Sections 306 and 504 of the Act.

Section 306 provides:

> "The facts constituting the basis for any payment, or the amount thereof authorized to be made under this title, officially determined in conformity with rules or regulations prescribed by the Secretary, shall be reviewable only by the Secretary, and his determinations with respect thereto shall be final and conclusive."

Section 504 provides:

> "The Secretary is authorized to make such orders or regulations, which shall have the force and effect of law, as may be necessary to carry out the powers vested in him by this Act. Any person knowingly violating any order or regulation of the Secretary issued pursuant to this Act shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $100 for each such violation."

As a precedent for the revision of proportionate shares, we show that on October 4, 1938, the Secretary issued a determination of proportionate shares for the farms in the mainland cane sugar area for the 1939 crop. On February 1, 1939, the Secretary issued a revision of the 1939 determination, which revised determination provided, "This determination supersedes the 'Determination of Proportionate Shares for Farms in the Mainland Cane Sugar Area for the 1939 Crop, pursuant to the Sugar Act of 1937', issued October 4, 1938."

We should also like to advise you that one of the

SUGAR MARKET STATISTICS THROUGH OCT. 25, 1939

——furnished by——

Cane Products Trade Association, Inc.
822 Perdido Street New Orleans, La.

	Today	1 month ago	1 year ago
STANDARD GRANULATED (list price)	5.25	5.75	4.75
NEW YORK No. 3 SPOT RAW SUGAR	3.25	3.65	3.10
WORLD No. 4 SPOT RAW SUGAR (In Cuba)	1.70	2.20	2.21
LOUISIANA SPOT RAW SUGAR (New Orleans)	3.20	nominal	2.92
LOUISIANA BLACKSTRAP (f. o. b. Plt.)	4¢	nominal	2½¢

DOMESTIC FUTURE MARKET (Contract No. 3)
Closing Bid Prices

	Jan.	March	May	July	Sept.	Nov.	Dec.
Today	1.87	1.96	2.00	2.04	2.09	1.68 n	n
1 month ago	2.38	2.46	2.51	2.54	2.58	2.25 n	n
1 year ago	2.05	2.06	2.09	2.12	2.14	2.10 n	n

FOREIGN RECEIPTS AT NEW ORLEANS

	This month	Total since Jan. 1st	Same total 1 year ago
American	338,222 bags	2,246,890 bags	2,156,255 bags
Godchaux	108,124 bags	1,485,443 bags	1,783,929 bags
Colonial	109,500 bags	720,928 bags	850,962 bags
Henderson	20,207 bags	438,545 bags	486,537 bags
Totals	576,053 bags*	4,891,806 bags	5,277,683 bags
Dealers (Cuban refined)	2,400 pockets	135,200 pockets	187,902 pockets

"n" denotes a nominal market.

The above information has been prepared by the Cane Products Trade Association, Inc., from daily records kept by them.

*The above figures furnished by the Cane Products Trade Association show that the four refiners listed have imported more than 163,000,000 pounds of raw sugar since September 25th, 1939. Placing the production of the average Louisiana sugar factory at 10,000,000 pounds a year, this means that during the past month from September 25th to October 25th more sugar than the entire production of sixteen Louisiana sugar factories has been imported. [*Editor Sugar Bulletin*]

solicitors of the Sugar Division has stated that he knows of no prohibition in the Sugar Act which would prevent the redetermination of proportionate shares provided that such redetermination is justified by the facts.

If the question should be raised as to how under Section 302 could proportionate shares be revised or redetermined, we call attention to the fact that under this Section of the Act proportionate shares, as above stated, are based upon the quantity of cane or beets required to enable the area to meet the quota (and provide a normal carryover inventory) estimated by the Secretary. For the purpose of determining proportionate shares for the year 1939, the Secretary on September 25, 1938, estimated the amount of sugarcane required to be processed to meet the quota of the mainland cane area, and to provide a normal carryover inventory. This normal carryover inventory is determined under the provisions of Section 302 of the Act for the particular area in which proportionate shares are allotted. Due to the removal of marketing quota restrictions by the President's proclamation, large quantities of sugar have been released from the mainland cane area; therefore, at the end of the year 1939, the carryover inventory in the area will not be as large as anticipated. The one way in which such inventory can be increased is to redetermine proportionate shares, thereby permitting the processing of additional sugar needed to supply the normal carryover inventory.

We, therefore, suggest that the Secretary reestimate the amount of sugar needed to provide the normal carryover inventory for the mainland cane sugar area and then redetermine or revise the proportionate shares for the 1939 crop.

We suggest that this redetermination be that the proportionate shares for the 1939 crop for each farm in the mainland cane sugar area shall be the number of acres of sugarcane planted and presently standing and matured thereon for the production of sugarcane to be marketed (or processed by the producer) for the extraction of sugar or liquid sugar during the 1939 season.

The Secretary is authorized to determine proportionate shares on this basis as is disclosed upon examining his determniation of proportionate shares for the 1937 crop in the mainland cane sugar area, his determination of proportionate shares for the 1937 crop in the domestic beet sugar area, and his determination of proportionate shares for the 1938 crop in the domestic beet sugar area, which latter determination was issued on September 15, 1938, after the harvesting of the 1938 crop of beets had been commenced.

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Results of Tests of C. P. 29-103 and C. P. 29-120

By R. T. Gibbens, Jr., Assistant Agronomist, I. E. Stokes, Assistant Agronomist, and C. C. Krumbhaar, Agent, Division of Sugar Plant Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture

Attention has been focused on the sugarcane varieties C. P. 29/103 and C. P. 29/120 (since the announcement of their release for commercial culture) and many growers are now wondering just what prominence may properly be accorded them in future plantings. This brief report summarizes the results of tests of the two varieties conducted in Louisiana by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and cooperating growers since 1931.

In preliminary tests at Houma during the period 1931-1934, both C. P. 29/103 and C. P. 29/120 gave indicated yields of sugar per ton of cane approximately equal to those obtained with Co. 281 and surpassed Co. 281 in yield of cane per acre. In the same tests, these two varieties proved superior to Co. 290 in maturing qualities but rather definitely inferior to Co. 290 in yields of cane and sugar per acre.

Table 1 summarizes average results obtained in plant cane, first stubble and second stubble tests of C. P. 29/103 and Co. 281 at 7 localities in Louisiana during 1935 to 1937, inclusive. It will be noted that in each of the annual series of experiments, C. P. 29/103 maintained an average indicated yield of sugar per ton of cane closely approximating that obtained from Co. 281 with an average advantage in yield of cane per acre, ranging from 7.42 tons in first stubble tests to 13.42 tons in second stubble tests. In each of the 20 comparisons (data not given in table) upon which are based cane yield averages given in table 1, C. P. 29/103 maintained a substantial and usually significant advantage over

TABLE 1

Summary of results of tests of Co. 281 and C. P. 29/103 by the United States Department of Agriculture on light soil in Louisiana during 1935, 1936 and 1937. (Average of replicated tests at 7 localities.)

Variety	Plant Cane 1935	First Stubble 1936	Second Stubble 1937	Average
Yield of cane per acre (Tons)				
Co. 281	27.56	21.10	17.27	21.98
C. P. 29/103	36.15	28.52	30.69	31.79
Indicated yield of 96° sugar per ton of cane (Pounds)[1]				
Co. 281	208.4	187.4	158.3	191.7
C. P. 29/103	206.0	201.6	160.9	190.2
Indicated yield of 96° sugar per acre (Pounds)				
Co. 281	5744	4165	2734	4214
C. P. 29/103	7447	5750	4939	6045

[1] Weighted average. (Average yield of sugar per ton of cane divided by average yield of cane per acre).)

Co. 281. Individual comparisons as to indicated yield of sugar per ton of cane were more variable, 13 being in favor of C. P. 29/103 and 7 in favor of Co. 281, but observed differences were for the most part statistically insignificant and did not reveal any sectional trend.

It is interesting to note that the average yield of 30.69 tons of cane per acre obtained in second stubble tests with C. P. 29/103 is 84.9 percent of the preceding plant cane average, while the comparable yield of 17.27 tons obtained with Co. 281 is only 62.7 percent of the plant cane average from that variety.

Table 2 gives average plant cane and first stubble yields in tests of Co. 281 and C. P. 29/120 conducted in Louisiana during 1937 and 1938. In each of the 19 comparisons (not shown in table) upon which are based the values given, C. P. 29/120 exceeded Co. 281 in yield of cane per acre, and thus the average difference of 6.13 tons and 12.40 tons observed in plant cane and first stubble tests, respectively, are highly significant. It is interesting to note that in plant cane tests, Co. 281 surpassed C. P. 29/120 in yield of sugar per ton of cane by an average difference of 4.3 pounds, while in first stubble tests, C. P. 29/120 showed an average advantage of 9 pounds in this regard.

Since C. P. 29/103 and C. P. 29/120 will have to compete principally with Co. 290, yield comparisons of the three varieties given in table 3 are of special interest. In each of 17 tests (results not shown) from which were derived averages given in the table, both C. P. 29/103 and C. P. 29/120 were below Co. 290 in yield of cane per acre, and in almost every instance, observed differences were highly significant. Average annual yield differences ranging from 7.53 to 10.50 between Co. 290 and C. P. 29/103 and from 5.65 to 8.47 between Co. 290 and C. P. 29/120 are

TABLE 2

Summary of results of tests of Co. 281 and C. P. 29/120 by the United States Department of Agriculture on light soil in Louisiana during 1937 and 1938. (Average of replicated tests at 8 localities.)

Variety	Plant Cane 1937	First Stubble 1938	Average
Yield of cane per acre (Tons)			
Co. 281	22.84	23.07	23.45
C. P. 29/120	28.97	36.47	32.72
Indicated yield of 96° sugar per ton of cane[1] (Pounds)			
Co. 281	161.9	206.5	184.8
C. P. 29/120	157.6	215.5	189.9
Indicated yield of 96° sugar per acre (Pounds)			
Co. 281	3697	4971	4334
C. P. 29/120	4567	7861	6214

[1] Weighted average. (Average yield of sugar per ton of cane divided by average yield of cane per acre).

TABLE 3

Summary of results of tests of Co. 290, C. P. 29/103 and C. P. 29/120 on light soil in Louisiana during 1936, 1937 and 1938

Variety	Plant Cane 1936[1]	First Stubble 1937[2]	Second Stubble 1938[2]	Average of three crops — Actual yields	Yield above (+) or below (—) Co. 290
Yield of cane per acre (Tons)					
Co. 290	43.83	39.56	38.18	40.52	-----
C. P. 29/103	36.30	29.06	28.61	31.32	—9.2
C. P. 29/120	35.36	33.91	31.78	33.68	—6.84
Indicated yield of 96° sugar per ton of cane (Pounds)[3]					
Co. 290	173.2	183.1	177.0	177.6	-----
C. P. 29/103	178.4	183.3	184.1	181.7	+4.1
C. P. 29/120	177.1	194.5	195.1	188.6	+11.0
Indicated yield of 96° sugar per acre (Pounds)					
Co. 290	7590	7242	6756	7196	-----
C. P. 29/103	6477	5326	5266	5690	—1506
C. P. 29/120	6263	6594	6199	6352	—844

[1] Average of replicated tests at 7 localities.
[2] Average of replicated tests at 5 localities.
[3] Weighted average. (Average yield of sugar per ton of cane dlvided by average yield of cane per acre).

therefore considered extremely significant. It is worthy of note, however, that average results with both C. P. 29/103 and C. P. 29/120 indicate very satisfactory stubbling quantities. With average second stubble yields from Co. 290 at 87.1% of the preceding plant cane, comparative values for C.P. 29/103 and C. P. 29/120 were 78.8% and 89.9%, respectively.

In the average of each of the three annual series, C. P. 29/103 gave an indicated yield of sugar per ton of cane either approximately equal or slightly superior to the corresponding value for Co. 290. C. P. 29/120, on the other hand, while only slightly and perhaps insignificantly higher than Co. 290 in yield

of sugar per ton of cane in the average of plant cane tests showed an increasing superiority to Co. 290 in succeeding stubble crops, as indicated by the very significant average difference of 11.4 and 18.1 pounds observed in first and second stubble crops, respectively. In the same tests, both C. P. 29/103 and C. P. 29/120 were consistently under Co. 290 in yield of sugar per acre and the average difference of 1506 pounds between Co. 290 and C. P. 29/103 and of 844 pounds between Co. 290 and C. P. 29/120 for all three crops are considered of extreme significance both statistically and economically.

Tests on Heavy Clay Soils

In the average of preliminary (unreplicated) plant cane tests on heavy clay soils at three localities in Louisiana during 1938, (Table 4), C. P. 29/103 and C. P. 29/120 were below Co. 290 in yield of cane per acre, but both of the varieties proved on the average definitely superior to Co. 290 in yield of sugar per ton of cane with no significant difference in yield of sugar per acre in either case. Because of the very limited nature of these experiments, however, it is not possible to attach very great importance to the results obtained.

TABLE 4

Summary of results of preliminary plant cane tests by the United States Department of Agriculture on heavy soils in Louisiana during 1938

Variety	Average yield of cane per acre[1]	Indicated yield of 96° sugar	
		Per ton of cane	Per acre
Co. 290	33.05	164.8	5446
C. P. 29/103	28.01	204.7	5733
C. P. 29/120	25.02	200.2	5009

[1] Average of single plot determinations on Greenwood, Godchaux and Oaklawn Plantations.

TABLE 5

Results of milling tests of C. P. 29/103 and C. P. 29/120 in comparison with Co. 281 at the Houma Laboratory

Variety	Normal juice extraction percent cane			Fiber percent cane		
	1934	1935	1936	1934	1935	1936
	Plant cane	Plant cane	1st Stubble	Plant cane	Plant cane	1st Stubble
Co. 281	81.3	80.89	78.90	12.20	12.02	10.80
C. P. 29/103	80.8	80.96	78.13	13.21	11.33	10.72
C. P. 29/120	81.7	79.69	78.39	12.65	12.03	11.59

Milling Qualities

Table 5 summarizes the results of laboratory milling tests conducted at Houma in accordance with methods previously described.[1] It will be noted that in all cases, both C. P. 29/103 and C. P. 29/120 proved very similar to Co. 281 in normal juice extraction and percentage of fiber in the cane.

Summary

All evidence so far available indicates that C. P. 29/103 and C. P. 29/120 are approximately on a par with Co. 281 in yield of sugar per ton of cane and thus somewhat superior in this regard to Co. 290. In yield of sugar per acre, they are intermediate between Co. 281 and Co. 290.

In preliminary milling tests, C. P. 29/103 and C. P. 29/120 proved very similar to Co. 281 in normal juice extraction and fiber content.

[1]Arceneaux, G., Krumbhaar, C. C., and Bisland, R. B. 1933. Testing Cane to Determine Probable Milling Yields. Facts About Sugar, 28:350-353.

A Discussion of the Situation

(By C. J. Bourg)

It is always refreshing when a citizen with a definite interest at stake courageously steps out and speaks frankly what is in his mind. The Sugar Review of Lowry & Company for October 19, 1939, discusses with this refreshing frankness the problems of the domestic sugar industry. The length of the discussion does not permit a full reproduction in these columns, but for the thoughtful consideration of our readers, we quote those parts which present candidly the questions which must be answered quite soon. The opening paragraph of the Sugar Review is as follows:

"*Legislation* — Because of the general dissatisfaction within the industry, throughout the year it has been apparent that the question of what should be done in connection with sugar legislation would soon be up for discussion. The President's action on September 11, suspending quotas and increasing the duty on Cuban sugar, brings more forcibly to the attention of all concerned, not only the question of immediate U. S. legislation, but also the broader problem of sugar control in general; in other words, the rapid trend in recent years toward State control of an industry. In the early stages of control, the different programs, of necessity, had to be supported by prognostications. Now the proponents and opponents of the methods adopted can, in the light of experience, review the results attained for the purpose of determining whether the desired objectives are being reached."

Next follows a general discussion of what has happened in sugar during recent years as a result of the quota system and its effect upon prices. The concluding paragraphs are as follows:

"As we see it, it therefore follows that we are now confronted with the grave necessity of making a decision in favor of ultimate complete government control or, by determining on de-control, resume activities under the competitive system.

"It will be observed that in a discussion of the various merits or demerits of this or that detail, the question of what should be done about sugar appears involved, but actually when only the essence is considered, the problem is simply—Are we to continue to experiment in State Socialism, or return to the competitive system to which we were formerly accustomed? Advocates of the latter point out that the United States is today in an ideal position. We can observe the result of the experiment in State control of industry going on in Italy, Germany, Russia and elsewhere. After these have been tried out, and without in the interval disrupting our scheme of things, we can determine whether their system affords a better way of life than the American way. Fortunately, we are not called upon to be the "guinea pigs": others are anxious to occupy that position on the operating table, while we have the privilege of standing aside, observing results and later, in the light of experience, adopting all or none of the program.

"While the foregoing applies particularly to sugar because that industry to date has been singled out more than others for experimentation, nevertheless

it behooves all others to examine the question, as any program adopted for sugar can easily be extended and applied to other industries as well.

"As it stands today, the sugar industry for the first time in a great many months finds itself free to conduct its affairs as it sees fit, yet is unable to make any plans for the future because in his decree the President stated that this release was "temporary". Before industry can proceed to make its own plans, it must know that there is a permanent program. Only then can the different groups within the industry proceed to make their own plans to meet the readjustment called for. It is therefore important that after due consideration of the problem involved, all interests make their views known so that we may again proceed under a well defined policy, affecting not only the immediate but the future.

"There are few industrialists here who believe that the removal of the competitive system will in the end produce anything but less efficiency and higher costs for the consumer."

In quoting Mr. Lowry, we do so with no intention of arguing or attempting to answer. We do feel that in his second to last paragraph he has issued an open invitation for all interests to make known their views.

At the present time, we cannot accept the view that the alternative is either complete control or wide open competition. Lowry & Company present the proposition thus:

"Once quotas are accepted we are on the road the end of which must be complete governmental control. There is no middle ground. The alternative is a return under a protective tariff to the competitive system which its advocates believe insures in the end greater operating efficiency and results in lower costs to the consumer."

Although both tariff and quotas have brought about disappointing results in our experience, each has definite advantages. The American way would be to adopt the practical compromise. The application of any such plan would be to maintain the competitive system but to apply certain safeguards which have been shown to be necessary if we are to protect all areas and branches of the domestic sugar industry. Harmful results necessarily flow from undue privileges or concessions granted to foreign and quasi-foreign countries to participate in the United States market.

We must place the greatest emphasis upon the failure of the tariff-only system under our insular policy. We cannot overlook the necessity to provide adequate participation of the farmers who grow sugarcane and sugar beets in the United States. We concede that the quota system must be restricted, otherwise the trend towards State socialism is manifest and undisguised. But, as an interested party, we can declare that the removal of the competitive system is not desirable; neither could we acquiesce in the removal of all tariff protection or the removal of all quota protection. In like manner, we agree readily that complete governmental control is not the American way.

In any review of the results of experience, we are impelled to place very high value upon our experience since the President's proclamation of September 11th, and until this experience has progressed farther, it is not possible to evaluate it in its true light. Therefore, in reasonable time we will be prepared to offer a proposal providing for a well-defined policy with respect to immediate problems and future needs, in the light of all our experiences within the past decade.

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Mr. Jules Godchaux Honored

The following resolution was offered to the Executive Committee of the League by Mr. Charles Farwell on October 25th. It speaks for itself:

WHEREAS—In the life of this organization there have developed certain outstanding personalities whose loyalty to the Louisiana sugar industry has been so happily blended with intelligent effort as to produce results of incalculable value to all those engaged in sugar production and sugarcane growing in this state and

WHEREAS—Conspicuous among these is Mr. Jules Godchaux, whose whole life from his boyhood to the present time has been spent in skilled and sensible study of the many problems constantly arising, and in tireless efforts for their solution, to the great benefit of not his own interests alone but those of his coadjutors in the upbuilding of the sugar industry of Louisiana, therefore be it

RESOLVED—That a life membership in the American Sugar Cane League be conferred on Mr. Godchaux and that he be given assurance that his invaluable accomplishments will be always gratefully remembered.

The resolution was seconded by Senator Edw. J. Gay and unanimously adopted by the Committee.

Mr. Dykers is Again General Manager of the American Sugar Cane League

At the regular monthly meeting of the Executive Committee of The American Sugar Cane League held Oct. 25th, 1939, Mr. Reginald Dykers was brought out of his retirement and once more elected General Manager of the League and he has accepted the position.

No Sugar Stamps

(*Wall Street Journal*)

Recurrent rumors in the sugar trade that the Federal Surplus Commodities Corp. is interested in purchasing a sizable quantity of sugar, presumably for distribution through relief agencies, were rather thoroughly scotched on inquiry at Washington where FSCC officials stated they knew nothing of any such prospective purchases. One official of the body declared flatly that the FSCC "is not buying any sugar, has not bought any sugar, does not intend to buy any sugar, and does not intend to add sugar to the list of products in the stamp plan."

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

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We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

Vol. 18 NEW ORLEANS, LA., NOVEMBER 15, 1939 No. 4

Science Marches On

Elsewhere in this issue we carry an article by Dr. E. W. Brandes, Principal Pathologist in Charge, Division of Sugar Plant Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture. The title of the article is "Three Generations of Cold Resistant Sugarcane" and we urge everyone interested in sugarcane to read it as we believe it heralds the approach of the day when the sugarcane growers of the South will be freed from the worry that each fall causes so many restless nights of watching and wondering whether old man winter is going to get in another telling blow.

As we read the simple statements in this article about "several importations during the past three years from 'Middle Asia', the area between the Caspian Sea and Western China," the business of finding and developing new cane varieties suddenly takes on adventure that is quite different from anything that the industry has known before. Dr. Brandes and his assistants have travelled the wilds of New Guinea and the even wilder mountains and plateaus of Middle Asia to obtain canes for us to grow and prosper with. He and his assistants have developed varieties that have brought our industry back from the brink of disaster to a place of security, agriculturally speaking, that no one would have believed possible fifteen years ago.

Beginning with the introduction of the P.O.J. canes in Louisiana in 1922 and later the Coimbatore and Canal Point seedlings in 1931, the work of Dr. Brandes and the success of the Louisiana sugar industry have gone hand in hand. Before the task of breeding new canes for the South was begun our yield per acre had reached a low of slightly over 8 tons, and even after the P.O.J. varieties were introduced growing troubles continued to plague us. Then came the establishment of the Canal Point breeding station and the Houma Experiment Station where extensive experiments each year have produced new and better canes for the Southern cane farmers. It is impossible to over estimate the value of the work that is done by the Government scientists at these two stations. Their tireless efforts coupled with those of our State scientists, have produced canes for commercial use in Louisiana that have revolutionized our industry. Last year, for example, tests conducted by the Houma Station on nine of the test plots, placed at strategic locations in the Louisiana sugar district, showed plant canes on light soils yielding an average of 25.01 tons per acre for Co. 281; 38.03 tons for Co. 290; 25.18 tons for C. P. 28-11; 25.41 tons for C. P. 28-19; 39.52 tons for C. P. 29-116; and 28.01 tons per acre for C. P. 29-320. Compare these figures with the average of 8 tons when Dr. Brandes started his work and some idea is obtained of just what scientific cane breeding means to Louisiana. The latest canes to be released for commercial planting in Louisiana are C. P. 29-103 and C. P. 29-120, two well tested canes that mark another step forward for the Louisiana cane growers.

And now a cold resistant cane is in the offing to help the Louisiana sugar industry over the last big agricultural problem that confronts it. It may take years to develop such a cane but past history leads us to confidently predict that eventually Dr. Brandes will succeed. He always has.

THE
SUGAR BULLETIN
407 Carondelet St., New Orleans
Andrew W. Dykers, Editor

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The American Cane Growers' Assn.
The Producers & Mfrs. Protective Assn.
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President Giles Writes Secretary Hull

Dear Mr. Secretary:

The American Sugar Cane League hereby presents its formal request for a public hearing, in the event that it is the intention of the Department of State to negotiate with respect to the import duty on sugar.

We acknowledge having read the Department of State press release of October 2nd, in which it is suggested that the Committee for Reciprocity Information will receive further views and information from interested parties, "to supplement the information and views presented in briefs and oral hearings * * * last January." An expression of our views informally to the Committee for Reciprocity Information would not be satisfactory and would place us at a disadvantage.

We desire to invite your attention to the fact that the public hearings held last January were called to supplement certain provisions of the Reciprocal Trade Agreement between the United States Government and the Republic of Cuba. As the provisions with respect to sugar were contingent upon the operation of the quotas in the United States, these provisions no longer have any application.

We further invite your attention to the entirely different conditions and circumstances which make up the present situation, as compared to the conditions and circumstances under which the public hearings were held last January. In fact, the conditions which existed in 1934 when the Reciprocal Trade Agreement with the Republic of Cuba was first negotiated differ in most respects with the present or the immediate prospect of the future.

In view of the national economic emergency with respect to sugar which has been declared to exist by Presidential proclamation, we submit the formal request that all negotiations with respect to the import duty on Cuban sugar be postponed until the present emergency is declared no longer to exist, or until the Congress of the United States has established a sugar policy to be applied during or following such emergency.

Finally, considering the changed conditions and circumstances brought about by the declared emergency, we wish to state respectfully that an informal presentation of views and information to the Committee for Reciprocity Information without the advantage of a public hearing would not give to the sugarcane growers and sugar producers of Louisiana the complete oportunity for the presentation of their case, to which they feel entitled under the law.

Respectfully,
AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE,
by W. F. Giles, President.

A Letter From Dr. Bernhardt to Senator Ellender

Dear Senator Ellender:

Reference is made to your letter of October 6, 1939, requesting data relative to the "number of farmers who participated in the sugar program this year and last year".

While there are no accurate data available with respect to the number of farmers who receive sugar payments, we are listing below the approximate number of applications for payments submitted under the 1939 sugar programs for the mainland cane and beet sugar areas. These data are a fairly accurate indication of the number of separately operated farming units on which sugar cane and sugar beets are produced in the various states. Since sugar producers in the mainland cane and sugar beet areas have not yet filed application for payments under the 1939 program, we are unable to furnish you with similar statistics for this year. It is not believed, however, that the number of 1939 payment applications from the respective states listed below will vary very much from the 1938 figures:

State	No. of Farming Units	State	No. of Farming Units
Louisiana	11,500	Nevada	1
Florida	27	New Mexico	20
California	2,200	North Dakota	400
Colorado	8,400	Ohio	5,100
Idaho	6,400	Oregon	400
Illinois	580	South Dakota	380
Indiana	1,060	Utah	8,000
Iowa	270	Washington	1,100
Kansas	300	Wisconsin	2,900
Michigan	13,800	Wyoming	2,000
Minnesota	1,260		
Montana	3,000		
Nebraska	2,750	Total for all States	71,848

Sincerely yours,
Signed: JOSHUA BERNHARDT,
Chief.

Three Generations of Cold Resistant Sugarcane

By E. W. Brandes, Principal Pathologist in Charge, Division of Sugar Plant Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture.

Approximately fifty diverse wild forms of sugarcane have been gathered from many parts of the world by the Division of Sugar Plant Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry, for breeding purposes. Very promising for use in the improvement of temperate zone commercial sugarcanes are the wild varieties represented by several importations during the past three years from "Middle Asia", the area between the Caspian Sea and western China. These wild varieties have in common the ability to grow at a rapid rate in the cool weather of early spring in the country of origin. In the United States they make similar early growth under conditions traditionally conceived to be more suited to wheat than sugarcane (fig. 1). They also have been found to resist winter cold to an extraordinary degree, a large proportion of the eyes surviving temperatures as low as 10 to 15 degrees Fahrenheit at Arlington Farm, Va. Obviously, the capacity for rapid growth in the spring when there is an average low day temperature with nights approaching the freezing point and this resistance to sub-freezing weather in the late harvesting season are characteristics desired for commercial cane in our Gulf coast areas. Although present varieties perform satisfactorily in normal seasons there is an ever-present threat of temperature deterrents and hazards at the beginning and end of the growth period. The expectation that a measure of these two characteristics would be imparted to the hybrid offspring of the wild cane and selected equatorial belt sugarcanes commonly known as "noble" canes led to numerous crossing attempts in 1937, 1938, and 1939.

Figure 1. Wild cold-resistant sugarcane imported from Middle Asia in 1936 in bloom at Arlington Farm, Va., Aug. 21, 1939

The full story of the discovery and introduction of the cold-resistant types of cane and the result to date of crossing with equatorial types, involving new procedures for such work is interesting and instructive but only a brief résumé may be given in this report of progress.

One of the first obstacles met was the different time of blooming of the parent varieties. The wild cane produces flowers beginning in July and the equatorial canes beginning in December almost a half year later. This perplexing problem was met by taking advantage of the reversed seasons north and south of the equator, and also the less fixed seasonal flushes of bloom of tropical varieties in the near vicinity of the equator, the first time, it is believed, that this device has been used. With modern airplane transport of the pollen, which remains viable for only a few days even when preserved in containers specially designed for the purpose, it was found possible successfully to pollinate cane flowers in southern Colombia with pollen from the wild cane produced at Washington. This was accomplished for the first time in August, 1938. Previous attempts, in which entire blooming plants of sugarcane were shipped from Peru to Washington by airplane in August 1937, were unsuccessful. The 1938 experiments were somewhat more elaborate. In addition to shipping the pollen by air from Washington to Colombia, entire stools of the wild cane were placed in cases twelve feet tall when the delicate panicles were about to emerge and, escorted by an attendant, were taken by truck to New York, thence on steamer deck to Buenaventura, Colombia, and finally over the Andes to the valley where the experiment was to be conducted. Both air shipment of pollen and

transport of the entire stools were this time successful and from the canes pollinated about 15,000 hybrid seeds were obtained some three weeks after pollination. The seed was sent by air to Washington and it germinated freely four days after planting. The plants are now growing at the experiment farm (fig. 2).

As is true of many sugarcane crossing attempts there was some uncertainty as to whether hybridization had actually been accomplished. Although the pistillate (female) parents selected for matings in Colombia were "male sterile", i. e., with degenerate pollen in our experience and, therefore, suitable for

Figure 3.—Hybrid sugarcane seedlings produced in 1939. P.O.J. 2725 X hybrid similar to those shown in fig. 2. Arlington Farm, Va., Oct. 18, 1939.

use in crossing to insure production of hybrids, the sex behavior of cane varieties is known to be different in different parts of the world. Sometimes a certain percentage of the pollen of male sterile varieties is effective. In other words, if the pistillate parents developed effective or potent pollen of their own in Colombia, the seedlings might have been "selfed" and worthless for our purpose.

Fortunately, as soon as the seedlings developed in size there was evidence that the progenies as a whole presented a picture of forms somewhat different from selfed progenies that would be expected from the equatorial parent alone. This observation, based on the gross physical appearance of the seedlings, has now been confirmed. Among the large number of seedlings only thirteen individuals were indexed as possibly self-fertilized by the tropical parent. These and a number of the presumptive hybrids were studied by examination of the inclusion in the cells of root-tips and it was found that the "chromosome number" of the suspected selfed seedlings was identical with that of the tropical parent, but in the case of the others, representing an overwhelming majority, the chromosome number was intermediate between the two parents. This was sufficient evidence that the difficult cross was accomplished, but further evidence has been obtained. On the night of October 15, three days before the present writing, the temperature in the field where these seedlings are growing dropped to 29° Fahrenheit for a duration of about two hours. The next morning after a warm sunshine, the leaves of the identical thirteen suspected selfed seedlings of the tropical parent presented a wilted, water-soaked appearance strikingly different from the thousands of other seedlings in the field which remained apparently uninjured. Thus there remains no doubt that the great majority of the seedlings are hybrids endowed with some measure of cold-resistance characteristic of the male parent.

The second step in the nobilization of the wild cane was taken in the latter part of August, 1939. A portion of the seed obtained in 1938 by crossing the wild and noble types was planted in Colombia. The hybrid seedlings, sisters of those just described, made a normal growth and developed panicles of flowers in late August of the present year. Pollen from these hybrids was dusted on flowers of a number of noble varieties, including the same varieties used in 1938, and the seed obtained was shipped to Washington (fig. 3). This step, described as backcrossing, is a part of the progressive series of breeding procedures with the objective of eventually securing commercial varieties acceptable in tonnage and sucrose content which also have the valuable traits of booming growth in the months of March and April and insurance against deterioration or inversion of sucrose caused by freezing weather in the harvest season, late October to early January.

Whether this objective will be attained is, of course, problematical. It can be said that this line of cane breeding is definitely promising, sufficiently so to justify intensive effort and that the result thus far in mechanical procedures based on theoretical considerations has been precisely as planned in a minimum of time.

It remains to make some comment on possible improvement of the materials used. Based on similar experience with comparable forms of wild sugarcane it is logical to assume that the cold-resistant types vary considerably in the extensive areas where they were recently found and that variation in tolerance of cold, percentage of sugar, size, and rate of growth may be expected. Only a few of the numerous forms assumed to exist have been collected.

Figure 2.—Hybrid sugarcane seedlings produced in 1938, Bourbon X wild and P.O.J. 2725 X wild. Arlington Farm, Va., Oct. 11, 1939. Note blooms in front of the square of black cloth.

They may not be the best. Further collections are desired in order to take advantage of intensified characteristics and thus proceed in the nobilization from a point of departure already further advanced by nature. The region from which these wild canes were obtained presents great obstacles to plant collectors from both the natural and political aspects. It is extensive, rugged, and primitive, and, moreover, travel is hampered because of prohibitions imposed because of unrest and suspicion of the natives. It is hoped that in the future some of these conditions may improve and the opportunity for further collections may be had.

The three generations shown in figures 1, 2, and 3 illustrate the results of a typical nobilization of wild cane carried out under conditions of unusual difficulty but with gratifying success. Figure 2, although it represents a plot of seedlings only 4-1/2 months from setting out in the field, shows clearly that some of the individuals of the second generation approach commercial types in habit of growth. With the exception of the few selfs mentioned above, they were not injured by the first two freezes this winter and undoubtedly will withstand considerable cold. The seedlings of the third generation shown in figure 3 are broad-leaved and give promise of containing individuals of sufficient merit to justify comparative agronomic tests in 1941 following their exposure to cold and selection in the winter of 1940-41. There are twenty-five lots of seed in this generation, representing in some cases backcrosses, where the pollen from the hybrids (second generation) was dusted on the same noble varieties used in the original crosses. Most of these lots of the third generation are from pollinations made in cooperation with the Agricultural Experiment Station at Palmira-Valle, Colombia. The generous assistance of that institution is gratefully acknowledged. Some of the lots were produced in southern Florida by a method new to cane breeding but which has been used with success in the case of other plants, namely, advancing to some extent the date of blooming of one parent by artificial means so that it will synchronize with the blooming date of the other parent. Use of this method was made possible because the blooming time of the hybrids is intermediate, the stimulus to bloom apparently being given at day lengths between those of the two parents, which, as mentioned, are long days for the wild cane and short days for the equatorial canes. An advance of three months in blooming of the commercial cane used in Florida, Co. 281, was sufficient to make the flowers receptive in time to use the hybrid pollen. The apparatus and procedures will be reported elsewhere.

At the beginning of this résumé it was stated that objectives in this project are improvements of cane for commercial use in the Gulf areas where cool, early-season weather and the hazard of occasional freezes at the end of the season must be reckoned with. Sugarcane is a gross-tonnage crop requiring a relatively long or practically continuous-growing season for profitable production. Actually, there is no such thing as a truly "continuous" growing season in the sense of uninterrupted rapid growth even in the tropics, excepting a few relatively small areas not now important for commercial sugar production. A relatively long season, with conditions for rapid growth during the major part of it, is a definite requirement for cane and, therefore, it should be emphasized that the objective of this breeding is not production of economic plants for use beyond the areas now devoted to cane culture. This preliminary report of progress, or excerpts from an unfinished notebook, is made public to allay some groundless conjectures that the cold-resistant cane will make possible sugar production from these plants at higher latitudes. No drastic change in fundamental characteristics of sugarcane is within the range of possibility, and we will be well content if the more modest expectation that some degree of insurance against the natural weather deterrents of the South is realized in a reasonably short time.

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Standard Cane Price Tables

We print below three tables prepared by Dr. W. M. Grayson, Senior Agricultural Economist of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in Louisiana. These tables show the price to be paid for Standard Cane in Louisiana this season and the conversion factors to be used in determining standard cane from actual cane with sucrose in normal juice ranging from 9.5% to 18.0% for both eastern and western sugarcane contracts. They have been officially released by Mr. F. W. Spencer, Administrative Officer in Charge of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in Louisiana.

PRICE TO BE PAID FOR STANDARD CANE UNDER THE DETERMINATION OF FAIR AND REASONABLE PRICES FOR THE LOUISIANA 1939 CROP

Average Price of Raw Sugar	Price Factor	Price of Standard Sugarcane	Average Price of Raw Sugar	Price Factor	Price of Standard Sugarcane	Average Price of Raw Sugar	Price Factor	Price of Standard Sugarcane
2.75	.9100	2.503	3.15	.9580	3.018	3.50	1.0000	3.500
2.76	.9112	2.515	3.16	.9592	3.031	3.51	1.0012	3.514
2.77	.9124	2.527	3.17	.9604	3.044	3.52	1.0026	3.528
2.78	.9136	2.540	3.18	.9616	3.058	3.53	1.0036	3.543
2.79	.9148	2.552	3.19	.9628	3.071	3.54	1.0048	3.557
2.80	.9160	2.565	3.20	.9640	3.085	3.55	1.0060	3.571
2.81	.9172	2.577	3.21	.9652	3.098	3.56	1.0072	3.586
2.82	.9184	2.590	3.22	.9664	3.112	3.57	1.0084	3.600
2.83	.9196	2.602	3.23	.9676	3.125	3.58	1.0096	3.614
2.84	.9208	2.615	3.24	.9688	3.139	3.59	1.0108	3.629
2.85	.9220	2.628	3.25	.9700	3.153	3.60	1.0120	3.643
2.86	.9232	2.640	3.26	.9712	3.166	3.61	1.0132	3.658
2.87	.9244	2.653	3.27	.9724	3.180	3.62	1.0144	3.672
2.88	.9256	2.666	3.28	.9736	3.193	3.63	1.0156	3.687
2.89	.9268	2.678	3.29	.9748	3.207	3.64	1.0168	3.701
2.90	.9280	2.691	3.30	.9760	3.221	3.65	1.0180	3.716
2.91	.9292	2.704	3.31	.9772	3.235	3.66	1.0192	3.730
2.92	.9304	2.717	3.32	.9784	3.248	3.67	1.0204	3.745
2.93	.9316	2.730	3.33	.9796	3.262	3.68	1.0216	3.759
2.94	.9328	2.742	3.34	.9808	3.276	3.69	1.0228	3.774
2.95	.9340	2.755	3.35	.9820	3.290	3.70	1.0240	3.789
2.96	.9352	2.768	3.36	.9832	3.304	3.71	1.0252	3.803
2.97	.9364	2.781	3.37	.9844	3.317	3.72	1.0264	3.818
2.98	.9376	2.794	3.38	.9856	3.331	3.73	1.0276	3.833
2.99	.9388	2.806	3.39	.9868	3.345	3.74	1.0288	3.848
3.00	.9400	2.820	3.40	.9880	3.359	3.75	1.0300	3.863
3.01	.9412	2.833	3.41	.9892	3.373	3.76	1.0300	3.873
3.02	.9424	2.846	3.42	.9904	3.387	3.77	1.0300	3.883
3.03	.9436	2.859	3.43	.9916	3.401	3.78	1.0300	3.893
3.04	.9448	2.872	3.44	.9928	3.415	3.79	1.0300	3.903
3.05	.9460	2.885	3.45	.9940	3.429	3.80	1.0300	3.914
3.06	.9472	2.898	3.46	.9952	3.443	3.81	1.0300	3.924
3.07	.9484	2.912	3.47	.9964	3.458	3.82	1.0300	3.935
3.08	.9496	2.925	3.48	.9976	3.472	3.83	1.0300	3.945
3.09	.9508	2.938	3.49	.9988	3.486	3.84	1.0300	3.955
3.10	.9520	2.951						
3.11	.9532	2.964						
3.12	.9544	2.978						
3.13	.9556	2.991						
3.14	.9568	3.004						

CONVERSION FACTORS TO BE USED IN DETERMINING STANDARD CANE FROM ACTUAL CANE WITH SUCROSE IN NORMAL JUICE FROM 9.5% TO 18.0%

Western Contract:
Par-------11.5 - 12.5
Discount--2%
Premium--1%

% Sucrose in Normal Juice	% Standard Cane	% Sucrose in Normal Juice	% Standard Cane	% Sucrose in Normal Juice	% Standard Cane	% Sucrose in Normal Juice	% Standard Cane
9.5	60.0	11.5	100.0	14.1	116.0	16.1	136.0
9.6	62.0	12.0	100.0	14.2	117.0	16.2	137.0
9.7	64.0	12.5	100.0	14.3	118.0	16.3	138.0
9.8	66.0			14.4	119.0	16.4	139.0
9.9	68.0			14.5	120.0	16.5	140.0
10.0	70.0	12.6	101.0	14.6	121.0	16.6	141.0
10.1	72.0	12.7	102.0	14.7	122.0	16.7	142.0
10.2	74.0	12.8	103.0	14.8	123.0	16.8	143.0
10.3	76.0	12.9	104.0	14.9	124.0	16.9	144.0
10.4	78.0	13.0	105.0	15.0	125.0	17.0	145.0
10.5	80.0	13.1	106.0	15.1	126.0	17.1	146.0
10.6	82.0	13.2	107.0	15.2	127.0	17.2	147.0
10.7	84.0	13.3	108.0	15.3	128.0	17.3	148.0
10.8	86.0	13.4	109.0	15.4	129.0	17.4	149.0
10.9	88.0	13.5	110.0	15.5	130.0	17.5	150.0
11.0	90.0	13.6	111.0	15.6	131.0	17.6	151.0
11.1	92.0	13.7	112.0	15.7	132.0	17.7	152.0
11.2	94.0	13.8	113.0	15.8	133.0	17.8	153.0
11.3	96.0	13.9	114.0	15.9	134.0	17.9	154.0
11.4	98.0	14.0	115.0	16.0	135.0	18.0	155.0

CONVERSION FACTORS TO BE USED IN DETERMINING STANDARD CANE FROM ACTUAL CANE WITH SUCROSE IN NORMAL JUICE FROM 9.5% TO 18.0%

Eastern Contract:
Par-------11.5 - 12.0
Discount--2%
Premium--5/10% to 12.5, 1% above

% Sucrose in Normal Juice	% Standard Cane	% Sucrose in Normal Juice	% Standard Cane	% Sucrose in Normal Juice	% Standard Cane	% Sucrose in Normal Juice	% Standard Cane
9.5	60.0	12.1	100.5	14.1	118.5	16.1	138.5
9.6	62.0	12.2	101.0	14.2	119.5	16.2	139.5
9.7	64.0	12.3	101.5	14.3	120.5	16.3	140.5
9.8	66.0	12.4	102.0	14.4	121.5	16.4	141.5
9.9	68.0	12.5	102.5	14.5	122.5	16.5	142.5
10.0	70.0	12.6	103.5	14.6	123.5	16.6	143.5
10.1	72.0	12.7	104.5	14.7	124.5	16.7	144.5
10.2	74.0	12.8	105.5	14.8	125.5	16.8	145.5
10.3	76.0	12.9	106.5	14.9	126.5	16.9	146.5
10.4	78.0	13.0	107.5	15.0	127.5	17.0	147.5
10.5	80.0	13.1	108.5	15.1	128.5	17.1	148.5
10.6	82.0	13.2	109.5	15.2	129.5	17.2	149.5
10.7	84.0	13.3	110.5	15.3	130.5	17.3	150.5
10.8	86.0	13.4	111.5	15.4	131.5	17.4	151.5
10.9	88.0	13.5	112.5	15.5	132.5	17.5	152.5
11.0	90.0	13.6	113.5	15.6	133.5	17.6	153.5
11.1	92.0	13.7	114.5	15.7	134.5	17.7	154.5
11.2	94.0	13.8	115.5	15.8	135.5	17.8	155.5
11.3	96.0	13.9	116.5	15.9	136.5	17.9	156.5
11.4	98.0	14.0	117.5	16.0	137.5	18.0	157.5
11.5	100.0						
12.0	100.0						

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Lodging Charge Under Workmen's Insurance

Under date of October 26th, 1939, the Louisiana Casualty and Surety Rating Commission adopted a uniform and mandatory ruling to the effect that no premium charge should be made by Insurance Carriers under Workmen's Compensation Insurance Policies for housing or lodging of employees of sugar cane plantation owners or growers and owners and operators of sugar cane mills in the State of Louisiana; said rule to become effective and retroactive to August 7, 1939, and to apply to all outstanding, as well as new and renewal business on risks located within the State of Louisiana.

In view of above ruling, no premium charge should be made for housing and lodging of employees on any policy of insurance that was in effect on August 7, 1939, or thereafter. The question of making a premium charge for housing or lodging of employees under a policy that expired prior to August 7, 1939, is a matter to be decided and adjusted between the Insurance Carrier and the insured. In other words, since many Insurance Carriers have previously made a charge for housing and lodging in the past, and others have not, the Commission does not feel justified in making this rule retroactive on policies that were not in force or in effect on August 7, 1939.

The following telegram has been received by Godchaux Sugars, Inc., from Mr. LaGuardia and Mr. Mulliken of the Sugar Section of the A.A.A.

Confirming Telephone Conversation November 6th Between Jules Godchaux and G. LaGuardia. Rate of Fifty Cents Per Ton for Cutting and Topping Burnt Cane Acceptable Provided Earnings Per Day of Nine Hours Under Such Rate Amount to Not Less Than $1.50.

Program of the 3rd Annual Louisiana Sugarcane Festival and New Iberia's Centennial Celebration Nov. 16th

The Arrival of the Queen, her duchesses, maids and chaperons from participating communities and from New Iberia at 10:00 will officially open the Festival-Centennial Celebration. The following events and time is the order of the day.

At 10:00 in the morning Duchesses, maids and chaperons arrive.

10:45—A speakers program to be followed by band concerts by the Hanson memorial, New Iberia High, Jeanerette Community and St. Peters College Bands (two blocks will be roped off on Main Street.)

11:45—The Queen, Duchesses, Maids and hostesses will lunch at the Gold Room of the Fredric Hotel.

2:30—Afternoon parade.

2:30 to 6 P. M.—Various forms of entertainments on Main Street.

6:00—Banquet at the Gold Room.

7:00—Evening Parade.

9:00—Grand Ball at the New Iberia High School Gymnasium.

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

Entered as second-class matter April 13, 1925, at the post office at New Orleans, La., under Act of March 6, 1879.

We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

Vol. 18 NEW ORLEANS, LA., DECEMBER 1, 1939 No. 5

A Statement Released to the Press By Senator John H. Overton

Since the present Sugar Act expires next year the approaching session of the Congress will probably witness the consideration and passage of a new sugar bill. Experience has pointed out the wisdom of making a number of changes in existing legislation. The primary consideration in the enactment of a sugar bill will be the quota system.

I have advocated in the past unrestricted production in the continental United States and a quota on imports from the foreign countries; and in the absence of unrestricted continental production, a single continental quota for both sugar beets and sugar cane. I am quite sure that it is futile to entertain the hope of enacting legislation providing for unrestricted production in the continental United States. The reciprocal trade agreement with Cuba is a continuing obstacle to such a program because this trade agreement declares in effect that the United States can impose quotas on importation of sugar from Cuba only while we restrict production in the continental United States.

I entertain some doubt that a program primarily beneficial to continental producers will be approved in the face of opposition from Hawaii and Porto Rican interests and from the Department of the Interior. Only those who have lived with the problem for several years in Washington can understand the difficulties of a general agreement as to the legislation to be adopted on account of the very varied and conflicting interests.

In order to overcome as many of these difficulties as possible and bring together on a common basis the domestic areas, I am suggesting that we begin the consideration of the problem by establishing a domestic quota; by domestic quota I mean a quota that embraces not only the continental United States but also Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Let us employ the 1938 acreage throughout the domestic area as a basis for such a quota; and then provide for an annual increase in such domestic quota at the rate of say five per cent until the total increase has reached a maximum of say twenty per cent over and above the 1938 acreage. In order to protect the rights of those now engaged in the production of sugar and to maintain the relative status of each domestic producing area, it should be provided that no state, territory, or insular possession shall be permitted to increase its acreage more than five per cent above the acreage of the preceding year. In order further to take care of new producers in any state or off shore domestic area and to permit the farmers of a state like Nevada who desire to plant acreage to sugar, without embarrassment of existing sugar farmers and sugar areas, it should be provided that a small percentage of the annual increase should be allotted for new producers and new areas to participate in the program.

After the domestic production has been thus taken care of by providing for a domestic quota based on 1938 acreage with an annual percentage of expansion, then the remainder of our continental consumption requirements should be allocated or quotaed among foreign countries.

It is further suggested that any deficit in production occurring in any state or any off shore domestic area be re-allocated to the other domestic areas; and in the event of a deficit in the entire domestic area, such deficit will be distributed to foreign producing areas.

The merit of the plan for one domestic quota preferentially determined and allotted and unchange-

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407 Carondelet St., New Orleans
Andrew W. Dykers, Editor

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The American Cane Growers' Assn.
The Producers & Mfrs. Protective Assn.
Subscription Price, 50 Cents per Year.

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able, although restricted, lies chiefly in the consolidation of the interests of all domestic areas into a common cause without preferential treatment of one domestic area as against another domestic area. The fixing of a quota basis on the known 1938 acreage, with an annual fixed percentage of increase, will avoid such disasters as the recent plow-up campaign and regulation in Louisiana.

There are not, to my way of thinking, such conflicts of interest in the component parts of our domestic sugar areas that cannot be reconciled, provided that all interested parties approach the problem with the purpose of conceding the relative rights of others and to be reasonable in their own demands.

It is proper and necessary that foreign producing areas should participate in the United States market, but I take the position that their participation should be secondary to the participation of the domestic areas which should receive preferential conisderation in supplying their home market.

The proposal submitted by me is merely suggestive, subject to discussion and modification and represents, necessarily, a bare outline of one of the most important phases of our sugar problem and that is a just and practical application of our quota system in relation to both domestic and foreign marketing.

I have in the last day or two discussed this plan informally with certain Senators representing the beet areas and they have stated to me they expect to give it their earnest consideration.

Instructions Covering Proof of Age Cards for Minors

(U. S. Dept. of Labor Children's Bureau)

A program is being developed in Louisiana with the cooperation of the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor and the U. S. Department of Agriculture for making available to growers of sugar cane, Proof of Age Cards for children working in sugar-cane fields. Proof of Age Cards are not mandatory under the terms of the Sugar Act, but the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the agency administering the Act, suggests that growers obtain Proof of Age Cards for children 14 years of age and over in order to protect themselves from unintentional employment of a child under 14.

As you know, the Sugar Act of 1937 provides for conditional payment by the U. S. Department of Agriculture to sugar-cane growers if such growers meet certain conditions in the production of sugar cane with respect to which the payments are to be made. Included among these conditions is the provision that no child under 14 years of age shall be employed or permitted to work on his farm in the production, cultivation, or harvesting of sugar cane, and that no child between the ages of 14 and 16 years of age shall be employed or permitted to do such work more than 8 hours in any one day. This provision applies to every child employed or permitted to do such work on the grower's farm, whether for gain to such child or to any other person, except "a member of the immediate family of a person who was the legal owner of not less than 40 per centum of the crop at the time such work was performed."

The program for making Proof of Age Cards available for children employed to work in the sugar-cane fields calls for the cooperation of local Parish Agricultural Conservation Committees. The Parish Agricultural Conservation Committee will serve as a connecting link between the grower and the U. S. Children's Bureau. The local committee will be furnished with application blanks to be given to growers in need of Proof of Age Cards for minors in their employ.

The growers or their agents will assist children in filling out the application blanks. Some document showing the minor's age, such as a birth certificate, baptismal certificate, Bible record, insurance policy at least one year old, or some other documentary proof of age, must be attached to the application blank. The application blank, with the attached document showing the minor's age, should then be given to the Parish Agricultural Conservation Committee.

The Parish Agricultural Conservation Committee should check the application blank carefully to be sure that each item has been filled in. He should also be sure that some documentary proof of the minor's age accompanies the application blank. He should then mail the application blank and the documentary proof of the child's age immediately to Mrs. Ethel Ruck, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Civil Court Building, New Orleans, La.

If the evidence of age is adequate, the U. S. Children's Bureau will issue a Proof of Age Card and will mail the card directly to the grower and notify the minor.

SUGAR MARKET STATISTICS THROUGH NOV. 25, 1939

——furnished by——

Cane Products Trade Association, Inc.
822 Perdido Street New Orleans, La.

	Today	1 month ago	1 year ago
STANDARD GRANULATED (list price)	4.80	5.25	4.55
NEW YORK No. 3 SPOT RAW SUGAR	3.00	3.25	3.00
WORLD No. 4 SPOT RAW SUGAR (In Cuba)	1.50	1.70	1.07
LOUISIANA SPOT RAW SUGAR (New Orleans)	3.00	3.20	2.90
LOUISIANA BLACKSTRAP (f. o. b. Plt.)	4½¢	4¢	2⅝¢

DOMESTIC FUTURE MARKET (Contract No. 3)
Closing Bid Prices

	Jan.	March	May	July	Sept.	Nov.	Dec.
Today	1.83	1.95	1.98	2.02	2.06	out	n
1 month ago	1.87	1.96	2.00	2.04	2.09	1.68 n	n
1 year ago	2.06	2.06	2.10	2.12	2.16	out	n

FOREIGN RECEIPTS AT NEW ORLEANS

	This month	Total since Jan. 1st	Same total 1 year ago
American	128,000 bags	2,374,890 bags	2,156,255 bags
Godchaux	none	1,485,443 bags	1,783,929 bags
Colonial	66,300 bags	787,228 bags	850,962 bags
Henderson	none	438,545 bags	486,537 bags
Totals	194,300 bags	5,086,106 bags	5,277,683 bags
Dealers (Cuban refined)	none	135,200 pockets	187,902 pockets

"n" denotes a nominal market.
The above information has been prepared by the Cane Products Trade Association, Inc., from daily records kept by them.

What Beet Growers Think

In order that our readers may be informed of the reactions of the sugar beet growers towards the manner in which the Sugar Act is being administered from Washington, we reprint herewith an editorial which appeared in the October issue of the National Beet Grower, which is the official organ of the beet growers of about 15 western sugar beet States:

What Price Sugar Control

In the light of recent happenings on our National sugar front, the domestic beet grower has more cause than ever to wonder just where is "his place in the sun."

Ever since the Sugar Act of 1937 was passed, beet growers have found its administrator, the Secretary of Agriculture, to be unsympathetic to their problems. He has meticulously adhered to those sections of the Act which provide that he may fix the wages growers pay to their laborers, and that he may prescribe the soil conservation measures that growers must follow in order to qualify for conditional payments. On the other hand, he has done nothing at all constructive in following that section of the Act which authorizes him to make recommendations with respect to the terms and conditions of contracts between the growers and processors. He has consistently manipulated the quota provisions of the Act, through excessive consumption estimates each year, so that the price of sugar has been maintained at a level so low that the average beet grower has not been able to operate at a profit. Many other administrative rulings have been burdensome and penalizing to beet growers.

Then, when the outbreak of the European war caused sugar prices here to rise to a point where it was possible for domestic producers to expect reasonable profits, the President, by proclamation, suspended the quotas and opened our markets to unlimited importations from foreign countries.

This action, of course, immediately stopped the rise in price, and has been responsible for the recent reduction of 25 cents per cwt.

Next came the announcement that because of the suspension of quotas, with the attendant removal of acreage and marketing restrictions, the conditional payments would also be suspended. So, unless matters as they now stand, are changed by Presidential proclamation or congressional action, domestic beet growers will go into the 1940 season at liberty to plant acreage limited only by processor factory capacities. Apparently there will be no minimum wage scales imposed, nor will there be any soil conservation measures required. On the other hand, they will not receive any conditional payments. And they are facing a sugar market which is unpredictable, first, because if the European war should end suddenly the sugar market here would immediately go into a tailspin, and, second, because at any time the Cuban sugar tariff might be reduced. Meanwhile, the excise tax provision of the Sugar Act is still effective, and unless Congress intervenes, this tax will be collected in 1940. As in the past, growers will pay their share of it, but will receive no conditional payments from the government in return.

All of these things indicate a continuance of the Administration's policy of "cracking down" on the domestic sugar industry, and keeping it continuingly at the tender mercies of an unsympathetic group.

Fortunately, domestic beet growers have friends in Congress, and these friends have assured us that a "new deal" in sugar will be forthcoming at the next session of the Congress. Self-preservation demands that the beet growers continue their insistence that this new sugar legislation be enacted as quickly as possible next year and that the ills imposed in the present legislation be definitely removed.

Final Ruling on Hour Exemption

(Text of Official Release by Harold D. Jacobs, Acting Administrator Fair Labor Standards Act)

Whereas the South Coast Corporation has filed application for the exemption of that portion of the cane sugar processing and milling branch of the cane sugar industry which is located in Louisiana from the maximum hours provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as a branch of an industry of a seasonal nature within the meaning of Section 7 (b) (3) and Part 526 of the Regulations issued thereunder; and

Whereas Harry L. Laws and Company, Inc. and the Celotex Corporation have filed applications for the exemption of that portion of the cane sugar processing and milling branch of the cane sugar industry which is located in Louisiana as is engaged in the removing, conveying, burning, baling, piling and storing of bagasse from the maximum hours provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as a branch of an industry of a seasonal nature within

the meaning of Section 7 (b) (3) and Part 526 of the Regulations issued thereunder; and

Whereas it appears from the said applications that:

1. Sugarcane matures and is and must be harvested in Louisiana in order to avoid severe frosts or freezes during the regularly recurring season, October through early January; and

2. Such sugarcane enters into sugar mills located in Louisiana for processing and is processed during the regularly recurring season, October through early January, running nearly concurrently with, but lagging somewhat after, the harvest; and

3. The mills wherein the processing operations are performed do not engage in any other operations and close at the end of the operating season each year except for maintenance, repair, clerical and sales work; and

4. Sugarcane, being the material used by the sugar mills, is available, for natural reasons, only during the regularly recurring season, October through early January; and

Whereas the Acting Administrator published a preliminary determination in the Federal Register of October 28, 1939, pursuant to Section 526.5 (c) of the Regulations, that a prima facie case was shown by the application for the granting of an exemption, pursuant to Section 7 (b) (3) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 and Part 526 of the Regulations issued thereunder, to that portion of the cane sugar processing and milling branch of the cane sugar industry which is located in Louisiana; and

Whereas no objection and request for hearing was received by the Administrator within fifteen days following the publication in the Federal Register of the said preliminary determination;

Now, therefore, pursuant to Section 526.5 (c) of the Regulations, the Acting Administrator hereby finds upon the prima facie case shown in the said applications that that portion of the cane sugar processing and milling branch of the cane sugar industry which is located in Louisiana is a branch of an industry of a seasonal nature within the meaning of Section 7 (b) (3) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 and the Regulations issued thereunder and, therefore, is entitled to the exemption provided in Section 7 (b) of the said Act.

The term "that portion of the cane sugar processing and milling branch of the cane sugar processing and milling branch of the cane sugar industry which is located in Louisiana" includes that branch of the industry engaged in the unloading of sugarcane from wagons and railroad cars onto conveyors; the processing of sugarcane into sugar, syrup and molasses, (but not the refining of such sugar, syrup and molasses) the removal, handling and conveying of raw sugar, syrup and molasses to storage and placing them in storage on or in the vicinity of the sugar mill site; the removal, conveying, burning, baling, and piling and storing in baled form on or in the vicinity of the sugar mill site of bagasse resulting from the processing of sugarcane into raw sugar, syrup or molasses; and the operations or services necessary or incident to the foregoing.

Signed at Washington, D. C., this 16 day of November, 1939.

HAROLD D. JACOBS,
Acting Administrator.

Senator Overton Writes Secretary Hull

Dear Mr. Secretary:

As a Senator from Louisiana, largest sugar-producing State in the Union, I am very much interested in any matter pertaining to the welfare of the sugar industry.

Hearings were held last January by the Committee For Reciprocity Information with the view of determining whether or not it is advisable to amend the Reciprocal Trade Agreement between the United States and Cuba with respect to the tariff on importation of Cuban sugar. No report has been submitted by the Committee as a result of these hearings.

I am respectfully suggesting that no action at all be taken based upon these hearings. They were held at a time when domestic and foreign quotas were being imposed, before the outbreak of the European War and before the existence of the present emergency as reflected in the proclamation of the President suspending all sugar quotas.

Our trade agreement with Cuba is the key to the continental sugar industry. A favorable treaty is helpful and an unfavorable treaty is injurious to or destructive of the domestic industry. The questions of Tariffs, quotas on all producing areas, and our relations with Cuba should be considered as a whole, with the view of coordinating our national policies, both domestic and foreign.

I respectfully suggest, therefore, that no action be taken concerning the trade agreement with Cuba until the Congress has had an opportunity, at the next regular session, to consider what legislation should be enacted in the light of our past experience, present emergency and the proper policies that should prevail concerning continental and domestic production and foreign imports.

In any event, I think it would be unwise, in the present unsettled state of world trade growing out of the European War, to formulate a new treaty with Cuba.

If any other course be pursued it might justly arouse opposition to the continuance of the policy of Reciprocal Trade Agreements.

Yours truly,
JOHN H. OVERTON

Louisiana Farm Bureau Makes Statement

The following statement and recommendations were adopted at the Annual Meeting of the Louisiana Farm Bureau Federation on November 8th.

It would seem to be the first duty of any government to protect the interests and livelihood of its citizens at all times and especially in times of war. In protecting and safeguarding the production of foodstuffs in Continental United States, we would assure an adequate supply at reasonable prices of all vital products of the soil.

The State of Louisiana produces more sugar than any other state in the Union, 490,000 tons in 1938, and sells it for less money per pound than any other area. The memory of 25c sugar following the last war when this country was entirely dependent on off-shore areas, should alone be a compelling reason for this government to sustain a strong and efficient domestic sugar industry.

We are aware of and approve in principle Secretary of State Hull's treaties of Reciprocity. We understand further that it is important to be on friendly and a profitable (for them) relationship with our neighbors to the South. It is hardly fair, however, to sacrifice one domestic industry, sugar, to gain these ends. If the friendly and profitable relationship as well as respect of these countries is to be kept, and if this nation believes this to

be worthwhile, the burden of such relationship should be borne by the nation as a whole, and not by a part or section, or one or two industries in it.

Recommendations

1. The production of non-surplus crops which must meet the competition of imports should be encouraged and assisted towards a reasonable gradual expansion at parity.

2. There should be no reduction in the rate of tariff on agricultural products which might have the effect of reducing the price of the domestic commodity below parity.

3. The farmer is entitled to receive a parity price at the time of the sale of his product, rather than by means of a government payment.

4. All reciprocal trade negotiations harmful to any phase of farming in Continental United States should be suspended during the emergency caused by the European War.

5. Complete exemptions as to both hours and wages should be specifically granted through amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act in favor of all agricultural operations performed on the farm or incident to the first preparation of the farm product for market, including its conversion into a merchantable product.

6. Agricultural programs should be originated by farmers and farm organizations, rather than by those who administer the programs. Farmers and farm organizations must be accorded active supervision and participation in the administration of agricultural programs in the States, Counties, and local communities."

The meeting selected Messrs. S. C. Munson, D. W. Pipes, Jr., Charles A. Farwell and W. R. Walton as delegates to represent the Louisiana sugar industry at the National Convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation to be held in Chicago beginning December 4th through December 7th.

Workstock Costs on 498 Louisiana Sugarcane Farms, 1938

(W. W. McPherson in Louisiana Rural Economist)

The data presented in this article are taken from a farm management and cost of production study of 498 farms in the sugar area of Louisiana, conducted by the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station during January, 1939. The information was collected from a random sample of farm operators by personal interviews with the farmers.

The total cost per horse (horse meaning all workstock) amounted to $125 (Table 1). When the value of the manure saved is taken from the total cost, a net cost of $119 remains. This probably appears high to most farmers, because a large portion of this is not direct cash expense. Home grown and purchased feed was the largest single item of cost. Feed costs averaged $72 per horse, or more than half the total expense. Of this amount $66 was the value of that grown on the farm where it was fed and $6 was the value of that purchased. Thus approximately 90% of the value of all horse feed was produced on the farm where it was fed. The home grown feed consisted principally of corn and two kinds of hay—soybean and native.

Net depreciation, $20 per horse, was the second largest item of cost. This represents the net decrease in value, caused by horses dying, becoming sick, increasing in age, and other minor reasons. There were some animals, very young ones for instance, that increased in value during the year. This was taken care of by subtracting the amount of increase from the total depreciation, leaving the net cost of depreciation which is shown. This item amounted to about 16% of the total expenses.

Expenses for man labor in feeding, watering, and performing other jobs that are required, was next largest in amount. This cost totaled $13 per animal or a little more than one-tenth of the total cost. Included in this is the value of the time of both hired and family labor. On the greatest number of farms, however, the workstock were cared for by the operator or members of his family, thus the cash expense for this was probably very small. The average time spent in caring for workstock was approximately 19 minutes per horse each day.

TABLE 1. COSTS OF WORKSTOCK ON 498 SUGAR CANE FARMS IN LOUISIANA, 1938

Item	Cost Per Horse	Percentage of Total Cost
	Dollars	Per Cent
1. Feed:		
Homegrown	65.64	52.6
Purchased	6.38	5.1
2. Labor	13.32	10.7
3. Building	3.37	2.7
4. Pasture	2.53	2.0
5. Veterinary	1.46	1.2
6. Interest and Rent	10.21	8.2
7. Net Depreciation	20.05	16.1
8. Other Costs	1.75	1.4
Total Cost	124.71	100.0
Value of Manure Saved	5.64	----
Net Cost	119.07	----

Interest on the average investment in workstock when the horses were owned by the farmer, together with the cost of rent in the few cases where animals were rented, averaged $10 or 8% of the total cost. For the workstock owned by the operators a rate of 6½% on the average amount invested in workstock for the year was used, and the actual rent was charged when they were rented.

The charge for the use of buildings for workstock was relatively small, amounting to only $3 per horse or 3% of the total cost. Although this expense was considerably larger on a small number of farms, it was very low on the larger group because of the rather inexpensive horse barns used. For those farmers who owned their building this cost included 5% interest on the average investment, repairs, depreciation, and other minor costs. When the buildings were rented along with the farm, a portion of the rent, based on the per cent the value of the buildings used for workstock was of the total value of real estate rented, was charged for the buildings used by workstock.

On most farms the pastures for horses were small, and a large number used only small lots, thus the charge for the use of pastures was also relatively low, the average amount being about $3 per horse or 2% of the total cost. The cost for pasture use was calculated similarly to the method used in determining cost for use of buildings. This expense on owner-operated farms included a 5% interest charge on the average investment, taxes, expenses for fence upkeep, as well as grass seed, and other minor expenses. When pastures were rented, a portion of the rent was charged, based on the per cent the value of the pasture was to the total value of the real estate rented.

Veterinary expenses averaged $1.46 per horse, other expenses, such as the charge for the use of the water system, blacksmith work, and a few other minor expenses amounted to only $1.75 per horse. The value of the manure saved during the year to-

taled $6 per horse which amount was subtracted from the total cost in order to arrive at the net cost.

Feed and depreciation made up almost three-fourths of the total expenses, and when the cost of labor and interest are added to this, the four together form more than 90% of the total cost.

The average value of all workstock used on this group of farms was $157 per animal, and the average number used for farm work was 4.7 per farm. The average acres in crops per horse was 20.3. Including all crops grown, the average net cost of horse work amounted to $5.87 per crop acre.

The average cost of horse work per acre of cane amounted to $9.29 (Table 2). This is above the average cost per acre for all crops since cane requires more work than corn and many of the other principal crops grown in the area.

TABLE 2. COSTS OF HORSE WORK ON SUGAR CANE, 498 LOUISIANA FARMS, 1938

Operation	Horse Hours Worked per Acre in Cane	Per Cent of Total Hours	Cost Per Acre in Cane	Per Cent of Total Cost
	Hours	Per Cent	Dollars	Per Cent
1. Preparation of land planted*	5.38	6.1	.54	5.8
2. Planting*	9.80	11.1	1.07	11.5
3. Clearing Plant and Stubble Cane	18.50	20.9	1.89	20.3
4. Fertilizing and dirting	7.73	8.7	.85	9.1
5. Cultivating	17.99	20.3	1.98	21.3
Total Cost of Growing Cane	59.40	67.1	6.33	68.0
6. Harvesting	29.25	32.9	2.96	32.0
Total	88.65	100.0	9.29	100.0

*Hours spent and cost for these two operations are low, since these are the averages per acre in all cane rather than averages per acre in plant cane.

The average time worked by horses on the cane crop amounted to almost nine ten-hour days per acre. Almost one-third of this work was devoted to harvesting and approximately two-thirds to growing the crop. The average cost of horse work per hour, that is, the total cost per year divided by the number of hours worked per year, was 10½c per hour.

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No Restrictions?

We print below a dispatch from Washington, D. C., appearing in the Times-Picayune under an Associated Press line dated Nov. 26th:

Washington, Nov. 26.—Federal farm officials have virtually decided to lift all restrictions in 1940 on the production of sugar by farmers in the continental United States despite concern expressed in state department quarters that such action might adversely affect trade with Cuba, Puerto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines.

Under past New Deal farm programs, domestic sugar producers have been limited to the production of about 30 per cent of the nation's needs. The balance was imported from the island possessions and Cuba.

Recent discussions with leaders in the domestic sugar industry, farm officials said, have indicated that a majority of the producers desired to be unhampered by restrictions in 1940. A formal announcement of agriculture department plans is expected to be made soon.

Cuban Position

Lifting of restrictions on domestic production, some officials said, could be expected to result in a larger production in this country and consequently a smaller market for sugar produced by Cuba and the offshore possessions.

Should sugar sales by the latter be reduced, the island growers say, their purchases of industrial goods in this country might suffer.

If there were no sugar-control program, growers in this country as well as those in Hawaii and Puerto Rico would receive no government subsidies. The subsidies have been averaging about $48,000,000 a year, of which about $33,000,000 went to producers of sugar cane and sugar beets in continental United States.

American Producers

Farm officials said Cuba might suffer considerably should production and marketing restrictions be lifted. While Cuban sugar could be sold in unlimited amounts on the American market, it would be subject to an import duty of $1.50 a hundred pounds.

Under the control legislation—which may be applied at the discretion of the secretary of agriculture—Cuba was guaranteed a fixed share of the American market subject to an import duty of only 90 cents per hundred pounds.

Farm officials said many domestic producers have expressed the feeling that there should be no restrictions upon the production of a commodity of which this country produces an insufficient supply for its own needs.

This dispatch was called "enigmatical" by most commentators, the general impression being that it means either much less or much more than it says. Inquiry through the League's Washington office disclosed only the fact that the Associated Press declined to divulge the names of the "Federal Farm Officials"

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quoted but said they were officials of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The officials of the Sugar Division denied all knowledge of the matter. That the statement is a trial balloon sent up by anonymous "Federal Farm Officials" in order to bring out some hasty expression from domestic sugar producers which may later be used to their disadvantage is the view held in some quarters.

The immediate result of the dispatch was a ten to twelve point drop in the future market and more uncertainty among the buyers and sellers of sugar as to what spot raws are worth.

League to Underwrite Refrigeration Plant

At the request of Dr. E. W. Brandes, the American Sugar Cane League has agreed to underwrite the expense of installing and operating a refrigeration plant for use in cane breeding work at Washington to speed up the work of breeding cold resistant canes. Mr. Frank L. Barker, Treasurer of the League, presented a proposal from Dr. Brandes to the Executive Committee last Wednesday asking that the League underwrite $500.00 in cash for the installation of refrigeration equipment, and $300.00 a month for a year or two to operate it. Dr. Brandes hopes to get an appropriation from Congress to take care of these expenses but to save delay suggested that the League make the funds available at once.

Mr. J. J. Shaffer, Jr., put the proposal in the form of a motion which was unanimously carried, thus continuing the farsighted policy of the League that gives all the help and encouragement at its command to those engaged in the task of preparing new and better canes for the Louisiana cane farmer.

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We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

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Washington Comment

(By C. J. Bourg)

On the anniversary of the stage-managed visit of Colonel Batista to the United States last year, it is amusing to us and amazing to New Yorkers what is now going on under the influence of the same Dictator of Cuba. It is not irrelevant to mention that since Batista visited the United States, he has visited Mexico. We make this statement because the effect of that Mexican visit may finally turn out to be greater than the effect of the United States visit.

In recent days, there has been much talk about the restoration of quotas in 1940 and the reduction of tariff on Cuban sugar. Most people consider that the two are inseparable. The press has reported activities in both the Department of Agriculture and the Department of State, resulting finally in a conference held at the White House attended by high officials of both departments. No action resulted immediately after the conference, and at his next press interview, the President declared that the immediate restoration of quotas did not appear to be necessary. With regard to our relations with Cuba, the President declared that there are certain international obligations which the United States must fulfill, but he denied that this necessarily meant a tariff reduction. When Secretary Hull was asked at his press interview about the negotiations with Cuba, he indicated a preference to await further developments before making a public statement.

Persistent reports from usually reliable New York-Cuban sources carry the story that the difficulty in reaching a conclusion on the Cuban Agreement is not the unwillingness on the part of the State Department to reduce the tariff, but rather a refusal on the part of Batista to agree to the terms with respect to Cuban obligations and especially the so-called public works debt.

Only a few days ago, Colonel Batista resigned as Chief of the Cuban Army in order to become Batista, the candidate for President of Cuba. Even the royal reception which he received in Washington and New York only a year ago has not dimmed the patriotic fervor of the man. Those who have felt that Batista was a puppet, who had been chosen by foreign influences to keep Cubans straight and properly-minded with regard to foreign investments in Cuba, are beginning to change their minds. Some do him the credit of having enough statesmanship and patriotism to have come to the conclusion that the native Cubans are not enjoying their share as supposed beneficiaries of the neighborly policy of the United States. Others feel that the things which Batista learned on his visit to Mexico may have impressed the future President of Cuba. The policy of the confiscation of oil fields in Mexico may have received more attention than anyone thought. From the record, we find that there have been measures supported by Batista which sought to tax the 'outgoing capital" representing for the most part dividends or payments out of income earned by corporations which owned Cuban sugar properties. The reaction must not have been bad among Cubans, which would be known best to Candidate Batista. But, the fact that the negotiations with regard to the Cuban Trade Agreement are reported to be dead-locked on the question of Cuban obligations and the public works debt, instead of the United States tariff on Cuban sugar, provides the most interesting development of them all.

We are not informed with regard to the public works debt beyond occasional references in the press and the rather full discussion thereof appearing in a volume entitled "Problems of the New Cuba," which is a re-

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port of the Commission on Cuban Affairs issued by the Foreign Policy Association. We quote from page 395 of this volume:

"By far the most difficult problem of public credit is the handling of the public works debt. The Cuban government undoubtedly wishes to discharge its legitimate debts and to maintain its credit standing abroad. But an advisory commission of lawyers has questioned the legality of the loans, and the Cuban public generally believes that the Chase Bank resorted to bribery in order to secure the original business. The border line between the creation of a favorable atmosphere by legal means and the exercise of improper influence can be drawn only by the courts. The Commission obviously is not in a position to pass on the question whether representatives of the Chase Bank violated Cuban law or whether the Chase loan is invalid. We do wish, however, to express our belief that the Chase Bank did not use sound business judgment in entering into these financial arrangements, and that it employed methods of securing this business which overstepped the bounds of sound public policy and banking ethics. Bank representatives went altogether too far in their efforts, as one of the Chase vice-presidents expressed it, 'to impress our individuality upon the President.'

"It is essential, however, to make a distinction between acts which are morally repugnant and acts which are illegal at the time they are committed. Aroused by the banking practices of the past few years, the United States Congress has enacted legislation severely controlling the issuance of securities and regulating the stock exchange, but has not authorized the repudiation of past financial issues which did not violate existing law."

Incidentally, this same report makes very important recommendations for the diversification of agriculture in Cuba stressing "the reorganization and readjustment of agriculture so as to develop as far as possible the products which can be economically produced in Cuba, stressing a family self-sufficient basis which will give the people an adequate and nutritive diet." It also recommends the "development of colonization plans for independent land-owning farmers, sustenance homesteads, and cooperative sustenance food production for part-time employed laborers and wage earners."

We have long recommended a full investigation of the situation in Cuba. Everybody is interested, but so far the facts which come to the surface are only brought about as a result of developments, such as the transition which has come with the candidacy of Batista for the presidency of Cuba. Occasionally, one of the correspondents for trade journals in the United States sends articles from Havana which reflect the actual conditions in Cuba. Some day Congress and the American public will get all of the facts and then both the native Cubans and our domestic sugar industry will get their just due. Perhaps the time is not far distant, if it turns out that Batista, the President of Cuba demonstrates unexpected qualities of statesmanship and patriotism, as well as a definite sales resistance to foreign blandishments and the ability to see through undeserved demonstrations accorded because of temporary armed dictatorship but quite inconsistent with official rank.

The next session of Congress will undoubtedly have available a more complete set of facts and figures on which to determine sugar policy than was the case either in 1934 or in 1937, to say nothing of the valuable experience under Government control since 1934.

Hawaiian Production

The Federal Register has the following to say about sugar in Hawaii:

"While gratified at the increase in sugar prices during September, the industry stated that only a few plantations will likely be able to make money during the current year if present price levels continue, because the bulk of the Islands' sugar was shipped before prices increased, and only a comparatively small amount of the sales quota remains for shipment in the last three months of the year.

"Hawaiian raw sugar shipments in the first nine months of the current year totaled 775,463 short tons, compared with 716,418 in the like period of last year. September shipments totaled 119,875 short tons, compared with 77,907 last year.

"The New York spot raw sugar price affecting the Hawaiian crop in the first nine months of this year was $58.64 a ton, compared with $58.23 during the same period of last year. The September average was $71.97, compared with $59.52 in the same month of last year."

MARCEL J. VOORHIES

MR. MARCEL J. VOORHIES took charge of the American Sugar Cane League on December 1, 1939, succeeding Mr. Reginald Dykers as General Manager.

Mr. Voorhies needs no introduction to the Louisiana sugar industry. He is a native son and has lived here all of his life. He probably is known to nearly everyone in the industry by his first name. His background and training and his pleasing personality make him admirably suited to head a great farming organization like the American Sugar Cane League and we feel quite sure that he will enjoy the co-operation of everyone connected with it.

MARCEL J. VOORHIES

Looking back over the record we find that Mr. Voorhies was born in the Evangeline city of St. Martinville in the year 1890. He was graduated from the College of Agriculture of Louisiana State University in 1913 with a B. S. degree and then served as a member of the faculty of Southwestern Louisiana Institute from 1914 to 1920. In 1914 he took graduate work at the University of Wisconsin and in 1935 he was awarded his Master's Degree by L. S. U.

In 1922 Mr. Voorhies was appointed County Agent of St. Martin Parish and in the fall of 1928 he became district agent of the State Agricultural Extension Division for Southwest Louisiana.

The thorough knowledge of the sugar industry gained through his work in the field led to the appointment of Mr. Voorhies as special representative of the United States Secretary of Agriculture in 1934 when someone was needed to start the government sugar program and he served in that capacity until the summer of 1936. Since that time Mr. Voorhies has combined the duties of Agricultural Economist with the Louisiana Agricultural Extension Division at L. S. U. with service to the Louisiana sugar industry as Chairman of the immensely important Grower-Processor Committee. He occupied that position at the time of his election to the management of the American Sugar Cane League.

Mr. Voorhies expects to spend a large part of his time in the field, talking to you, the cane growers and factory operators, learning your problems and shaping the work of the League to help you. He intends to call on you and he wants you to call on him. Co-operation assures success.

Modern Methods To Double Sugar Production of Chinese Province of Szechwan

Modern machinery and methods are being introduced into the sugar industry of Szechwan Province, China, now occupied by the national army of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek, according to a report to the Department of Commerce from Assistant Trade Commissioner H. B. Howard, Shanghai.

This development, the report points out, is another example of the reconstruction and modernization which China's centuries-old industries are undergoing as a result of the great migration of Chinese industry and trained personnel into the far interior.

Manufacture of sugar in Szechwan it is pointed out, has heretofore been accompanied by considerable waste, due to imperfect crushing of the cane by primitive machinery and by inadequate crystallization. With the introduction of scientific methods in planting and production Chinese authorities believe that the output of sugar in Szechwan will be doubled in five years. Plans have been made for the introduction into the Province of a modern sugar refinery by a joint enterprise of the Chinese Ministry of Economics and the provincial authorities.

In furtherance of its program to promote the local sugar industry the Szechwan Provincial Government recently established a sugar-cane improvement station under the supervision of an American trained Chinese. The station has already produced notable results in the selection of varieties of sugar cane. It enjoys the cooperation of a number of agencies interested in the scientific cultivation of sugar cane, including the United States Department of Agriculture and the University of Louisiana.

Sugar Production

Mr. W. M. Grayson, Senior Agricultural Economist of the AAA in Louisiana, has supplied us with an estimate of the sugar production in Louisiana up to December 1, 1939. The estimate shows that on December 1st there had been ground 3,783,000 tons of cane with an output of 323,448 tons of sugar, raw value. For the corresponding period last year there had been ground 3,810,000 tons of cane with an output of 320,583 tons of sugar, raw value. It will be noted that 2,965 tons more of sugar than last season were produced to December 1st this season but that 27,000 tons less cane had been ground. As stated above these figures are estimated.

Official Weekly Prices

Official weekly average prices of Louisiana raw sugar, 96 test, delivered New Orleans for the weeks October 5th through December 7th are reported by the A.A.A. as follows:

Week ending	October 5th	No sales
" "	October 12th	No sales
" "	October 19th	3.475
" "	October 26th	3.24
" "	November 2nd	2.98
" "	November 9th	2.92
" "	November 16th	2.98
" "	November 22nd	3.00
" "	November 30th	2.97
" "	December 7th	2.93

Emergency Quotas

The article that follows is by Louis Mendoza & Co. of Havana, Cuba, and appeared in the "Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal" of Willett & Gray, Inc. We print it to let our readers know how others feel about, and attempt to solve, the problems confronting the sugar industry.

"Our estimate setting the coming Cuban crop at 2,777,000 long tons, against 2,697,000 produced this year, was released September 2nd, on the eve of European War II.

"Three fateful months have elapsed, laden with war-induced uncertainty and its sequel of the quota suspension and tariff elevation in the United States—yet we see no valid reason for any substantial change in our tentative calculations. Rather, they would seem increasingly supported by persisting rumors that Cuba will be allocated, under the impending revision of the Cuban-American treaty, a maximum quota of 1,900,000 short tons entitled to the proposed tariff cut, which more or less was the figure assumed in our estimate, in addition to a World quota of 944,000 tons and a local consumption of 150,000.

"On the other hand, the demand for 60,000 tons lately reported from Spain, recent sales to France, and the need for additional supplies expected to develop shortly in Europe, in preparation for a protracted war of attrition, lead us to believe that those countries, particularly the belligerent nations in order to replenish and bolster their so-called "war reserves", will soon re-enter the market for still more sugar, which the International Sugar Council will probably permit to manufacture and sell on an "off-quota" basis, and Cuba will be in a position to supply, thanks to her surplus standing cane, estimated by some authorities at the equivalent of 500,000 tons of sugar, and by others as high as 700,000.

"Unquestionably, the manufacture of so much additional sugar would prove a blessing to Cuba, at whose door the wolf has been incessantly pawing of late; but in view of the war uncertainties and alternatives, such production should be, rather than compulsory, entirely optional and proportional to the individual quota of each sugar mill with sufficient surplus cane and desire to grind it.

"So we would have what might be termed 'an Emergency quota' to be shipped if and when, expressly permitted by the Cuban Sugar Institute, but exchangeable like the rest in the open market for quota swaps—a Seventh Quota composed of sugar from surplus standing cane cut and carted at the rates prevailing for the production of invert molasses which could be spread over three consecutive crop-years by deducting one-third its amount from the yearly quotas of the mills involved, unless disposed of by the turn of the year as originally planned.

"Such an emergency quota would enable the Institute to arrange with foreign governments for the sale of huge blocks of Cuban Sugar, carrying the negotiations to the point of agreeing in principle on a price perhaps below the ruling market, and then giving holders a short but definite period of time to share in the proposed sale, of

their own accord and in direct ratio to their holdings.

"Continuing a two-year-old procedure under Decree 3409 of 1937, between December 1st and 15th, all holders of sugar quota identity certificates of all descriptions must submit their holdings, with supporting warehouse receipts, for validation by the Cuban Sugar Institute, which will immediately cancel every identity certificate found destitute of physical, tangible sugars.

"Sugar holders are therefore warned that the slightest negligence or omission in complying with this requirement may reduce their sugars to the said condition of 'orphan' off-quota surplus production.

"As to the extension to 1940 of the American Free quota identity certificates, its rejection by President Laredo Bru is now taken for granted in many quarters.

"American refiners have purchased large quantities of cheap American Free quota sugars which they are storing in their own warehouses in the United States, with a weather eye open to the expected tariff cut. With these purchases, the total Cuban supplies stored in bond in the United States, recently estimated at 130,000 tons, will in all likelihood increase twofold.

"Here is another problem to keep Cuban sugar men sitting up of nights. If the quota system is reinstated and the Cuban duty lowered after December 31st, those huge supplies will be charged against Cuba's quota and must be consequently deducted from our coming crop, unless the American Government can be moved somehow to consider them as imported during the quota interregnum.

"Let the Cuban Government lose no time to call the attention of the Washington Administration to such situation, and apply for remedial action."

Sugar Division Issues Data on "Invisible" Sugar Stocks

The Sugar Division of the Department of Agriculture issued on December 4th, its summary of data on "invisible" supplies of sugar in the United States, together with a record of receipts and deliveries for the third quarter of 1939. The last quarterly report of the Sugar Division was issued August 23, 1939, and covered the second quarter of 1939. The data for the third quarter report were obtained from schedules received from 1,383 manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers. The following table summarizes the data:

STOCKS OF SUGAR HELD BY 1,383 MANUFACTURERS, WHOLESALERS AND RETAILERS ON SPECIFIED DATES, TOGETHER WITH RECEIPTS AND DELIVERIES OF SUGAR, 3rd QUARTER 1939[1]

(Short Tons)

	No. of Forms Sent	No. of Forms Received	Stocks June 30, 1939	Receipts Suly 1-Sept. 30, 1939	Deliveries or Use, July 1-Sept. 30, 1939	Stocks Sept. 30, 1939
Manufacturers	1,426	609	211,220	375,855	351,405	235,670
Wholesalers	2,562	630	53,260	501,320	469,898	84,682
Retailers	503	144	26,267	261,835	255,797	32,305
Total	4,491	1,383	290,747	1,139,010	1,077,100	352,657

[1] The third quarter receipts by the firms reporting for this period on Form SS-33 were approximately 46.9 percent of the total deliveries of sugar by refiners, processors, and importers for the period July 1 to September 30, 1939.

The 1938 receipts of sugar by the reporting firms were approximately 2,838,000 short tons, or 45.2 percent of the total 1938 deliveries of sugar.

Insects Important in the Production of Sugarcane

(A paper presented at the 1939 Annual Meeting of Louisiana Sugar Cane Technologists Association by Dr. C. O. Eddy, Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, University, Louisiana)

Insect Pests of Soybeans and Cowpeas. The soybean caterpillar annually is a pest of the soybean crop in the sugarcane belt in Louisiana. In some years it is much more important than in others, that being the case this year. Serious destruction of the plant started in late July and has continued since. According to managers of plantations, destruction has been much greater than usual because there has been an unusually large area of late planted soybeans.

At the present time we have two chemicals that will control these insects. The first is cryolite, a compound that has been studied at the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station for three years. It has never burned any soybeans during this period, and has given complete control of the caterpillar with one or, at the most, two dustings. It is possible to control the caterpillar with two dustings, because the very late generation is very effectively controlled by an egg parasite, a larval parasite, and a fungus disease. This is not true of the early infestation, as the parasitism is not as high and the fungus disease does not seem to be active until the temperatures become a little lower later in the season. The second chemical which has been found effective in controlling the soybean caterpillar and which is not injurious to the soybeans is basic copper arsenate. Experiments with copper arsenate have been conducted for the past two seasons. Both of these materials, cryolite and copper arsenate, are poisonous, and therefore are not recommended where crops are to be fed for hay. It is possible, however, that future research will show that they can be used, or that one of them can be used, if three or four weeks intervene before the crop is removed from the field.

It has been noted previously that the Avoyelles soybean is somewhat less injured by the soybean caterpillar than the O-too-tan and certain other very succulent varieties. It has become more evident this year that the same facts apply to beetle injury. The soybean crop is attacked by three beetles that feed heavily from the leaves, namely, the bean leaf beetle, the banded cucumber beetle, and the grape colaspis. These beetles began their attack some weeks before the arrival of the soybean caterpillar. In many instances they destroyed the crop of O-too-tan, whereas the Avoyelles, growing adjacent to them, were damaged very little. This was true in the experimental plots at Baton Rouge, as well as in fields in the sugarcane belt. It also seems probable from present observations, since the Avoyelles bean is so badly damaged by the soybean caterpillar this year and the O-too-tan bean is so badly destroyed by the beetle, that some of the resistance to the soybean caterpillar previously accredited the Avoyelles bean may have been due to its resistance to the three species of beetles just discussed.

The cowpeas have also been severely damaged throughout the season by the bean leaf beetle, and to a lesser extent by the banded cucumber beetle and

the grape colaspis. It appears that the cowpeas are highly susceptible to the bean leaf beetle in particular.

All the beetles mentioned as attacking soybeans and cowpeas are killed by cryolite or by the basic copper arsenate. Neither of these poisons has caused any injury to these plants in the two or three years that they have been under observation at the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station.

It seems very clear to the writer that experiments and practical demonstrations on these two new chemicals should be set up on soybeans in the sugarcane belt very soon in order to determine the economic value of these insecticides on these crops.

Poison Control of the Sugarcane Borer. The cooperative agreement between the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station and the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine has continued to show that the sugarcane borer can be most effectively controlled by the use of neutral cryolite. The experiment has already passed through the laboratory stage, the small plot and field test, and is now being tried in large scale field experiments with power dusters and, in one instance this year, with airplanes.

Parasite Control of the Sugarcane Borer. It is known, that, in order to best utilize parasites in the control of any insect that is causing economic damage, there should be a variety of parasites distributed on the eggs, the larva, and the pupal stage.

At the present time there is only one parasite, *Trichogramma minutun*, and it is confined to the egg stage. This parasite is a most efficient one and, at practically all seasons of the year, is destroying the majority of the eggs laid by the cane borer, with the exception of the first generation eggs in the early spring. These parasites are going over the winter very successfully and are becoming active and numerous in the fields just as soon as temperatures favorable for their activity arrive. It just happens that temperatures at which the cane borer lives most successfully are somewhat lower than those for the parasites, so that the host can start operating at a lower temperature in the early season. The parasite operates best at the highest temperature in midseason, as do all the wasps, bees and similar insects, at which time the cane borer normally lives and breeds at a somewhat reduced rate.

It is interesting to note that eleven species of parasites were introduced up to 1937 by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the United States Department of Agriculture in an attempt to obtain biological control of the sugarcane borer.

In 1938 a total of 12,000 Chelonus were introduced with one-half being released in Louisiana and the remainder in Florida. In May, 1938, thirty-eight Amazon flies were introduced. This fly parasite had been of much benefit in British Guiana and in the West Indies following its introduction there. Brooding work was conducted with this species during the summer of 1938. This consisted of dissecting the females and placing the young fly larvae obtained on live sugarcane borers. The borers were given food, and the fly larvae developed to adults in about two weeks. Five thousand twenty-two borer larvae were inoculated with fly larvae and 3,872 flies were obtained. More than a thousand adult flies were re-

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leased on ten plantations in Louisiana and on three plantations in Florida. Parasites were recovered in seven of ten fields examined.

In all of this work none of these species has been successful in Louisiana, although some of them have been partially successful in Florida. To supplement this work, the Bureau of Entomology this year is trying the dry land strain of the Amazon fly. It is being bred and released from the Houma laboratory. The lady beetle, *Coelophora inaequalis*, also is being bred and released for aphid control. This is an imported predator coming to the United States by way of Australia and Puerto Rico. Some of you will remember that we were not successful in establishing the colonies of *Hippodamia convergens*, a lady beetle from California, in the sugarcane fields last year. They were released in large numbers, but for some reason refused to remain in the sugarcane fields.

Our most interesting development has appeared at Jeanerette, however, in that one of our native parasites, *Euplectrus plathypenae* How., has been found to be parasitic in that location on the larvae of the cane borer. It is a rather widely distributed American form. It has been reared from a number of different hosts, all lepidopterous larvae, but, according to the records available, appears to attack primarily noctuid larvae of the cut-worm group. It has been most often recorded as a parasite of the armyworm, *Cirphis Unipuncta* Haw., the fall armyworm, *Laphygma frugiperda*, A. and S., and the green clover worm, *Plathypena scabra* F. The species was introduced into Hawaii some years ago to combat certain cutworms that were causing injury to sugarcane. Apparently it has become established there.

This parasite is a true larval parasite, as it lays its eggs on the small larvae of the sugarcane borer. The newly hatched larvae penetrate into the host where they develop and later they emerge and make cocoons underneath the caterpillar. The dead parasitized larvae are found either on the outside of the sugarcane stalk or on the leaves.

This parasite is under observation and is studied now to determine whether this is just a freakish occurrence at Jeanerette, whether new habits for the species have started there, or just what may follow. One colony has been moved to Franklin and another to Baton Rouge.

Examinations of other sugarcane fields have failed to reveal that this parasite is attacking cane borers elsewhere. Closer observation, however may show that the species is found elsewhere.

The Sugarcane Beetle. Practically everyone is acquainted with the fact that the sugarcane beetle increased its area of damage this year. Two facts have come out of the work relative to the reduction of injury by this pest; these are, first, that heavy liming appears to be beneficial in increasing stands of cane for beetle control and, second, that Co. 290 and C. P. 29-116 and C. P. 28-11 are preferred varieties for planting to give increased stands in beetle control.

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Washington Comment

(By C. J. Bourg)

It is not possible to give complete and definite information with regard to the 1940 sugar program, because at this writing the details of the program have not been announced.

The proclamation of the President of the United States removing the suspension of quotas with respect to the calendar year 1940 (which appears elsewhere in this issue) merely restores the operation of title II of the Sugar Act during 1940. It does not in any way re-establish quotas for 1939. It is expected that the Secretary of Agriculture will proceed to estimate the consumption of sugar for 1940 and also to determine the quotas for each area. Up to this time he has not done so, and it is obvious as long as there are no quotas officially established for 1940, there can be no proportionate shares or marketing allotments.

Also published in this issue of *The Sugar Bulletin* is a statement by Secretary Wallace which indicates that official determinations and findings will be made later on, after investigations will have been conducted and more public hearings held; therefore, for some time, at least, we must remain in uncertainty as to the 1940 program, except that we do know that there will be a 1940 program with quotas and benefit payments.

On December 18th, a Supplementary Trade Agreement between the United States and Cuba was signed. With respect to sugar, this agreement restored the rate of 90c on Cuban raw sugar to take effect when the President gives public notice that the suspension of Title II has been or will be terminated. The President elected to use "will be" instead of "has been." Accordingly, on December 26th, he announced that the suspension of quotas will be terminated with respect to the calendar year 1940.

The effect of this public notice has been to reduce the rate of tariff on Cuban sugar from $1.50 to 90c at least one week before the quotas are restored. According to the original Cuban Trade Agreement, the tariff was to be reduced only as long as a sugar quota was in effect in the United States. When the quotas were suspended by the President on September 11, 1939, the tariff went back to $1.50. There was, however, some sort of involved mix-up on the morning of September 12th, and considerable sugar was entered at 90c, instead of $1.50. Now, when the quotas are restored, a holiday is given with respect to the tariff for several days in advance of the resumption of the quota system, but these several holidays have given several million dollars to operators, speculators, and refiners, who had sugar in bonded warehouses, but not entered in the Customs of the United States. How much benefit this has been to Cubans of Cuba would be quite interesting to know.

The principle of keeping quotas and reduced tariff concurrent has been violated and as far as we can learn or analyze the facts, the domestic industry as usual has been the victim.

The full import of the actions of the past two weeks will not be known until we have the figures on the carry-over inventories and until the consumption estimate and quotas for 1940 are announced. We can declare candidly that the removal of the uncertainty which has hovered over the sugar market for several months is desirable and constructive. We can also anticipate that a conservative estimate of consumption with due consideration for the volume of the carry-over inventories and invisible supplies of sugar would further dispel the clouds of uncertainty and make 1940 a considerable improvement over 1938 or 1939.

This much we do know that in all of our studies

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Sabin Savoie, Belle Rose, La.

to determine what proposals should be submitted to Congress for the sugar program of the future, to be enacted into law during the Session of Congress which begins this week, no developments have been more helpful in determining what would be for the best interests of the domestic sugar industry than have been the experiences of recent months. With these facts in hand, we should look with greater assurance towards a happy and prosperous New Year.

Statement of the President

On December 26th, President Roosevelt signed and issued a proclamation terminating the suspension of the marketing quota provisions of the Sugar Act of 1937.

The President issued the following statement:

"I have issued a proclamation today terminating the suspension of marketing quotas on sugar, which suspension was made necessary on September 11, 1939, by the extraordinary purchases of sugar by consumers immediately after the outbreak of the war in Europe and the excessive speculative activity and advancing prices which accompanied such purchases. Since that time consumer hoarding of sugar has ceased and the price of raw sugar has declined to the price which was in effect before the war. It should be noted that under the law the quotas may again be suspended if such action becomes necessary to protect the consumers."

* * * * *

Proclamation of the President

Whereas Section 509 of the Sugar Act of 1937 provides, in part:

"Whenever the President finds and proclaims that a national economic or other emergency exists with respect to sugar or liquid sugar, he shall by proclamation suspend the operation of title II or III above which he determines on the basis of such findings, should be suspended, and, thereafter, the operation of any such title shall continue in suspense until the President finds and proclaims that the facts which occasioned such suspension no longer exist. * * *; and"

WHEREAS by proclamation issued September 11, 1939, I found and proclaimed that a national economic emergency existed with respect to sugar and suspended the operation of Title II of that Act:

NOW, THEREFORE I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the foregoing provision of the Sugar Act of 1937, do hereby proclaim that the facts which occasioned such suspension no longer exist and do by this proclamation remove the suspension of the operation of that Act with respect to the calendar year 1940.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 26th day of December in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-nine and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-fourth.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

By the President:
Cordell Hull
Secretary of State.

Federal Register, December 27th.

1940 Sugar Program to Become Effective in Domestic Areas

Secretary Wallace announced on December 26th that as a result of President Roosevelt's proclamation under the Sugar Act of 1937 re-establishing the sugar quota system, for the year 1940, immediate steps would be taken to initiate the 1940 sugar program in all domestic areas. Sugar quotas were suspended by the President on September 11, 1939, and on September 29 Secretary Wallace stated that "in view of the suspension of quotas, no program or payments under the provisions of Title III of the Sugar Act is in effect or contemplated at this time for the 1940 crop in any producing area."

Growers who wish to receive the conditional payments authorized by the Sugar Act of 1937 are required to meet certain conditions which include non-employment of child labor, payment of fair and reasonable wages to farm labor, prevention of erosion and improvement of soil fertility, compliance with grower "proportionate shares", and, in the case of growers who are also processors, payment of fair and reasonable prices for beets or cane bought from other growers. Before making determinations or findings with respect to the wage and price condi-

SUGAR MARKET STATISTICS THROUGH DEC. 26, 1939

—furnished by—

Cane Products Trade Association, Inc.
822 Perdido Street New Orleans, La.

	Today	1 month ago	1 year ago
STANDARD GRANULATED (list price)	4.65	4.80	4.45
NEW YORK No. 3 SPOT RAW SUGAR	2.95	3.00	2.85
WORLD No. 4 SPOT RAW SUGAR (In Cuba)	1.60	1.50	1.15
LOUISIANA SPOT RAW SUGAR (New Orleans)	3.00	3.00	2.75
LOUISIANA BLACKSTRAP (f. o. b. Plt.)	5¢	4½¢	2⅞¢

DOMESTIC FUTURE MARKET (Contract No. 3)
Closing Bid Prices

	Jan.	March	May	July	Sept.	Nov.	Dec.
Today	1.85	1.95	1.99	2.03	2.05	n	n
1 month ago	1.83	1.95	1.98	2.02	2.06	n	n
1 year ago	1.84	1.93	1.99	2.01	2.04	2.09 n	n

FOREIGN RECEIPTS AT NEW ORLEANS

	This month	Total since Jan. 1st	Same total 1 year ago
American	32.000 bags	2,406,890 bags	2,156,255 bags
Godchaux	none	1,485,443 bags	1,783,929 bags
Colonial	55.00 bags	842,228 bags	850,962 bags
Henderson	none	438,545 bags	486,537 bags
Totals	87.000 bags	5,173,106 bags	5,277,683 bags
Dealers (Cuban refined)	none	135,200 pockets	187,902 pockets

"n" denotes a nominal market.
The above information has been prepared by the Cane Products Trade Association, Inc., from daily records kept by them.

tions of payment, the Secretary is required to hold public hearings, as well as to conduct investigations.

Conditional payments to growers for the 1940 crop will be dependent on the appropriation of the necessary funds by Congress. The four areas in which conditional payment provisions of the sugar program effective under the provisions of the Sugar Act are the continental beet area, the mainland cane area, Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

The Sugar Act also requires the Secretary of Agriculture to determine for each calendar year the amount of sugar needed to meet the requirements of consumers in the continental United States and establish marketing quotas on the basis of the formula specified in the Act. Since the quota provisions of the Act do not under the proclamation issued today by the President become operative until January 1, 1940, no revised estimate of consumers' needs for 1939 will be made.

Crop Loan in Hawaii

Hon. Gerald E. Lyons, Acting Governor of the Farm Credit Administration has issued, under date of Dec. 21st, 1939, regulations relative to emergency crop loans to be made by the Farm Credit Administration to farmers in the Territory of Hawaii. These loans are not to exceed $400.00 to each borrower, and, as we understand it, are separate from loans made by the Farm Security Administration, and, in fact will not be made to those who have obtained loans from the Farm Security Administration or other Federal source. Be that as it may we are interested in the per acre allowances in the case of sugarcane crops, which are for plant cane $100.00 per acre and for ratoons (stubble) $75.00 per acre, divided as follows:

	Fertilizer	Spraying	Labor	Total
Plant cane	$40.00	$10.00	$50.00	$100.00
Ratoons	$40.00	$10.00	$25.00	$ 75.00

Sugar Quotas for 1940 Announced

The Department of Agriculture announced December 29th that the total supply of sugar required to meet consumers' needs for 1940 has been determined, under the provisions of the Sugar Act of 1937, to be 6,725,100 short tons, raw value. The determination is based on official data now available to the Department on distribution and stocks. When additional official data becomes available, it may be necessary to adjust this figure.

On the basis of the determination the quotas for the various areas for 1940 in accordance with the formulae set forth in the Act will be as follows:

	Short Tons, Raw Value
Domestic beet sugar	1,559,695
Mainland cane sugar	422,823
Hawaii	943,967
Puerto Rico	803,026
Virgin Islands	8,972
Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands	1,036,356
Cuba	1,923,680
Foreign countries other than Cuba	26,581
Total	6,725,100

The detailed regulations will be issued shortly.

The 1939 quotas in effect at the time of their suspension by the President September 11, 1939, were as follows:

	Short Tons, Raw Value
Continental Beet Area	1,566,719
Mainland Cane Area	424,727
Hawaii	948,218
Puerto Rico	806,642
Philippines	1,041,023
Virgin Islands	9,013
Cuba	1,932,343
Foreign countries other than Cuba	26,701
Total	6,755,386

League Delegates Go to Washington

Mr. Frank L. Barker, Chairman of the League's Legislative Committee, Mr. Marcel J. Voorhies, General Manager of the League, and Mr. David W. Pipes, member of the Legislative Committee, will leave for Washington, Tuesday, Jan. 2nd to represent the American Sugar Cane League at a meeting of sugar interests which has been called by Hon. Fred Cummings, U. S. Representative from Colorado, for January 8th, in Washington.

Messrs. Barker, Voorhies and Pipes are going to Washington on Jan. 2nd so that they may have ample time to discuss Louisiana's problems with Mr. Bourg and formulate a comprehensive plan for presentation at the Jan. 8th meeting.

Technical Bulletin No. 688

Dr. H. S. Paine, Chief of the Carbohydrate Research Division of the United States Department of Agriculture has been kind enough to mail us a copy of *Technical Bulletin No. 688* issued recently by his Division which is a very comprehensive study on *Comparative Chemical Composition of Juices of Different Varieties of Louisiana Sugarcane. Technical Bulletin No. 688* was prepared by C. A. Fort of the Carbohydrate Research Division and Nelson McKaig, Jr. of the Bureau of Plant Industry and contains the results of studies conducted at the Houma Experiment Station. It is 68 pages in length, with 41 separate tables, six graph figures and 65 chapters.

Copies of this work may be obtained by writing to the Office of Information of the Carbohydrate Research Division, United States Department of Agriculture.

Iron in Molasses

Experiments recently concluded at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology show that old-fashioned molasses is about the best food known for treating nutritional anemia. Spinach as a source of iron was debunked by the research conducted by Dr. Robert A. Harris, Dr. John W. M. Bunker and L. Malcolm Mosher. Whereas molasses has 6.1 parts of usable iron per 100,000 parts by weight, spinach has only 0.5. Beef liver has 5.6, oatmeal, 4.6, with apricots, eggs and raisins following in that order. The scientists computed usable iron, not total content, for only that iron which the body can use to manufacture hemoglobin is valuable. Both chemical and biological tests on rats were used. (Science Service.)

Dr. Charles E. Coates

Dr. Charles E. Coates, Dean Emeritus of the Audubon Sugar School, died at Memphis, Tennessee, as the result of an operation on Dec. 27th, 1939. He had been ill for some time, and in fact never recovered from the effects of a painful fall that he suffered while in attendance at one of the sessions of the 6th Congress of the International Society of Sugar Cane Technologists that was held in Louisiana in October and November, 1938. At that time, as Dean Emeritus of the Audubon Sugar School of the Louisiana State University, and with a record of devotion to the scientific side of the Louisiana sugar industry that extended back to 1893, Dr. Coates was much sought after by the delegates who assembled here from all over the sugar world and his accident, and consequent inability to take an active part in the Congress, was a great disappointment to all who attended it.

At the time of his death Dr. Coates was 73 years old. He came to Louisiana from Baltimore, the city of his nativity, at the age of 26, and at once distinguished himself by the merit of the papers on the chemistry of sugar that he read before the meetings of the Louisiana Sugar Planters' Ass'n. At the University he applied himself especially to the chemistry of sugar and fitted himself to carry on, in due time, the work of the world-famous Audubon Sugar School, established by Dr. W. G. Stubbs at Audubon Park, New Orleans, and subsequently incorporated with the Louisiana State University as one of its Departments.

Dr. Coates was noted for the intense interest he took in his graduates. Nothing was too troublesome or two difficult for him to do if it held out hope and promise for the successful embarkation of these young men on the world-wide sea of sugar production and they went from his fatherly hands to all parts of the earth to carve out their careers.

Dr. Coates had many opportunities to shift the field of his endeavors to other localities, some of them extremely tempting and complimentary, but he refused them all and stayed to the end steadfast in his attachment and devotion to the State of his adoption.

Amid the surroundings that he loved so well he remained to the end of his career, beloved and respected by everybody.

Sugar Entries From Offshore Areas 4,493,303 Tons Through Nov. 30

The Sugar Division of the Department of Agriculture has announced that the quantity of sugar entered from offshore areas for consumption during the period January-November, 1939 amounted to 4,493,303 short tons, raw value. For the corresponding period last year the quantity entered (and charged against the 1938 quotas for the offshore areas) totaled 4,568,554 tons.

The figures are subject to change after final outturn weight and polarization data for all importations are available.

A total of 334,806 short tons of sugar, raw value, was marketed by the mainland cane areas (including marketings by producers who are also refiners) and 1,458,215 tons by the continental beet area during the first ten months of this year. Data for November are not yet available.

ENTRIES FROM OFF-SHORE AREAS

Area	1939 Quotas in effect prior to September 11	Amount entered through November 30, 1939
	(short tons—96 degree equivalent	
Cuba	1,932,343	1,590,394
Philippines	1,041,023	
Less amount reallotted on July 10	59,111	
	981,912	961,060
Puerto Rico	806,642	1,036,514
Hawaii	948,218	853,727
Virgin Islands	9,013	5,566
Foreign countries other than Cuba	85,812	46,042
Total	4,763,940	4,493,303

DIRECT CONSUMPTION SUGARS

Direct consumption sugar is included in the above quantities. The following tabulation shows the quantities entered for direct consumption during the per-

iod, January-November, showing separately sugar polarizing 99.8 degrees and above and sugar polarizing less than 99.8 degrees. The separation of sugars into polarization groups is based on reports of the outturn weight and polarization for each cargo of direct-consumption sugar entered.

Quantity entered through November 30

Area	1939 Quotas in effect prior to Sept. 11	Sugar Polarizing 99.8 degrees and above	Sugar Polarizing less than 99.8 degrees	Total quantity entered
	(short tons, 96° equivalent			
Cuba	375,000	267,921	13,914	281,835
Puerto Rico	126,033	124,693	14,834	139,527
Hawaii	29,616	12,172	1,006	13,178
Philippines	80,214	58,800	15,209	74,009
Total	610,863	463,586	44,963	508,549

ENTRIES FROM FULL-DUTY COUNTRIES

Area	1939 Quotas in effect prior to September 11	Quantity entered through Nov. 30, 1939[1]
	(in pounds)	(in pounds)
China and Hongkong	996,917	328,077
Dominican Republic	23,073,847	35,839,192
Dutch East Indies	731,419	178,023
Guatemala	1,158,805	507,507
Haiti	3,188,909	996,500
Mexico	20,871,111	808,815
Nicarauga	35,366,060	7,398,225
Peru	38,456,297	45,111,292
United Kingdom	1,213,356	917,214
Quotas not used to date[2]	46,067,279	0
Unallotted Reserve	500,000	0
Total	171,624,000	92,084,845
Tons	85,812	46,042

[1] Excluding 20,000 pounds entered from each area under the provisions of Sec. 212 of the Sugar Act of 1937.

[2] Argentina, 50,436; Australia, 705; Belgium, 1,018,350; Brazil, 4,141; British Malaya, 91; Canada, 1,952,228; Colombia, 925; Costa Rica, 71,271; Czechoslovakia, 911,060; Dutch West Indies, 23; France, 605; Germany, 404; Honduras, 11,877,151; Italy, 6,062; Japan, 13,871; Netherlands, 753,842; Salvador, 28,402,670; Venezuela, 1,003,444. There have been entered under the provisions of Sec. 212 of the Act, 365 pounds from Canada, 30 pounds from Chile, 1,481 pounds from France, 54 pounds from New Zealand, 3,066 pounds from Sweden, 174 pounds from Venezuela, and 400 pounds from Barbardos.

Experiments Conducted by the American Sugar Refining Company on the Keeping Qualities of Raw Sugar

By M. D. Scott, American Sugar Refining Co., New Orleans, Louisiana

Following is a report covering an experiment made to determine what effect various types of warehousing had on the keeping quality of Louisiana raw sugars when stored for a considerable length of time in the vicinity of the City of New Orleans.

Twenty bags of Louisiana raw sugar were taken from the same car, the analysis of which was fairly indicative of the general run of Louisiana raw sugars. These 20 bags were divided into two lots of 10 each; each lot was very carefully weighed and sampled. The first lot of 10 bags was placed in an unheated warehouse on heavy dunnage paper laid over the wooden floor. The filling under this floor was cinders. No attempt was made to interfere with the movement of air throughout this building and, although the doors leading into this warehouse were closed, every night, a large number of doors were open a great portion of time during the day. The other 10 bags were placed likewise on dunnage paper over a wooden floor, but in this building the humidity was kept below 75 throughout the entire storage period. The lowering of this humidity was brought about by raising the temperature of the air in the building until the humidity fell to 75 or below. The increase in temperature was brought about by recirculating the air in the building, passing the same through a heater and then reintroducing it into the building by means of ducts.

The two lots of sugar were resampled and reweighed at a two month interval for approximately nine months. The following is a recapitulation of the weights and tests.

Date	Unheated Warehouse Pounds	Unheated Warehouse Test	Warehouse With Humidity Control Pounds	Warehouse With Humidity Control Test
Nov. 23—36	3220	96.40	3223	96.40
Jan. 22—37	3276	95.50	3227	96.40
Mch. 23—37	3261	95.50	3214	96.50
May 21—37	3259	94.50	3213	96.40
July 21—37	3219	92.45	3214	96.20
Aug. 17—37	3195	92.35	3224	96.30

You will note that the sugar in the unheated warehouse had absorbed by the end of two months approximately 1.75% water by weight. By the end of March, it had started to give some of this absorbed moisture back to the surrounding air and the increase in weight had dropped back to 1.27%. This held fairly constant for the next two months and it was not until the end of July that the weight of the sugar became approximately the same as when stored, and by the 17th of August this weight had dropped .8% below the incoming weight. There was likewise a large decrease in polarization, much greater than the amount of moisture absorbed would account for.

An examination of the analyses of the samples taken at the same time the weights were made shows that although the weight of the stored sugar in shed returned to the original weight by the end of July, there was no corresponding drop in the amount of water actually found, nor was there a return to the original polarization. Actually the percent sucrose by the middle of August had dropped approximately 4% while the increase in moisture and invert was as shown on the enclosed sheet.

Examination of the weights and polarization of the sugar stored in the heated and controlled humidity showed but slight variation during the nine month interval. These variations in the polarization or change in weight were due to slight changes in moisture content of the stored sugar.

Contrary to the belief of some, the drop in the polarization of raw sugar when stored in unheated and non-dehumidified buildings is not due entirely to the amount of moisture absorbed, but is likewise due to a destruction of the sucrose itself. This destruction of sucrose proceeds in two or three stages.

First, whenever the relative humidity is about 75% at 25.5°C (78°F) the moisture starts to be taken up from the air and the higher the humidity the greater the absorption. This moisture penetrates the bag from 2½″ to 4″.

Second, some of the raw sugar is now dissolved in this absorbed water, forming a solution of sugar and water which lies around the crystal, the density of this syrup film depending upon the relative humidity or vapor pressure of the surrounding air.

Third, after a short length of time, inversion takes place in this syrup film with the destruction of sucrose. This is followed, in turn, by the taking up of more water due to the fact that the inverted syrup film is more hygroscopic than one made up with pure sucrose.

If the exposure to high humidity is continued long enough the bag of stored sugar starts to "foot." This is caused by the density of the syrup film sur-

rounding the crystal becoming so low that it can no longer stay on the surface. If the syrup runs off the remaining portion of the raw sugar crystal now looks like washed raw sugar coming from a centrifugal basket, but the test of this sugar due to bacterial action will ofttimes drop from 96° V to 83 to 84° V.

Samples of these two stored lots of sugar were withdrawn by means of a long trier having a hollowed out blade 8″ long. The trier was in each and every case driven directly into the center of the bag in a line perpendicular to the surface of the bag itself, and each bag was sampled two or three times in order to arrive at a truly indicative sample of the contents of the bag.

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In order that the reader may appreciate the high relative humidity to which sugar in the unheated warehouse was exposed during storage, a table is given of the relative humidity at New Orleans, covering this time interval. This table is a recapitulation of the average relative humidities as reported by the Weather Bureau in New Orleans.

RELATIVE HUMIDITY AT NEW ORLEANS WEATHER BUREAU FROM NOVEMBER, 1936 TO AUGUST, 1937 INCLUSIVE

		5 A.M.	12 Noon	2 P.M.
Nov.	1936	75	55	65
Dec.	1936	84	69	76
Jan.	1937	91	78	84
Feb.	1937	75	61	62
Mar.	1937	83	58	62
Apr.	1937	86	60	69
May	1937	80	49	55
June	1937	82	61	66
July	1937	82	51	65
Aug.	1937	82	63	73

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

UNHEATED WAREHOUSE

	Polar.	Inv.	Wat.	S. I.	Ash	Undt.
11-23-36	96.40	1.290	.617	.161	.726	.806
1-21-37	95.50	1.363	1.376	.138	.726	.877
3-21-37	95.50	1.186	1.328	.168	.729	1.089
5-23-37	94.85	1.497	1.621	.164	.744	1.122
7-21-37	92.45	2.350	2.765	.164	.762	1.539
8-17-37	92.35	2.705	2.598	.169	.759	1.419

HEATED WAREHOUSE

	Polar.	Inv.	Wat.	S. I.	Ash	Undt.
11-23-36	96.40	1.299	.677	.163	.729	.732
1-21-37	96.40	1.329	.620	.138	.720	.793
3-21-37	96.50	1.286	.468	.152	.696	.895
5-23-37	96.55	1.299	.438	.152	.747	.844
7-21-37	96.20	1.262	.612	.146	.788	.971
8-17-37	96.30	1.287	.541	.134	.738	1.000

As the unheated warehouse was a little closer to the river than the instruments at the Weather Bureau, it is felt that even though the sugar was in a building with a roof over it, it was far from tight and that the conditions in the warehouse approximated that of the outside air as far as the temperature and relative were concerned. It was noticed when making up the aforementioned table that during the month of January there were only three days out of thirty-one in which the relative humidity did not go to 90 or over some time during the day. Taking a 75 relative humidity as the critical point for sugar, it can readily be seen that some moisture is absorbed practically every day in this month.

A review of the weights and tests over this nine month period seems to show that one of the ways in which raw sugar can be properly stored in a semi-tropical climate subject to periods of high humidity is to place the same in a humidity controlled warehouse. It can readily be seen that the sugar stored in this warehouse to all intents and purposes was approximately of the same analysis at the end of the period as at the start of the storage cycle.

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January, 1940

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Baton Rouge, La. MAY 1

We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

Vol. 18 NEW ORLEANS, LA., JANUARY 15, 1940 No. 8

Sugar Legislation Proposed By the American Sugar Cane League

Statement Presented by Congressman Robert L. Mouton to the Cummings Committee

I am presenting a Bill which represents the views of the Louisiana sugar industry as to what it feels it is entitled to have under a Federal sugar program. Because a very large proportion of the sugar consumed in the United States is of foreign origin, the Louisiana sugar industry maintains that domestic sugar beet and sugarcane producers are entitled to supply the American market with sugar, and the provisions of the Bill maintain that right and at the same time provide ample safeguards to consumers. For the purposes of the record, I will identify the Bill which I now present as Louisiana Bill No. 1.

In view of the discussions of the Committee on Thursday and information received from representatives of other domestic areas, it appears that some of them are willing to accept quota control of domestic production. Should the Committee agree that this concession must be made for the stabilization of the sugar market or because of other policies of the present Administration, then the Louisiana sugar industry has prepared a Bill, which I will designate as Louisiana Bill No. 2, for consideration by this committee only if this committee decides not to consider a sugar program which makes no provision for domestic quotas.

* * * * *

Bill No. 1

To regulate commerce with foreign countries and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That

Sec. 1. The term "sugar" means raw sugar, direct-consumption sugar, and liquid sugar.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of Agriculture shall determine during the month of January each year the total supplies of sugar produced or to be produced in the United States, its territories and possessions, available for consumption during the current calendar year in the continental United States. The Secretary shall then determine the quantity of sugar distributed for consumption during the calendar year next preceding, and he shall announce during said month of January an estimate of consumption requirements in the continental United States for the current year equal to the actual consumption of the preceding calendar year. The Secretary shall deduct the available domestic supplies of sugar from the consumption estimate and include in his announcement the tonnage of sugar determined to be needed from foreign areas.

Sec. 3. On the first day of each month of any calendar year, the Secretary shall announce the results of an investigation based upon official statistics of the Department of Agriculture brought up to date during the month preceding, and such announcement shall state whether the facts and figures require a readjustment of the estimates made in the month of January preceding with respect to consumption and with respect to the available supplies of domestic sugar, and he shall accordingly on May 10th, September 10th and December 10th of each year reduce or increase the amount of foreign sugar determined by such investigations to be needed actually to meet the requirements of the consumers in the continental United States during the remainder of the current year.

Sec. 4. In order to protect the interests of consumers of sugar and at the same time to safeguard the commercial welfare of all persons engaged in the domestic sugar industry, the Secretary shall, but only in cases of emergency or to avoid surpluses or shortages in the sugar trade, make adjustments in the amount of foreign sugar to be imported into the United States in any calendar year, so that the monthly average price of sugar sold at retail will not be so increased that the index of the price of sugar will be greater than the index of the average price of domestic foods, or be so reduced that the percentage representing the relation between the index of the price of sugar and the index of the average price of all domestic foods will become less than the percentage representing the index relation existing in the period 1932-33-34, (all according to the indices officially published by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics on the basis in effect on October 1, 1939, which basis shall continue to be used for the purposes of this Section 4 during the entire term of this Act).

THE
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Andrew W. Dykers, Editor
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Sec. 5. To provide an orderly flow of foreign sugar into the United States, quotas shall be established for all foreign countries and the proration among such countries shall be based upon the average tonnage of sugar imported annually into the United States by each foreign country during the years 1937, 1938, and 1939, but no producing area shall be permitted to import more than one-fourth of its quota during the month of January: Provided, however, that the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands shall import as a part of its quota no more than 50,000 tons in the form of direct-consumption sugar and that Cuba shall import as part of its quota no more than 250,000 tons in the form of direct-consumption sugar.

Sec. 6. For the stabilization of the sugar market, all rates of tariff duty on sugar in effect on December 1, 1939, shall continue in effect until the termination of this Act.

Sec. 7. All of the provisions of this Act shall continue in full force and effect for a period of five years ending December 31, 1944.

Sec. 8. The Secretary of Agriculture shall issue only such regulations as are required by the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 9. Public Law No. 414, 75th Congress, 1st Session, known as the Sugar Act of 1937, approved September 1, 1937, is hereby repealed.

Explanatory Memorandum Relating to Sections 201 and 202 in Bill No. 2

January 8, 1940.

Section 201 in Bill No. 2 provides for a definite yardstick as to estimates of consumption based upon recent up-to-date experience. The effect necessarily is to adjust supply and demand accurately on the basis of consumption performance. In addition, Section 201 (c) provides for protection to the consumers against excessively high prices and protection to the producer against excessively low prices. Nevertheless, the provision is not price fixing; instead, it is price readjustment.

In effect, the provision establishes the relationship between the price of sugar and the average price of all foods as they were during the base period of 1923-25 as a minimum. This relationship substantially is that the index of the price of sugar was 88% of the index of the price of all foods. When the sugar price would go below 88% of the index of the price of all foods, then the Secretary would be required to reduce the total quotas so that less sugar would be available. On the other hand, the yardstick establishes as a maximum that price of sugar which would make the index of sugar equal to or 100% of the index of all foods. Should the price of sugar rise above 100%, then the Secretary is required to increase the total quotas so that additional supplies of sugar will be available.

Therefore, there would be a very fair and reasonable margin between the 88% index and the 100% index, amounting to a little more than 1c a pound. Assuming that 88% of the index of all foods would result in a price of 5c per pound, then 100% would amount to a price of approximately 6c per pound. Present day prices are within this margin, being above the minimum and below the maximum. The minimum price, if the provision were in force today, would be less than the average price of sugar at retail during the years 1934-35-36.

In practice, the effect of Section 201 (c) is to keep a reasonable play in the price of sugar, allowing for the effect of competition and the market reaction to the influence of supply and demand. At the same time, this flexibility is kept within definite bounds that completely protect the consumer at a price below the average price of sugar paid at retail in other countries of the world and above a price which is needed to maintain the domestic sugar industry. Another advantage of the yardstick being based upon the index of all foods is to protect both the consumer and the industry against inflation or deflation, as well as extraordinary market influences, such as war. A fixed price would not contain this protection.

	As Was					As Would Have Been With A Constant Relationship	
Year	Index All Foods	Index Sugar and Sweets	Index Relationship		Retail Price Sugar	Minimum Retail Price Sugar & Sweets (88.08%)	Maximum Retail Price Sugar & Sweets (100%)
1932	68.3	58.4	85.51	88.08% Average	5.11	5.26	5.89
1933	66.4	61.5	92.62		5.38	5.12	5.73
1934	74.1	63.8	86.10		5.58	5.71	6.39
1935	80.4	65.0	80.84		5.69	6.20	6.94
1936	82.1	64.4	78.44		5.59	6.28	7.08
1937	85.1	66.0	77.56		5.64	6.40	7.34
1938	78.9	63.9	80.99		5.31	5.77	6.81
Aug. 1939	75.1	62.3	83.00		5.17	5.49	6.48
Sept. 1939	79.0	77.8	98.48		6.56	5.89	6.82
Oct. 1939	78.0	75.1	96.27		6.22	5.69	6.73
Nov. 1939	77.9	70.5	90.50		5.82	5.66	6.72

Section 202 in Bill No. 2 provides for a minimum total quota for domestic areas of 4,081,000 tons which is 366,000 tons greater than the minimum quota of 3,715,000 tons provided in the Sugar Act of 1937. It is proposed in Section 203 to fix the Philippine quota at 850,000 short tons. The Philippine Independence Act does not set up a quota but merely provides that any sugar imported in excess of 850,000 long tons shall pay the full rate of tariff duty. By this provision, we secure for domestic areas approximately 49,000 tons of excess quota or deficit, which under the present Sugar Act is reallocated to foreign countries other than Cuba. In addition, by fixing the Philippine quota in short tons, which is the measure used for all quotas in the Sugar Act, we also secure for domestic areas 131,000 tons, which added to the 49,000 tons makes a total of 180,000 tons.

Given the 4,081,000 tons minimum for domestic areas plus 850,000 tons for the Philippines, which totals 4,931,000 tons, this leaves a balance of 1,737,000 tons out of 6,668,000 tons. As the basic quota for Cuba and other foreign countries in the Sugar Act is 1,938,000, the proposed change secures for the domestic areas the necessary balance of 200,000 tons.

To recapitulate:

Tons secured from the Philippines	180,000
Tons secured from Cuba and other foreign countries	200,000
	380,000
*Less the difference in the total quotas	14,000
Total tonnage secured	366,000

*Note must be made of the fact that the minimum total quota in the proposed act is 6,668,000 tons while the minimum total quota in the Sugar Act is 6,682,000 tons, which is a difference of 14,000 tons.

For many years the annual average increase of consumption of sugar in the United States amounted to

roughly 3%. Admitting that consumption has not increased in the past four years, there is every reason to expect that prosperity will re-establish the purchasing power and the trend of increased consumption will be renewed, the effect of which would be to provide additional tonnage for distribution among the various areas. The 5% increase proposed in Section 202 merely provides the moderate expansion which has been endorsed by national farm organizations, and it can be anticipated reasonably that as increasing consumption is renewed, it will require additional supplies from all areas, which means increased quotas.

A Comparison Between the Basic Quotas of the Act of 1937 and The Proposed Bill

	1937 Act Basic Quotas		Proposed Basic Quotas	
U. S. Beet	1,549,897		1,750,000	
U. S. Cane	420,167		580,000	
Hawaii	938,038		940,000	
Puerto Rico	797,982		800,000	
Virgin Islands	8,916		11,000	
Domestic Areas		3,715,000		4,081,000
Philippines	1,029,782		850,000	
Cuba	1,911,476			
Full Duty	26,412	(Combined)	1,737,000	
Other Areas		2,967,670		2,587,000
Grand Total		6,682,670		6,668,000

Bill No. 2

A BILL

To maintain the domestic sugar industry; to protect the welfare of consumers; to encourage the production of sugar in the United States for purposes of national defense and for the regulation of interstate and foreign commerce; and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the Sugar Act of 1940.

TITLE I—DEFINITIONS

Sec. 101. For the purposes of this Act—

(a) The term "person" means an individual, partnership, corporation, institution, state or municipal agency.

(b) The term "sugars" means any grade or type of saccharine product derived from sugarcane or sugar beets, which contains sucrose, dextrose, or levulose.

(c) The term "sugar" means raw sugar, or direct-consumption sugar, or liquid sugar.

(d) The term "raw sugar" means any sugars, which are to be further refined or improved in quality.

(e) The term "direct-consumption sugar" means any sugars which are not to be further refined or otherwise improved in quality.

(f) The term "liquid sugar" means any sugars (exclusive of sirup of cane juice produced from sugarcane grown in continental United States) which are principally not of crystalline structure and which contain, or which are to be used for the production of any sugars principally not of crystalline structure which contain, soluble nonsugar solids (excluding any foreign substances that may have been added) equal to 6 per centum or less of the total soluble solids.

(g) The "raw value" of any quantity of sugars means its equivalent in terms of ordinary commercial raw sugar testing ninety-six sugar degrees by the polariscope, determined in accordance with regulations to be issued by the Secretary. The principal grades and types of sugar and liquid sugar shall be translated into terms of raw value in the following manner:

(1) For direct-consumption sugar, derived from sugar beets and testing ninety-two or more sugar degrees by the polariscope, by multiplying the number of pounds thereof by 1.06;

(2) For sugar, derived from sugarcane and testing ninety-two sugar degrees by the polariscope, by multiplying the number of pounds thereof by 0.93;

(3) For sugar, derived from sugarcane and testing more than ninety-two sugar degrees by the polariscope, by multiplying the number of pounds thereof by the figure obtained by adding to 0.93 the result of multiplying 0.0175 by the number of degrees and fractions of a degree of polarization above ninety-two degrees;

(4) For sugar and liquid sugar, testing less than ninety-two sugar degrees by the polariscope, by dividing the number of pounds of the "total sugar content" thereof by 0.972.

(5) The Secretary shall establish rates for translating sugar and liquid sugar into terms of raw value for (a) any grade or type of sugar or liquid sugar not provided for in the foregoing and (b) any special grade or type of sugar or liquid sugar for which he determines that the raw value cannot be measured adequately under the provisions of paragraphs (1) to (4), inclusive, of this subsection (g).

(h) The term "total sugar content" means the sum of the sucrose (Clerget) and reducing or invert sugars contained in any grade or type of sugar or liquid sugar.

(i) The term "quota," depending upon the context, means (1) the quantity of sugar or liquid sugar which may be brought or imported into the continental United States, for consumption therein, during any calendar year, from the Territory of Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands, or a foreign country or group of foreign countries; (2) that quantity of sugar or liquid sugar produced from sugar beets or sugarcane grown in the continental United States which, during any calendar year, may be shipped, transported, or marketed in interstate commerce, or in competition with sugar or liquid sugar shipped, transported, or marketed in interstate or foreign commerce.

(j) The term "producer" means a person who is the legal owner, at the time of harvest or abandonment, of a portion or all of a crop of sugar beets or sugarcane grown on a farm for the extraction of sugar or liquid sugar.

(k) The terms "including" and "include" shall not be deemed to exclude anything not mentioned but otherwise within the meaning of the term defined.

(l) The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Agriculture.

TITLE II—QUOTA PROVISIONS

Sec. 201. (a) The Secretary shall determine for each calendar year the amount of sugar needed to meet the actual requirements of consumers in the United States, which determination shall be made during the month of December for the succeeding calendar year. The Secretary shall determine from the official statistics of the Department of Agriculture the actual consumption of the United States during the twelve-month period ending October 31st next preceding the calendar year for which the determination is being made, and an amount of sugar equal to such consumption shall be made available to the consumers of the United States during the succeeding calendar year by means of quotas which the Secretary is hereby directed to establish on the basis hereinafter provided.

(b) For the protection of the domestic sugar industry and consumers alike, the Secretary shall on the first day of each month of May, September, and December announce the results of investigations conducted by him and based upon official statistics of the Department of Agriculture brought up to date during the month next preceding, and such announcements shall state whether the facts and figures require a readjustment of the determination made in the month of December next preceding, with respect to the supplies of sugar available for consumption, and he shall accordingly reduce or increase the quotas of all areas in such manner as to supply the amount of sugar determined by such investigation to be needed to meet the actual requirements of the consumers in the continental United States during the remainder of the current year, subject only to the minimum quotas provided in Section 202 and the provisions of subsection (c) of this section. The investigation made upon each occasion shall be based upon the actual consumption of the preceding twelve-month period, as compared to the average of the past experience in consumption for similar twelve-month periods during 1934 and succeeding years.

(c) In order to protect the interests of consumers of sugar and at the same time to safeguard the commercial welfare of all persons engaged in the domestic sugar industry, the Secretary shall, but only in cases of emergency or to avoid surpluses or shortages in the sugar trade, make adjustments in the amount of foreign sugar to be imported into the United States in any calendar year, so that the monthly average price of sugar sold at retail will not be so increased that the index of the price of sugar will be greater than the index of the average price of domestic foods, or be so reduced that the percentage representing the relation between the index of the price of sugar and the index of the average price of all domestic foods will become less than the percentage representing the index relation existing in the period 1932-33-34, (all according to the indices officially published by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics on the basis in effect on October 1, 1939, which basis shall continue to be used for the purposes of this subsection during the entire term of this Act).

Sec. 202. The Secretary shall establish for each calen-

dar year quotas for all areas; and for the calendar year 1940 he shall prorate mong the domestic sugar producing areas not less than 4,081,000 short tons of sugar on the following basis:

Area	Per Centum	Minimum Quotas Actual Short Tons
Continental Beets	42.89	1,750,000
Continental Cane	14.21	580,000
Hawaii	23.03	940,000
Puerto Rico	19.60	800,000
Virgin Islands	.27	11,000

The minimum quota for each continental area for each calendar year shall be increased by an amount equal to 5% of the production of the preceding crop year in such manner that each farm, or factory district, shall be allotted, in terms of planted acreage, its proportionate share of such increase.

Any increase in consumption above the average consumption of sugar in the United States during the years 1935, 1936, 1937, and 1938 (6,668,000 tons) shall first be allotted to the domestic sugar-producing areas on the basis of their minimum quotas; and should any such area be unable to supply its share of any such increase in consumption, the other domestic areas shall be permitted to do so on the basis of their minimum quotas; but should all domestic areas be unable to supply the entire increase in consumption, the remainder of such increase shall be allocated to the foreign areas on the basis of their respective quotas.

Sec. 203. The quota for the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands shall be fixed each year at 850,000 short tons.

Sec. 204. The quotas for foreign countries shall be computed after first deducting from the estimate of consumption the amounts allocated to the domestic areas and to the Philippine Islands, and the balance shall be distributed on the following basis:

Area	Per Centum
Cuba	99.00
Foreign Countries, other than Cuba	1.00

The quota for foreign countries other than Cuba shall be prorated among such countries on the basis of the division of the quota for such countries made in General Sugar Quota Regulations, Series 6, No. 1, issued December 23, 1938, by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Sec. 205. (a) The Secretary shall determine whether any domestic area or the Philippine Islands or Cuba will be unable to market the quota for such area, in view of the current inventory of sugar, the estimated production from the acreage of sugarcane or sugar beets planted and the normal marketings within a calendar year of new-crop sugar. If the Secretary finds that any area will be unable or unwilling to market the quota for such area for the calendar year then current, he shall revise the quotas for the domestic areas by prorating to such areas an amount of sugar equal to the deficit so determined, or to the other such areas in the case of a deficit in a domestic area, on the basis of the quotas then in effect. Any portion of such sugar which the Secretary determines cannot be supplied by domestic areas shall be prorated to foreign countries on the basis of the prorations of the quota then in effect for such foreign countries: Provided, however, That the quota for any area shall not be reduced by reason of any determination made pursuant to the provisions of this subsection.

(b) If, on the 1st day of September in any calendar year, any part or all of the proration to any foreign country of the quota in effect on the 1st day of July in the same calendar year for foreign countries other than Cuba, has not been filled, the Secretary may revise the proration of such quota among such foreign countries, by prorating an amount of sugar equal to such unfilled proration to all other such foreign countries which have filled their prorations of such quota by such date, on the basis of the prorations then in effect.

Sec. 206. (a) Whenever the Secretary finds that the allotment of any quota, or proration thereof, established for any area pursuant to the provisions of this Act, is necessary to assure an orderly and adequate flow of sugar in the channels of interstate or foreign commerce, or to prevent disorderly marketing or importation of sugar, or to maintain a continuous and stable supply of sugar, or to afford all interested persons an equitable opportunity to market sugar within any area's quota, after such hearing and upon such notice as he may by regulations prescribe, he shall make allotments of such quota or proration thereof by allotting to persons who market or import sugar, for such periods as he may designate, the quantities of sugar which each such person may market in continental United States, the Territory of Hawaii, or Puerto Rico, or may import or bring into continental United States, for consumption therein. To avoid disturbing changes in established business practices, allotments shall be made in such manner and in such amounts as to provide a fair, efficient, and equitable distribution of such quota or proration thereof, by taking into consideration the processings of sugar from sugar beets or sugarcane to which proportionate shares, determined pursuant to the provisions of subsection (b) of section 302, pertained; the past marketings or importations of each such person; or the ability of such person to market or import that portion of such quota or proration thereof allotted to him. When establishing marketing allotments for any year, the Secretary shall first allot to each person an allotment sufficient to enable such person to market the entire year-end carry-over inventory produced from the previous crop and the balance shall then be allotted in accordance with the above provisions. The Secretary may also, upon such hearing and notice as he may by regulations prescribe, revise or amend any such allotment upon the same basis as the initial allotment was made.

(b) An appeal may be taken, in the manner hereinafter provided, from any decision making such allotments, or revision thereof, to the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, the decision of which court shall be final, in any of the following cases:

(1) By any applicant for an allotment whose application shall have been denied.

(2) By any person aggrieved by reason of any decision of the Secretary granting or revising any allotment made to him.

(c) Such appeal shall be taken by filing with said court within twenty days after the decision complained of is effective, notice in writing of said appeal and a statement of the reasons therefor, together with proof of service of a true copy of said notice and statement upon the Secretary. Unless a later date is specified by the Secretary as part of his decision, the decision complained of shall be considered to be effective as of the date on which public announcement of the decision is made at the office of the Secretary in the city of Washington. The Secretary shall thereupon, and in any event not later than ten days from the date of such service upon him, mail or otherwise deliver a copy of said notice of appeal to each person shown by the records of the Secretary to be interested in such appeal and to have a right to intervene therein under the provisions of this section, and shall at all times thereafter permit any such person to inspect and make copies of appellants' reasons for said appeal at the office of the Secretary in the city of Washington. Within ten days after the filing of said appeal the Secretary shall file with the court the originals or certified copies of all papers and evidence presented to him upon the hearing involved and also a like copy of his decision thereon and shall also file a full statement in writing of the facts and grounds for his decision as found and given by him and a list of all interested persons to whom he has mailed or otherwise delivered a copy of said notice of appeal.

(d) Within ten days after the filing of said appeal any interested person may intervene and participate in the proceedings had upon said appeal by filing with the court a notice of intention to intervene and a verified statement showing the nature of the interest of such party together with proof of service of true copies of said notice and statement, both upon the appellant and upon the Secretary. Any person who would be aggrieved or whose interests would be adversely affected by reversal or modification of the decision of the Secretary complained of shall be considered an interested party.

(e) At the earliest convenient time the court shall hear and determine the appeal upon the record before it, and shall have power, upon such record, to enter a judgment affirming or reversing the decision, and if it enters an order reversing the decision of the Secretary it shall remand the case to the Secretary to carry out the judgment of the court: Provided, however, That the review by the court shall be limited to questions of law and that findings of fact by the Secretary, if supported by substantial evidence, shall be conclusive unless it shall clearly appear that the findings of the Secretary are arbitrary or capricious.

(f) The court may, in its discretion, enter judgment for costs in favor of or against an appellant, and other interested parties intervening in said appeal, but not against the Secretary, depending upon the nature of the issues involved in such appeal and the outcome thereof.

(g) The Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands shall make allotments of any quota established for it pursuant to the provisions of this Act

on the basis specified in section 6 (d) of Public Law Numbered 127, approved March 24, 1934.

Sec. 207. Until sugar quotas are established pursuant to this Act for the calendar year 1940, which shall be within sixty days after its enactment, the quotas determined by the Secretary in General Sugar Quota Regulations, issued December 29, 1939, shall remain in full force and effect.

Sec. 208. Any off-shore sugar-producing area may fill its quota by direct-consumption sugar in an amount not greater than the greatest quantity of direct-consumption sugar imported in the continental United States by such area in any previous calendar year: Provided, however, That no more than 250,000 short tons of the quota for Cuba, and not more than 50,000 short tons of the quota for the Philippine Islands for any calendar year may be filled by direct-consumption sugar.

Sec. 209. The quantities of liquid sugar imported into the continental United States during the calendar year 1940, and succeeding years, shall be charged against the quotas for each such calendar year; but, in no case shall such quantities exceed the amount of liquid sugar imported by any area in 1934.

Sec. 210. All persons are hereby prohibited—

(a) From bringing or importing into the continental United States from the Territory of Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands, or foreign countries, any sugar after the quota for such area, or the proration of any such quota, has been filled;

(b) From shipping, transporting, or marketing in interstate commerce, or in competition with sugar shipped, transported, or marketed in interstate or foreign commerce, any sugar produced from sugar beets or sugarcane grown in either the domestic beet sugar area or the mainland cane sugar area after the quota for such area has been filled;

(c) From marketing in either the Territory of Hawaii or Puerto Rico, for consumption therein, any sugar after the quota has been filled;

(d) From exceeding allotments of any quota or proration thereof made to them pursuant to the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 211. (a) The determinations provided for under Title II and all quotas, prorations, and allotments, shall be made or established in terms of raw value.

(b) For the purposes of this title, liquid sugar shall be included with sugar in making the determinations provided for and in the establishment or revision of quotas, prorations, and allotments.

Sec. 212. (a) The raw-value equivalent of any sugar in any form, including sugar or liquid sugar in manufactured products, exported from the continental United States under the provisions of Section 313 of the Tariff Act of 1930 shall be credited against any charges which shall have been made in respect to the applicable quota or proration for the country of origin. The country of origin of sugar in respect to which any credit shall be established shall be that country in respect to importation from which drawback of the exported sugar has been claimed. Sugar entered into the continental United States under an applicable bond established pursuant to orders or regulations issued by the Secretary, for the express purpose of subsequently exporting the equivalent quantity of sugar as such, or in manufactured articles, shall not be charged against the applicable quota or proration for the country of origin.

(b) Exportation within the meaning of sections 309 and 313 of the Tariff Act of 1930 shall be considered to be exportation within the meaning of this section.

(c) The quota established for any domestic sugar producing area may be filled only with sugar produced from sugar beets or sugarcane grown in such area: Provided, however, That any sugar admitted free of duty from the Virgin Islands under the Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1937, (39 Stat. 1133), may be admitted within the quota for the Virgin Islands.

(d) Sugar in excess of the quota of any area entered into the continental United States under an applicable bond shall not be refined in bond in advance of January 1 of the year in which such sugar can be marketed under the quota, except in emergency cases to avoid losses as estimated by application under oath. The transfer of excess quota sugars between refiners of sugar shall not be permitted.

Sec. 213. The provisions of this title shall not apply to (1) the first ten short tons, raw value, of sugar imported from any foreign country, other than Cuba, in any calendar year; (2) the first ten short tons, raw value, of sugar imported from any foreign country, other than Cuba, in any calendar year for religious, sacramental, educational, or experimental purposes; (3) liquid sugar imported from any foreign country, other than Cuba, in individual sealed containers of such capacity as the Secretary may determine, not in excess of one and one-tenth gallons each; or (4) any sugar imported, brought into, or produced or manufactured in the United States for the distillation of alcohol, or for livestock feed, or for the production of livestock feed.

TITLE III—CONDITIONAL PAYMENT PROVISIONS

Sec. 301. The Secretary is directed to make payments on the following conditions with respect to sugar commercially recoverable from the sugar beets or sugarcane grown on a farm for the extraction of sugar:

(a) That no child under the age of fourteen years shall have been knowingly employed or permitted to work on the farm, whether for gain to such child or any other person, in the production, cultivation, or harvesting of a crop of sugar beets or sugarcane with respect to which application for payment is made, except a member of the immediate family of a person who was the legal owner of not less than 40 per centum of the crop at the time such work was performed; and that no child between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years shall have been knowingly employed or permitted to do such work, whether for gain to such child or any other person, for a longer period than eight hours in any one day, except a member of the immediate family of a person who was the legal owner of not less than 40 per centum of the crop at the time such work was performed: Provided, however, That a payment which would be payable except for the provisions of this subsection may be made in such manner that an amount equal to three times the wages paid to any child or for the work of any child, contrary to the foregoing provisions, or a penalty of $100, or both, may first be deducted and the producer will receive the remainder of such payment.

(b) That all persons employed on the farm in the production, cultivation, or harvesting of sugar beets or sugarcane with respect to which an application for payment is made shall have been paid in full for all such work, and shall have been paid wages therefor at rates not less than those that may be determined by the Secretary to be fair and reasonable after investigation and due notice and opportunity for public hearings; and in mak-

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ing such determinations the Secretary shall take into consideration the differences in conditions among the various producing areas and establish a direct relationship between the rates paid to laborers and the price of sugar beets or sugarcane in such manner that the laborers' share shall be in proportion to services performed by them and the ability of the producer to pay such rates, but the base rate shall not be greater than those established for 1939 in any area: Provided, however, That a payment which would be payable except for the foregoing provisions of this subsection shall be made, in such manner that the laborer, or his heirs, will receive an amount, in so far as such payment will suffice, equal to the amount of the accrued unpaid wages for such work, and that the producer will receive the remainder, if any, of such payment.

(c) That there shall not have been marketed (or processed) an amount (in terms of planted acreage, weight, or recoverable sugar content) of sugar beets or sugarcane grown on the farm and used for the production of sugar to be marketed in, or so as to compete with or otherwise directly affect interstate or foreign commerce, in excess of the proportionate share for the farm, as determined by the Secretary pursuant to the provisions of section 302, of the total quantity of sugar beets or sugarcane required to be processed to enable the area in which sugar beets or sugarcane are produced to meet the quota (and provide a normal carry-over inventory) as estimated by the Secretary for such area for the calendar year during which the larger part of the sugar from such crop normally would be marketed. When the Secretary has reason to anticipate increases in consumption, or shortages in production or distribution, he shall also provide as part of such proportionate share a sufficient additional production to create an ever-normal granary reserve. The condition provided in this subsection shall not apply to the marketing of the first crop harvested after the enactment of this Act from sugar beets or sugarcane planted prior to such enactment.

(d) That the producer on the farm who is also, directly or indirectly, a processor of sugar beets or sugarcane, as may be determined by the Secretary, shall have paid, or contracted to pay under either purchase or toll agreements, for any sugar beets or sugarcane grown by other producers and processed by him at rates not less than those which may be determined by the Secretary to be fair and reasonable after investigation and due notice and opportunity for public hearing. Such determination shall be made within ninety days after this Act becomes effective and shall apply to all crops during the term of this Act.

(e) That there shall have been carried out on the farm such farming practices as are consistent with the reasonable standards of the farming community in which the farm is situated, during the year in which was harvested the crop of sugar beets or sugarcane with respect to which application is made for payment.

Sec. 302. (a) The amount of sugar with respect to which payment may be made shall be the amount of sugar commercially recoverable, as determined by the Secretary, from the sugar beets or sugarcane grown on the farm and marketed (or processed by the producer) not in excess of the proportionate share for the farm, as determined by the Secretary, of the quantity of sugar beets or sugarcane for the extraction of sugar required to be processed to enable the producing area in which the crop of sugar beets or sugarcane is grown to meet the quota (and provide a normal carry-over inventory) estimated by the Secretary for such area for the calendar year during which the larger part of the sugar from such crop normally would be marketed.

(b) In determining the proportionate shares with respect to a farm, the Secretary may take into consideration the past production on the farm of sugar beets and sugarcane marketed (or processed) for the extraction of sugar and the ability to produce such sugar beets and sugarcane, and the Secretary shall, in so far as practicable, protect the interests of small producers and the interests of producers who are cash tenants, share-tenants, adherent planters, or share-croppers. In no case shall the proportionate share for any farm be less than the proportionate share established for that farm for the crop of 1938. Proportionate shares shall first be allotted to established producers in the mainland cane area, and in no case shall new growers in such area be allotted proportionate shares until the established growers shall have received allotments sufficient for an efficient farming operation.

(c) Payments shall be effective with respect to sugar or liquid sugar commercially recoverable from sugar beets or sugarcane grown on a farm and which shall have been marketed (or processed by the producer) on and after July 1, 1940.

Sec. 303. In addition to payments made under section 301 and 302 of this Title, the Secretary is directed to make payments with respect to bona-fide abandonment of planted acreage and crop deficiencies of harvested acreage, resulting from drought, flood, storm, freeze, disease, or insects, which cause damage to all or a substantial part of the crop of sugar beets or sugarcane in the same local producing area comprising more than two farms. The amount of such payment shall be equal to the actual out-of-pocket expense of planting, cultivating and harvesting such crop, less the cash return from the marketing of any part of harvested acreage on which deficiencies are claimed.

Sec. 304. (a) The amount of the base rate of payment shall be 60 cents per hundred pounds of sugar, raw value. The base rate shall be increased in the same amount as any decrease which may be made in the rate of import duty with respect to Cuban sugar in effect on January 1, 1940.

(b) All payments shall be calculated with respect to a farm which, for the purposes of this Act, shall be a farming unit as determined in accordance with regulations issued by the Secretary, and in making such determinations, the Secretary shall take into consideration the use of common work stock, equipment, labor, management, and other pertinent factors.

(c) The total payment with respect to a farm shall be the product of the base rate specified in subsection (a) of this section multiplied by the amount of sugar, raw value, with respect to which payment is to be made, except that reductions shall be made from such total payment in accordance with the following scale of reductions:

That portion of the quantity of sugar which is included within the following intervals of short tons, raw value:	Reductions in the base rate of payment per hundredweight of such portion
500 to 1,500	$0.050
1,500 to 6,000	.075
6,000 to 12,000	.100
12,000 to 30,000	.125
More than 30,000	.300

(d) Application for payment shall be made by, and payments shall be made to, the producer or, in the event of his death, disappearance, or incompetency, his legal representative, or heirs: Provided, however, That all producers on the farm shall signify in the application for payment the per centum of the total payment with respect to the farm to be made to each producer: And provided further, That payments may be made (1) in the event of the death, disappearance, or incompetency of a producer, to such a beneficiary as the producer may designate in the application for payment; (2) to one producer of a group of two or more producers, provided all producers on the farm designate such producer in the application for payment as sole recipient for their benefit of the payment with respect to the farm; or (3) to a person who is not a producer, provided such person controls the land included within the farm with respect to which the application for payment is made and is designated by the sole producer (or all producers) on the farm as sole recipient for his or their benefit, of the payment with respect to the farm.

Sec. 305. In carrying out the provisions of titles II and III of this Act, the Secretary is directed to utilize local committees of sugar beet or sugarcane producers, State and county agricultural conservation committees, or the Agricultural Extension Service and other agencies, and the Secretary may prescribe that all or a part of the expenses of such committees may be deducted from the payments herein authorized.

Sec. 306. The facts constituting the basis for any payment, or the amount thereof directed to be made under this title, officially determined in conformity with rules or regulations prescribed by the Secretary, shall be reviewable only by the Secretary and the Commission, provided for in section 509, and their determinations with respect thereto shall be final and conclusive.

Sec. 307. This title shall apply to the continental United States, the Territory of Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

TITLE IV—EXCISE TAXES WITH RESPECT TO SUGAR

Sec. 401. For the purposes of this title—

(a) The term "person" means an individual, partnership, corporation, or association.

(b) The term "manufactured sugar" means any sugar derived from sugar beets or sugarcane, which is not to be, and which shall not be, further refined or otherwise im-

proved in quality; except sugar in liquid form which contains nonsugar solids (excluding any foreign substance that may have been added) equal to more than 6 per centum of the total soluble solids, and except also sirup of cane juice produced from sugarcane grown in continental United States.

The grades or types of sugar within the meaning of this definition shall include, but shall not be limited to, granulated sugar, lump sugar, cube sugar, powdered sugar, sugar in the form of blocks, cones, or molded shapes, confectioners' sugar, washed sugar, centrifugal sugar clarified sugar, turbinado sugar, plantation white sugar, muscovado sugar, refiners' soit sugar, invert sugar mush, raw sugar, sirups, molasses, and sugar mixtures.

(c) The term "total sugars" means the total amount of the sucrose (Clerget) and of the reducing or invert sugars. The total sugars contained in any grade or type of manufactured sugar shall be ascertained in the manner prescribed in paragraphs 758 759, 762, and 763 of the United States Customs Regulations (1931 edition).

(d) The term "United States" shall be deemed to include the States, the Territories of Hawaii and Alaska, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

Sec. 402. (a) Upon manufactured sugar manufactured in the United States, there shall be levied, collected and paid a tax, to be paid by the manufacturer at the following rates:

(1) On all manufactured sugar testing by the polariscope ninety-two sugar degrees, 0.465 cent per pound, and for each additional sugar degree shown by the polariscopic test, 0.00875 cent per pound additional, and fractions of a degree in proportion;

(2) On all manufactured sugar testing by the polariscope less than ninety-two sugar degrees, 0.5144 cent per pound of the total sugars therein.

(b) Any person who acquires any sugar which is to be manufactured into manufactured sugar but who, without further refining or otherwise improving it in quality, sells such sugar as manufactured sugar or uses such sugar as manufactured sugar in the production of other articles for sale shall be considered for the purposes of this section the manufacturer of manufactured sugar and, as such, liable for the tax hereunder with respect thereto.

(c) The manufacturer shall file on the last day of each month a return and pay the tax with respect to manufactured sugar manufactured after the effective date of this title (1) which has been sold, or used in the production of other articles, by the manufacturer during the preceding month (if the tax has not already been paid) and (2) which has not been so sold or used within twelve months ending during the preceding calendar month, after it was manufactured (if the tax has not already been paid): Provided, That the first return and payment of the tax shall not be due until the last day of the second month following the month in which this title takes effect.

For the purpose of determining whether sugar has been sold or used within twelve months after it was manufactured sugar shall be considered to have been sold or used in the order in which it was manufactured.

(d) No tax shall be required to be paid upon the manufacture of manufactured sugar by, or for, the producer of the sugar beets or sugarcane from which such manufactured sugar was derived, for consumption by the producer's own family, employees, or household.

Sec. 403. (a) In addition to any other tax or duty imposed by law, there shall be imposed, under such regulations as the Commissioner of Customs shall prescribe, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, a tax upon articles imported or brought into the United States as follows:

(1) On all manufactured sugar testing by the polariscope ninety-two sugar degrees, 0.465 cent per pound, and for each additional sugar degree shown by the polariscopic test, 0.00875 cent per pound additional, and fractions of a degree in proportion;

(2) On all manufactured sugar testing by the polariscope less than ninety-two sugar degrees 0.5144 cent per pound of the total sugars therein;

(3) On all articles composed in chief value of manufactured sugar 0.5144 cent per pound of the total sugars therein.

(b) Such tax shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid in the same manner as a duty imposed by the Tariff Act of 1930, and shall be treated for the purposes of all provisions of law relating to the customs revenue as a duty imposed by such Act, except that for the purposes of sections 336 and 350 of such Act (the so-called flexible-tariff and trade-agreements provisions) such tax shall not be considered a duty or import restriction, and except that no preference with respect to such tax shall be accorded any articles imported or brought into the United States.

Sec. 404. (a) Upon the exportation from the United States to a foreign country, or the shipment from the United States to any possession of the United States except Puerto Rico, of any manufactured sugar, or any article manufactured wholly or partly from manufactured sugar, with respect to which tax under the provisions of section 402 has been paid, the amount of such tax shall be paid by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to the consignor named in the bill of lading under which the article was exported or shipped to a possession, or to the shipper, if the consignor waives any claim thereto in favor of such shipper: Provided, That no such payment shall be allowed with respect to any manufactured sugar, or article, upon which, through substitution or otherwise, a drawback of any tax paid under section 403 has been or is to be claimed under any provisions of law made applicable by section 403.

(b) Upon the use of any manufactured sugar, or article manufactured therefrom, as livestock feed, or in the production of livestock feed, or for the distillation of alcohol, there shall be paid by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to the person so using such manufactured sugar, or article manufactured therefrom, the amount of any tax paid under section 402 with respect thereto.

(c) No payment shall be allowed under this section unless within one year after the right to such payment has accrued a claim therefor is filed by the person entitled thereto.

Sec. 405. (a) Except as otherwise provided, the taxes imposed by this title shall be collected by the Bureau of Internal Revenue under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. Such taxes shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States.

(b) All provisions of law, including penalties, applicable with respect to the taxes imposed under title IV of the Revenue Act of 1932, shall, insofar as applicable and not inconsistent with the provisions of this title, be applicable in respect to the tax imposed by section 402. If the tax is not paid when due there shall be added as part of the tax interest at 6 per centum per annum from the date the tax became due until the date of payment.

(c) The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out all provisions of this title except section 403.

(d) Any person required, pursuant to the provisions of section 402, to file a return may be required to file such return with and pay the tax shown to be due thereon to the collector of internal revenue for the district in which the manufacturing was done or the liability incurred.

Sec. 406. The provisions of this Title shall become effective on the date of the enactment of this Act and shall terminate on June 30, 1945.

TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 501. For the purposes of this Act, except title IV, the Secretary shall—

(a) Appoint and fix the compensation of such officers and employees as he may deem necessary in administering the provisions of this Act: Provided, That all such officers and employees, except attorneys, economists, experts, and persons in the employ of the Department of Agriculture on the date of the enactment of this Act, shall be subject to the provisions of the civil-service laws and the Classification Act of 1923, as amended: And provided further, That no salary in excess of $10,000 per annum shall be paid to any such person.

(b) Make such expenditures as he deems necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act, including personal services and rents in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, traveling expenses (including the purchase, maintenance, and repair of passenger-carrying vehicles), supplies and equipment, law books, books of reference, directories, periodicals, newspapers.

Sec. 502. (a) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated for each fiscal year for the purposes and administration of this Act, except for allotments in the Philippine Islands as provided in subsection (g) of section 206, a sum not to exceed $55.000,000.

(b) All funds available for carrying out this Act shall be available for allotment to the bureaus and offices of the Department of Agriculture and for transfer to such other agencies of the Federal Government as the Secretary may request or assist in carrying out the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 503. There is authorized to be appropriated an

amount equal to the amount of the taxes collected or accrued under title IV on sugars produced from sugarcane grown in the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands which are manufactured in or brought into the United States on or prior to June 30, 1945, minus the costs of collecting such taxes and the estimates of amounts of refunds required to be made with respect to such taxes, for transfer to the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines for the purpose of financing a program of economic adjustment in the Philippines, the transfer to be made under such terms and conditions as the President of the United States may prescribe: Provided, That no part of the appropriations herein authorized shall be paid directly or indirectly for the production or processing of sugarcane in the Philippine Islands.

Sec. 504. The Secretary of Agriculture shall issue only such regulations as are required by the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 505. The several district courts of the United States are hereby vested with jurisdiction specifically to enforce, and to prevent and restrain any person from violating, the provisions of this Act or of any order or regulation made or issued pursuant to this Act. If and when the Secretary shall so request, it shall be the duty of the several district attorneys of the United States, in their respective districts, to institute proceedings to enforce the remedies and to collect the penalties and forfeitures provided for in this Act. The remedies provided for in this Act shall be in addition to, and not exclusive of, any of the remedies or penalties existing at law or equity.

Sec. 506. Any person who knowingly violates, or attempts to violate, or who knowingly participates or aids in the violation of, any of the provisions of section 210, or any person who brings or imports into the continental United States direct-consumption sugar after the quantities specified in section 208 have been filled, shall forfeit to the United States the sum equal to three times the market value, at the time of the commission of any such violation, (a) of that quantity of sugar by which any quota, proration, or allotment is exceeded, or (b) of that quantity brought or imported into the continental United States after the quantities specified in section 208 have been filled, which forfeiture shall be recoverable in a civil suit brought in the name of the United States.

Sec. 507. No person shall, while acting in any official capacity in the administration of this Act, invest or speculate in sugar, contracts relating thereto, or the stock or membership interests of any association or corporation engaged in the production or manufacturing of sugar. Any person violating this section shall upon conviction thereof be fined not more than $10,000 or imprisoned not more than two years, or both.

Sec. 508. Whenever the President finds and proclaims that a national economic or other emergency exists with respect to sugar, he shall by proclamation suspend the operation of this Act and, thereafter, the operation of this Act shall continue in suspense until the President finds and proclaims that the facts which occasioned such suspension no longer exist. The Secretary shall make such investigations and reports thereon to the President as may be necessary to aid him in carrying out the provisions of this section.

Sec. 509. (a) A Commission, composed of one member from each of the domestic sugar-producing areas and selected by such area, shall be established to assist the Secretary, who shall submit to such Commission for approval in advance of issuance any proposed determination or other formal action to be taken in the administration of this Act, attaching thereto a statement of the facts and figures upon which the proposed determination or other action to be taken has been based.

(b) The Secretary shall make available to all interested parties the facts and figures which have formed the basis of each determination made or other formal action taken under the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 510. The decision of the Secretary of Agriculture and the Commission on any matter which has been the subject of public hearings shall conform to the evidence submitted at the hearing by representatives of the Department of Agriculture and by interested witnesses, and such decision shall be announced in sufficient time to avoid retroactive effect.

Sec. 511. The powers vested in the Secretary under this Act shall terminate on December 31, 1944, except that the Secretary shall make payments under title III under programs applicable to the crop year 1944 and previous crop years.

Sec. 512. The provisions of the Sugar Act of 1937, Public Resolution Numbered 414, Seventy-fifth Congress, 1st Session, approved September 1, 1937, are hereby repealed.

Index to Louisiana Bill No. 2, With Comparisons to Sugar Act of 1937

TITLE I—DEFINITIONS

Sec. 101—(a) Defines "person"—Enlarging of subsection (a) of 1937 Act.

(b) Defines "sugars"—Same as subsection (b) of the 1937 Act.

(c) Defines "sugar," including liquid sugar—Comparable to subsection (c) of 1937 Act.

(d) "Raw sugar" definition simplified—Comparable to subsection (d) of 1937 Act.

(e) "Direct-consumption sugar" definition simplified—Comparable to subsection (e) of 1937 Act.

(f) "Liquid sugar"—Same as subsection (f) of 1937 Act.

(g) Defines "raw value"—1.06 to equalize cane and beet sugar—Same as subsection (h) of 1937 Act.

(h) Defines "total sugar content"—Same as subsection (i) of 1937 Act.

(i) Defines "quota"—Same as subsection (j) of 1937 Act, except subparagraph 3 omitted.

(j) Defines "producer"—Same as subsection (k) of 1937 Act.

(k) Defines "included" and "including"—Same as subsection (l) of 1937 Act.

(l) Defines "Secretary"—Same as subsection (m) of the 1937 Act.

TITLE II—QUOTA PROVISIONS

Sec. 201—Consumption estimate, total quotas and price yardstick—Complete change from 1937 Act.

Sec. 202—Domestic quota allotments—Complete change.

Sec. 203—Philippine quota—New.

Sec. 204—Foreign quotas—New.

Sec. 205—Reallotment of deficits—Complete change of 204 of 1937 Act.

Sec. 206—Marketing allotments—Same as 205 of 1937 Act, except the making of marketing allotments on the basis of the crop year and less legal delays.

Sec. 207—Temporary quotas—Same as 206 of 1937 Act, with changes in reference.

Sec. 208—Direct-consumption sugar quotas—Basis of off-

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shore refined importations changed from 207 of 1937 Act.

Sec. 209—Liquid sugar included in all quotas—New, in lieu of 208 of 1937 Act.

Sec. 210—Prohibitions against exceeding quotas—Same as 209 of 1937 Act.

Sec. 211—Raw value—Same as section 210 of the 1937 Act.

(a) Reworded
(b) Reworded

Sec. 212—Re-export and no refining in bond—Same as 211 of 1937 Act.

(a) Same
(b) Same
(c) Same
(d) No refining in bond—New subsection.

Sec. 213—Quota exemptions—Same as section 212 of the 1937 Act.

TITLE III—CONDITIONAL-PAYMENT PROVISIONS

Sec. 301—Payments "directed"—Comparable to section 301 of the 1937 Act.

(a) Penalty for child labor specified—Same as section 301 (a) of 1937 Act, except last sentence.

(b) 1939 basis of labor rates is maintained—Same as section 301 (b) of 1937 Act, except last sentence.

(c) Creates a reserve—Same as section 301 (c) of the 1937 Act except last sentence.

(d) Maintains one contract throughout—Same as section 301 (d) of 1937 Act, except last sentence.

(e) Farming practices—Changed from 301 (e) of the 1937 Act.

Sec. 302—Basis of payment—Same as 302 of the 1937 Act.

(a) Same as subsection (a) of the 1937 Act.

(b) Restrictions on new producers—Comparable to subsection (b) of the 1937 Act.

(c) Change in date of making payments—Comparable to subsection (c) of section 302 of the 1937 Act.

Sec. 303—Provides out-of-pocket expense on abandonment—Section 303 of the 1937 Act reworded.

Sec. 304—Comparable to section 304 of the 1937 Act.

(a) Contains reference to tariff—Subsection (a) of section 304 of the 1937 Act enlarged.

(b) "Farming unit"—Same as subsection (b) of the 1937 Act.

(c) Reductions in large payments—Same as subsection (c) of 1937 Act.

(d) Complications in payments—Same as subsection (d) of 1937 Act.

Sec. 305—"directed," instead of authorized, to use various county and state committees—Otherwise same as section 305 of the 1937 Act.

Sec. 306—Provides for Commission review—New. Enlarges section 306 of the 1937 Act.

Sec. 307—Payments to domestic areas—Same as 307 of the 1937 Act.

TITLE IV—EXCISE TAX WITH RESPECT TO SUGAR

The provisions of Title IV remain the same as in the 1937 Act, except the tax expires June 30, 1945.

TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 501—Salaries and expenses—Same as section 501 of the 1937 Act.

(a) Same as subsection (a) of section 501 of the 1937 Act.

(b) Same as subsection (b) of section 501 of the 1937 Act.

Sec. 502—Appropriations for the purposes and administration of this Act—Comparable to section 502 of the 1937 Act.

(a) Same as subsection (a) of section 502 of the 1937 Act, except for change in reference.

(b) Same as subsection (b) of section 502 of the 1937 Act.

Sec. 503—Transfer of tax collected on Philippine sugars to the Philippine Government for economic adjustment—Same as section 503 of the 1937 Act.

Sec. 504—Regulations—Section 504 of the 1937 Act changed.

Sec. 505—Violations—Same as section 505 of the 1937 Act.

Sec. 506—Penalties—Same as section 506 of the 1937 Act, except for changes in references to sections in Title II.

Sec. 507—Penalties—Same as section 508 of the 1937 Act.

Sec. 508—Suspension—Changes in provisions of section 509 of the 1937 Act.

Sec. 509—Industry Commission—A new section.

Sec. 510—Public hearings—Section 511 of the 1937 Act changed specifically.

Sec. 511—Termination date—Comparable to 513 of 1937 Act, although reworded.

Sec. 512—Repealing Act—A new section, comparable to section 510 of 1937 Act.

Child Labor Rulings

United States Department of Agriculture, Office of the Solicitor, Washington, D. C.
December 21, 1939.

MEMORANDUM FOR DR. BERNHARDT,
Chief, Sugar Division.

Dear Dr. Bernhardt:

Reference is made to your memorandum requesting the opinion of this office as to which, if any, of the following classes of cases may be paid under the Sugar Act of 1937, assuming that all other conditions for payment have been met:

(1) The producer employed adults only and took reasonable precautions to prevent the employment of children, but the adults brought along children under the age specified in the act to assist with the work, without the knowledge or consent of the producer;

(2) The producer or his agent employed children to work on the farm without any knowledge that they were under age and only after investigation leading to the reasonable conclusion that the children were not under age; and

(3) The producer employed children for a negligible amount of work without any knowledge of the provision of the act in question and discontinued the practice when informed of the provision of the act.

Subsection (a) of section 301 of the act provides, as a condition for payment:

"(a) That no child under the age of fourteen years shall have been employed or permitted to work on the farm, whether for gain to such child or any other person, in the production, cultivation, or harvesting of a crop of sugar beets or sugarcane with respect to which application for payment is made, except a member of the immediate family of a person who was the legal owner of not less than 40 percentum of the crop at the time such work was performed; and that no child between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years shall have been employed or permitted to do such work, whether for gain to such child or any other person, for a longer period than eight hours in any one day, except a member of the immediate family of a person who was the legal owner of not less than 40 per centum of the crop at the time such work was performed."

The words "employed or permitted to work" in the foregoing provision of the act appear to have the ordinary meaning and significance which they bear in common usage. The term "employ", according to Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary, means "To engage, have, or keep for or in service or duty; procure or retain the services of; set or keep at work; furnish work or occupation for; as, to employ an agent." As stated in United States v. Morris, 39 U. S. 464, 475:

"To be 'employed' in anything, means not only the act of doing it, but also to be engaged to do it; to be under contract or orders to do it."

The term "permit", as defined in Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary, means "(1) To allow by tacit consent or by not hindering; take no steps to prevent; consent tacitly to; suffer; as, to permit oneself to be wronged. (2) To grant leave to by express consent or authorization; empower expressly; * * *." When used in a statute, the courts have held that the word necessarily implies knowledge. Armstrong's Administrator v. Sumne & Ratterman Company, 278 S. W. (Ky.) 111; La Belle v. Powers Mercantile Co., 114 N. W. (Minn.) 1131; Gregory v. United States, 10 Fed. Cas. 1195; MacFarlane v. Mosier and Sumners, 79 Misc. Rep. 460, 141 N. Y. S. 143. Thus, in

a case involving a question of violation of a statute providing that no child under a specified age should be "employed, permitted or suffered to work" in any gainful occupation, the court said:

"It cannot be said, however, that the proprietor has 'permitted or suffered a child to work' in his business, when he has no knowledge that the child is engaged in his service. The words 'suffer' and 'permit' necessarily imply knowledge." Clover Creamery Company v. Kanode, 129 S. E. (Va.) 222, 223.

It is, therefore, the opinion of this office that the cases referred to in paragraph (1) of your request are eligible for payment under the act. The children obviously were not employed by the producer, nor were they "permitted to work" within the meaning of the provision of the act in question.

The principle that ignorance of the law excuses no one (*ignorantia legis neminem excusat*) is generally recognized and is applicable to the cases referred to in paragraph (3) of your request. In Barlow v. United States, 7 Peters 404, 411, the Court said:

"It is a common maxim, familiar to all minds, that ignorance of the law will not excuse any person, either civilly or criminally; * * * ."

It follows that ignorance of the law does not excuse an applicant for payment under the act from meeting the conditions upon which those payments are authorized. Accordingly, it is the opinion of this office that the cases referred to in paragraph (3) of your request are not eligible to receive payments under the act.

Although there are two possible views with respect to the cases referred to in paragraph (2) of your request, it is the opinion of this office that, for the reasons set out below, the producers are not eligible for payments under the act.

It may be contended, for example, that, although the language of the provision in question is clear, there is doubt as to whether Congress intended that payments should be denied in cases where children were employed or permitted to work on the farm without any knowledge on the part of the producer that the children were under age and after reasonable efforts on the part of the producer to ascertain that fact. In other words, it may be contended that there is ambiguity as to the scope and meaning of the statute, and that such ambiguity necessarily calls for the applications of the rules of statutory construction. Thus, it may be argued, on the basis of the legislative history of the present act and its predecessor, the Jones-Costigan amendment to the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, that it was the general spirit and purpose of the provision to prevent the exploitation of children for the strenuous work in the sugar beet and sugarcane fields, and that the provision was not intended to apply to cases of accidental violation. This view would have the support of decisions holding that, in construing or considering the application of a statute, it is permissible to look to the general spirit and purpose as well as to the strict letter of the law; that the strict letter of the law must yield to its evident spirit and purpose when necessary to give effect to the intent of Congress; that unjust or absurd consequences are, if possible, to be avoided; that general terms should be limited in their application so as not to lead to oppression, injustice, or absurd consequences; that it will always be presumed that the legislature intended exceptions to its language which would avoid results of this character; that the reason of the law should prevail over its letter; and that constructions of statutes are to be made according to the intention of the makers, and sometimes are to be expounded against the letter to preserve the intent. See Fleischmann Construction Company v. United States, 270 U. S. 349, 360; Holy Trinity Church v. United States, 143 U. S. 457, 458-59;[1] McKee v. United States, 164 U. S. 287, 293; Lineberger v. Rouss, 76 U. S. 468, 475; United States v. Kirby, 7 Wall. 482, 486; and Mankel v. United States, 19 Ct. Cls. 295, 300.

It is the opinion of this office, however, that the provision of the act in question is clear and unambiguous and that the statute must be interpreted as written. It is a well settled rule of statutory interpretation that "where a law is expressed in plain and unambiguous terms, whether those terms are general or limited, the legislature should be intended to mean what they have plainly expressed, and consequently no room is left for construction." Lake County v. Rollins, 130 U. S. 662, 670-71. As was stated by Mr. Justice Brown in Hamilton v. Rathbone, 175 U. S. 414, 421:

"Indeed, the cases are so numerous in this court to the effect that the province of construction lies wholly within the domain of ambiguity, that an extended review of them is quite unnecessary."

The cases cited in the second preceding paragraph, holding that a statute should be interpreted and construed according to its evident spirit and purpose, that unjust or absurd consequences are to be avoided, if possible, that general terms should be so limited in their application as not to lead to oppression, injustice, or absurd consequences, etc., are cases in which there was ambiguity as to the meaning of the statute. These are principles of statutory construction which are applicable only to ambiguous statutes. If, therefore, the language of the statute is clear and unambiguous and the intention plain, it is the duty of the court to expound the statute as it stands, even if the consequence is a hardship or injustice. Folsom v. United States, 160 U. S. 121, 127.

There is, undoubtedly, hardship involved in denial of payments in the cases to which you refer. There are a number of conditions in the act which must be met in order for the producer to be eligible for payments thereunder. These conditions require the payment of wages determined by the Secretary to be fair and reasonable; the carrying out of soil practices which the Secretary prescribes for preserving and improving the fertility of the soil; the holding of sugarcane or sugar beet marketings within the limitations of the proportionate share for the farm; and, in the case of producers who are also processors, the payment of prices for sugar beets and sugarcane which the Secretary determines to be fair and reasonable. Compliance with all of these conditions involves an outlay of money substantially in excess of that necessary to produce an ordinary crop. Therefore, producers who have met the other conditions of the act with respect to payments will undoubtedly suffer a hardship if payments are denied because of accidental child labor violations. But the rule applicable to these cases is stated in Joseph Schlitz Brewing Co. v. United States, 181 U. S. 584, 589, as follows:

"Yet this apparent hardship will not authorize us to do violence to the clear language of the statute. If the law afford him an imperfect relief, his remedy is by application to Congress for additional legislation, and not to the judicial power for a strained interpretation of the law already in force."

If a child, who is, in fact, under fourteen years of age, is "employed or permitted to work" by the

producer or his agent, or if a child, who is, in fact, between the ages of fourteen and sixteen, is "employed or permitted to do such work * * * for a longer period than eight hours in any one day" by the producer or his agent, then, under the clear language of subsection (a) of Section 301 of the Sugar Act of 1937, previously quoted, payment to the producer must be denied. The fact that the producer or his agent was ignorant of the child's true age, or reasonably believed the child's age to be over fourteen or over sixteen, as the case may be, would not justify the making of payment to such producer, in our judgment.

It is, therefore, the opinion of this office that the cases referred to in paragraph (2) of your request are ineligible to receive payments under the act.

Very truly yours,
MASTIN G. WHITE,
Solicitor.

1. The Court held that an act of Congress "to prohibit the importation and migration of foreigners and aliens under contract or agreement to perform labor in the United States, its Territories and the District of Columbia", did not apply to a contract between an alien residing outside the United States and the Church of the Holy Trinity, an incorporated religious society, under which the alien was to remove to the city of New York and enter into the service of the church as rector and minister. Speaking for a unanimous Court, Mr. Justice Brewer said: "It must be conceded that the act of the corporation is within the letter of this section, for the relation of rector to his church is one of service, and implies labor on the one side with compensation on the other. Not only are the general words labor and service both used, but also, as it were to guard against any narrow interpretation and emphasize a breadth of meaning, to them is added 'of any kind;' and, further, as noticed by the Circuit Judge in his opinion, the fifth section, which makes specific exceptions, among them professional actors, artists, lecturers, singers, and domestic servants, strengthens the idea that every other kind of labor and service was intended to be reached by the first section. While there is great force to this reasoning, we cannot think Congress intended to denounce with penalties a transaction like that in the present case. It is a familiar rule that a thing may be within the letter of the statute and yet not within the statute, because not within its spirit, nor within the intention of its makers. This has often been asserted, and the reports are full of cases illustrating its application. This is not the substitution of the will of the judge for that of the legislator, for frequently words of general meaning are used in a statute, words broad enough to include an act in question, and yet a consideration of the whole legislation, or of the circumstances surrounding its enactment, or of the absurd results which follow from giving such broad meaning to the words, makes it unreasonable to believe that the legislator intended to include the particular act." (pp. 458-59).

Senator Ellender Offers Resolution

January 4, 1940

Mr. Marcel Voorhies
American Sugar Cane League
New Orleans, Louisiana
Dear Sir:

At the request of Senator Ellender, I am enclosing copy of a resolution that he has this day introduced in the Senate.

You will note that he seeks to protect those cane growers of Louisiana and Florida who may have exceeded their proportionate share of sugar cane acreage for 1940.

The resolution has been referred to the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and in turn the Committee will send the measure at once to the Department of Agriculture for its consideration. It usually requires from ten days to two weeks for a report to be forthcoming from the Department.

The Senator invites criticism, and this office will be glad to hear from you.

Very truly yours,
MARTHA SIMS,
Acting Secretary.

Enclosure

JOINT RESOLUTION

Relating to the apportionment of shares of the sugar crop for 1940.

Whereas the President by a proclamation dated September 11, 1939, and issued under authority of section 509 of the Sugar Act of 1937, suspended the operation of title II of the Sugar Act of 1937, which provides for the establishment of quotas with respect to the marketing of sugar in the United States; and

Whereas the principal plantings of sugarcane in the continental United States for harvest in 1940 have already been made in the midst of uncertainty as to whether quotas would be in effect in 1940, and uncertainty as to whether conditional payments to sugar producers would be continued in 1940, and are in many cases larger than the proportionate shares of the 1940 crop fixed for the farms, although not larger than the plantings required for compliance with good farming practices; and

Whereas the maintenance of such proportionate shares at their present sizes would result in an unwarranted hardship on farmers who have made such plantings: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in the administration of the Sugar Act of 1937, the proportionate share (expressed in terms of planted acreage) for any farm in the mainland cane-sugar area, as determined by the Secretary pursuant to the provisions of section 302 of such Act, of the quantity of the crop of sugarcane for the calendar year 1940 required to be processed to enable the area in which such crop of sugarcane is grown to meet the quota (and provide a normal carry-over inventory) shall be so fixed or adjusted that the share of such crop for such farm shall be an amount not less than the smaller of the following:

(1) The sum of the acreage of sugarcane on such farm planted to sugarcane for sugar in the fall of 1937, and in the spring and fall of 1938 and 1939, and in the spring of 1940, or

(2) Sixty percentum of the cropland on such farm which was suitable for the production of sugarcane during the 1939 crop season.

Delivery of Sugar

The delivery of sugar as defined by the Sugar Division consists of bona fide sale of sugar substantiated:

1. By railroad bill of lading.
2. By signed receipt when delivery is by conveyances other than railroads.
3. When sugar is in a public bonded warehouse, by the transfer of negotiable warehouse receipts. Also when sugar is in a public warehouse, by the actual transfer by the warehouse of sugar from the account of the seller to the account of the purchaser. The purchaser then has taken physical possession of the sugar and may in turn obtain negotiable warehouse receipts for purposes of loans, etc., if desired.
4. All claims for lost or damaged sugar, except damaged sugar which is reclaimed by the processor for further reprocessing.

At the year end, sugar lost, etc., in transit to a consignment point in the name of the processor should be picked up as a delivery in the following year when the claim has been settled.

The processor should have at all times bona fide evidence of delivery as defined above for each and every transaction in whatever form it may be, that is, railroad bill of lading, trucker's receipts, advice and date of transfer of sugar by public warehouse, etc.

Sugar is not considered to have been delivered from a private warehouse of the processor until there has been a bona fide sale and a physical movement of the sugar from the warehouse by rail or other conveyance.

Where sugar has been delivered during one year but is returned by the purchaser to the processor during the following year as an outright cancellation, the processor's deliveries for December, as shown in the Form 11-C, should be decreased by the quantity canceled.

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

Entered as second-class matter April 13, 1925, at the post office at New Orleans, La., under Act of March 6, 1879.

We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

Vol. 18 NEW ORLEANS, LA., FEBRUARY 1, 1940 No. 9

Sugar Consumption Requirements and Quotas for the Calendar Year 1940

The following is the official pronouncement of the Secretary of Agriculture covering Sugar Quotas for 1940 published in the *Federal Register*, Tuesday, January 16th.

By virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by the Sugar Act of 1937 approved September 1, 1937, I, H. A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, in order to carry out the powers vested in me by the said act, do hereby make, prescribe, publish, and give public notice of these regulations, which shall have the force and effect of law and shall remain in force and effect until amended or superseded by orders or regulations hereafter made by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Consumption requirements for 1940. It is hereby determined, pursuant to Section 201 of the Sugar Act of 1937 (hereinafter referred to as the "act"), that the amount of sugar needed to meet the requirements of consumers in the continental United States for the calendar year 1940 is 6,725,100 short tons of sugar, raw value.

Quotas for domestic areas—(a) *Original quotas.* There are hereby established, pursuant to section 202 of the said act, for domestic sugar-producing areas, for the calendar year 1940, the following quotas.

Area:	Quotas in terms of short tons, raw value
Domestic beet sugar	1,559,695
Mainland cane sugar	422,823
Hawaii	943,967
Puerto Rico	803,026
Virgin Islands	8,972

Other quotas—(a) *Original quotas.* There are hereby established, pursuant to section 202 of the said act, for foreign countries and the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands, for the calendar year 1940, the following quotas:

Area:	Quotas in terms of short tons, raw value
Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands	1,036,356
Cuba	1,923,680
Foreign countries other than Cuba	26,581

Proration of quota for foreign countries other than Cuba—(a) *Original prorations.* The quota for foreign countries other than Cuba is hereby prorated, pursuant to Section 202 of the said act, among such countries, as follows:

Country:	Prorations in pounds
Argentina	15,522
Australia	217
Belgium	313,388
Brazil	1,275
British Malaya	28
Canada	600,782
China & Hongkong	306,792
Colombia	284
Costa Rica	21,932
Czechoslovakia	280,371
Dominican Republic	7,100,786
Dutch East Indies	225,088
Dutch West Indies	6
France	186
Germany	125
Guatemala	356,613
Haiti, Republic of	981,361
Honduras	3,655,096
Italy	1,865
Japan	4,269
Mexico	6,422,913
Netherlands	231,989
Nicaragua	10,883,614
Peru	11,834,608
Salvador	8,740,688
United Kingdom	373,400
Venezuela	308,802
Subtotal	52,662,000
Unallotted reserve	500,000
Total	53,162,000

THE
SUGAR BULLETIN
407 Carondelet St., New Orleans
Andrew W. Dykers, Editor
Issued on the 1st and 15th of each month. Official Organ of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A., in which are consolidated
The Louisiana Sugar Planters' Assn.
The American Cane Growers' Assn.
The Producers & Mfrs. Protective Assn.
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Direct-consumption portion of quotas—(a) *Domestic areas.* The quotas established in Sec. 821.22 hereof for the following listed areas may be filled, during the first two months of the calendar year, by direct-consumption sugar not in excess of the following amount for each such area:

Area:	Amount of direct consumption sugar in terms of short tons, raw value
Hawaii	4,936
Puerto Rico	21,006
Virgin Islands	0

(b) *Other areas.* The quotas established in Sec. 821.23 hereof for the following listed areas may be filled by direct-consumption sugar not in excess of the following amount for each such area:

	Amount of direct consumption sugar in terms of short tons, raw value
Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands	80,214
Cuba	375,000

Liquid sugar quotas. There are hereby established, pursuant to section 208 of the said act, for foreign countries, for the calendar year 1940, quotas for liquid sugar as follows:

Country:	In terms of wine gallons of 72% total sugar content
Cuba	7,970,558
Dominican Republic	830,894
Other foreign countries	0

Restrictions on marketing and shipment. (a) (1) For the calendar year 1940, all persons are hereby forbidden, pursuant to section 209 of the said act, from bringing or importing into the continental United States from the Territory of Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands, or any foreign country, any sugar or liquid sugar after the quota for such area, or the proration of any such quota, has been filled.

(2) For the first two months of the calendar year 1940 all persons are hereby forbidden, pursuant to section 506 of said act, from bringing or importing into the continental United States from Hawaii, Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands any direct-consumption sugar after the quantities specified in Sec. 821.25 hereof have been filled, and for the calendar year 1940 all persons are hereby forbidden from bringing or importing into the continental United States from the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands or Cuba any direct-consumption sugar after the quantities specified in Sec. 821.25 hereof have been filled.

(b) For the calendar year 1940, all persons are hereby forbidden, pursuant to section 209 of the said act, from shipping, transporting, or marketing in interstate commerce, or in competition with sugar or liquid sugar shipped, transported, or marketed in interstate or foreign commerce, any sugar or liquid sugar produced from sugar beets or sugarcane grown in either the domestic beet sugar area or the mainland cane-sugar area after the quota for such area has been filled.

Inapplicability of quota regulations. These regulations shall not apply to (1) the first 10 tons, raw value, of sugar or liquid sugar imported from any foreign country, other than Cuba; (2) the first ten tons, raw value, of sugar or liquid sugar imported from any foreign country, other than Cuba, for religious, sacramental, educational, or experimental purposes; (3) liquid sugar imported from any foreign country, other than Cuba, in individual sealed containers not in excess of 1 1/10 gallons each; or (4) any sugar or liquid sugar imported, brought into, or produced or manufactured in, the United States for the distillation of alcohol, or for livestock feed, or for the production of livestock feed.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the official seal of the Department of Agriculture to be affixed in the District of Columbia, city of Washington, this 13th day of January, 1940.

(seal) H. A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

Sugar Consumption Requirements for the Calendar Year 1940 for the Territory of Hawaii and for Puerto Rico

By virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by the Sugar Act of 1937, approved September 1, 1937, I, H. A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, in order to carry out the powers vested in me by the said act, do hereby make, prescribe, publish, and give public notice of these regulations, which shall have the force and effect of law and shall remain in force and effect until amended or superseded by orders or regulations hereafter made by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Consumption requirements and quotas—(a) *Original consumption requirements.* It is hereby determined, pursuant to Section 203 of the Sugar Act of 1937 (hereinafter referred to as the "act"), that the

SUGAR MARKET STATISTICS THROUGH JAN. 25, 1940

——furnished by——

Cane Products Trade Association, Inc.
822 Perdido Street New Orleans, La.

	Today	1 month ago	1 year ago
STANDARD GRANULATED (list price)	4.50	4.65	4.30
NEW YORK No. 3 SPOT RAW SUGAR	2.85	2.95	2.78
WORLD No. 4 SPOT RAW SUGAR (In Cuba)	1.55	1.60	1.14
LOUISIANA SPOT RAW SUGAR (New Orleans)	2.87¾	3.00	2.75
LOUISIANA BLACKSTRAP (f. o. b. Plt.)	5¼¢	5¢	3½¢

DOMESTIC FUTURE MARKET (Contract No. 3)
Closing Bid Prices

	Jan.	March	May	July	Sept.	Nov.	Dec.
Today	out	1.91	1.97	2.01	2.05	n	n
1 month ago	1.85	1.95	1.99	2.03	2.05	n	n
1 year ago	out	1.83	1.90	1.95	1.97	2.01 n	n

FOREIGN RECEIPTS AT NEW ORLEANS

	This month	Total since Jan. 1st	Same total 1 year ago
American	255,596 bags	255,596 bags	33,600 bags
Godchaux	2,141 bags	none	none
Colonial	20,100 bags	none	none
Henderson	23,715 bags	23,715 bags	none
Totals	301,552 bags	279,311 bags	33,600 bags
Dealers (Cuban refined)	1,600 pockets	1,600 pockets	750 pockets

"n" denotes a nominal market.
The above information has been prepared by the Cane Products Trade Association, Inc., from daily records kept by them.

amount of sugar needed to meet the requirements of consumers in the Territory of Hawaii for the calendar year 1940 is 30,869 short tons of sugar, raw value, and that the amount of sugar needed to meet the requirements of consumers in Puerto Rico for the calendar year 1940 is 70,784 short tons of sugar, raw value.

(b) *Original local consumption quotas.* There are hereby established, pursuant to section 203 of the said act, for local consumption in the Territory of Hawaii and in Puerto Rico, for the calendar year 1940, the following quotas:

Area:	QUOTAS IN TERMS OF SHORT TONS, RAW VALUE
Hawaii	30,869
Puerto Rico	70,784

Restrictions on marketing. For the calendar year 1940, all persons are hereby forbidden, pursuant to section 209 of the said act, from marketing in the Territory of Hawaii or in Puerto Rico, for consumption therein, any sugar or liquid sugar after the quota for the year has been filled.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the official seal of the Department of Agriculture to be affixed in the District of Columbia, city of Washington, this 13th day of January, 1940.

(seal) H. A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

Why the "If"

The Cane Products Trade Association received the following wire on December 19th. Quote "Agreement reached on restoration of ninety cent duty on Cubas if and when the September proclamation suspending quotas is NUTTIFIED." The Western Union teletype operator made a hasty correction to NULLIFIED but we hazard the guess that we could find a large number of people who believe the first version is correct.

Sugar Division Announces Mainland Cane Sugar Production Requirements For 1940

(Official Release)

The Sugar Division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced on January 20th that in order that the mainland cane sugar area, consisting of Louisiana and Florida, may meet its sugar marketing quota for the calendar year 1940 and provide a normal carryover, it should produce 505,000 short tons of sugar, raw value, from the 1940 sugarcane crop. This figure includes a reserve against freeze and other contingencies.

On the basis of average yields of recent years it is estimated that this production will call for 288,000 acres, including acreage for seed, which will constitute the basis for 1940 crop "proportionate shares" or acreage allotments to farmers in that area.

Under the Sugar Act of 1937 the Secretary of Agriculture is required to establish a "proportionate share" (in terms of planted acreage, weight, or recoverable sugar content) for each farm for which an application for conditional payments is to be made. Each grower is entitled to payments on the sugar commercially recoverable from his sugarcane, provided, among other conditions, that the acreage harvested on the farm is not in excess of his "proportionate share."

A conference will be held in the Agricultural Auditorium, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, an January 26, at which officials of the Department will discuss the distribution of the 1940 acreage among individual growers. The conference will begin at 10 a. m.

In determining the division of the 1940 acreage among the individual farms, the act provides that the Secretary may consider past production on the farm and ability to produce, and he is required, as far as practicable, to protect the interests of new and small producers, tenants, and share-croppers.

Suggested Provisions for the Determination of Proportionate Shares

(Official Statement Presented at Meeting held in Baton Rouge on January 26th)

(a) *Proportionate Shares for New Growers and Small Growers.* The proportionate share of sugarcane, in terms of planted acreage, for the 1940 crop for any farm in the mainland cane sugar area, except as provided in the following paragraphs, shall not be in excess of the lesser of either: (i) 10 acres, or (ii) one-third of the acreage on the farm suitable for the production of sugarcane: Provided, however, that the minimum proportionate share for any farm in the mainland cane sugar area shall be 5 acres.

(b) *Proportionate Shares for Established Small Growers.* The proportionate share of sugarcane in terms of planted acreage, for the 1940 crop for any farm in the mainland cane sugar area in which the planted proportionate share acreage measured for harvest under the 1939 mainland sugarcane program was 10 acres or less, shall, except as provided in (a) above, be equal to the planted proportionate share acreage measured for harvest under the 1939 mainland care sugar program: Provided, however, that the 1940 proportionate share for any such farm having a proportionate share established pursuant to paragraph (b) of the determination of proportionate shares for the 1938 crop and for which a 1939 proportionate share was established under paragraph (a) of the determination of proportionate shares for the 1939 crop shall be calculated according to paragraph (c) below.

(c) *Proportionate Shares for Other Growers.* The proportionate share of sugarcane, in terms of planted acreage, for the 1940 crop for any farm in the mainland cane sugar area for which a 1939 proportionate share has been established pursuant to the determination of proportionate shares for the 1939 crop and to which paragraph (b) above is not applicable shall be equal to the 1940 base acreage for the farm, calculated in accordance with paragraph (d) below, multiplied by the fraction whose numerator shall be the total proportionate share acreage for the 1940 crop (as estimated by the Secretary) required to be allocated to farms in the mainland cane sugar area to enable the area to meet its quota (and provide a normal carryover inventory) for the calendar year during which the larger part of the sugar from such crop normally would be marketed, less the total 1940 proportionate share acreage allocated pursuant to paragraphs (a) and (b) above, and whose denominator shall be the sum of the 1940 base acreages calculated in accordance with paragraph (d) below: Provided, however, that the proportionate share for the 1940 crop for any such farm, on which the planted proportionate share acreage measured for harvest under the 1939 mainland sugarcane program was more than 10 acres, shall not be less than 10 acres, and provided further that the 1940 proportionate share for any such farm for which a 1939 proportionate share was established in accordance with the proviso in paragraph (a) of the determination of proportionate shares for the 1939 crop shall not be less than the planted proportionate share acreage measured for harvest on the farm under the 1939 mainland sugarcane program.

(d) *1940 Base Acreage.* The 1940 base acreage for any farm in the mainland cane sugar area to which paragraph (c) above is applicable shall be:

1. For any such farm for which a 1939 proportionate share was established pursuant to paragraph (a) or subparagraph (1) of paragraph (b) of the determination of proportionate shares for the 1939 crop, the acreage which, when added to the planted proportionate share acreage measured for harvest under the 1939 mainland sugarcane program, will be equal to 150 per centum of the 1938 proportionate share for the farm, but in no event more than the planted proportionate share acreage measured for harvest under the 1938 mainland sugarcane program.

2. For any such farm for which a 1939 proportionate share was established pursuant to subparagraph (3) of paragraph (b) of the determination of proportionate shares for the 1939 crop will be equal to 50 per centum of the obtainable 1939 proportionate share or the 1939 planted proportionate share, whichever is smaller.

(e) *Tenant and Share-Cropper Protection.* In addition to the foregoing, the following conditions shall be met:

(1) That no change shall have been made in the leasing or cropping agreements for the purpose of diverting to any producer any payment to which tenants or share-croppers would be entitled if the 1939 leasing or cropping agreements were in effect.

(2) That there shall have been no interference by any producer with contracts heretofore entered into by tenants or share-croppers for the sale of their sugarcane.

Formula for Calculating the Factor to be Applied to 1940 Base Acreages for the Determination of 1940 Proportionate Shares

FACTOR = Total proportionate share acreage (288,000) less total acreage allotted to small growers (paragraph (a) and (b) of the 1940 Determination of Proportionate Shares) divided by the sum of the 1940 base acreages (paragraph (d) of the determination).

Total 1940 Proportionate Share Acreage			288,000
Less:	(b)1 Farms with 10 acres or less in 1939	883	
	(b)2 Farms in 1939 (30 acres or less of cropland)	19,177	
	(b)3 Farms with 10 acres or less in 1939	8,434	
	New growers in 1940	5,000	
	Reserve for farms affected by the proviso to paragraph (a) in 1939	3,470	
	Total Deductions		36,964
To Be Allocated Through Bases (Numerator)			251,036

BASE ACREAGES:	(1) 1938 Proportionate Share	(2) 150% of 1938 Proportionate Share	(3) 1939 Planted Proportionate Share	(4) (Col. 2-Col. 3) 1940 Base Acreage
Par. (a) La.	163,152	244,728	123,283	121,445
Par. (a) Fla.	26,260	39,390	19,695	19,695
Par. (b) La.	89,356	134,034	82,429	51,605
Par. (b) Fla.	1,347	2,020	1,285	735
Par. (b)3 La.	------	------	18,892	13,388
Par. (b)3 Fla.	------	------	------	100
Total Bases (Denominator)				206,968

$$\text{FACTOR} = \frac{251{,}036}{206{,}968} = 1.21$$

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to any of its members who may have occasion to use it. Business conferences in New Orleans may thus be held in a secluded and entirely neutral atmosphere, which is sometimes preferable to using the office of one of the conferring parties. No advance notice necessary. Just use the room at your convenience.

Explanation

We have completely covered all the official announcements regarding the 1940 sugar quotas in the preceding paragraphs. In order that there will be no misunderstanding, attention is called to the fact that the 1940 sugar *marketing* allotment quota for Louisiana and Florida is still 422,823 short tons. The 1940 acreage determination, which allows the cane farmers of Louisiana and Florida to cultivate cane in sufficient quantity to normally produce 505,000 short tons of sugar, is granted to allow for a "normal carry-over" and to provide for any losses that may be suffered during the growing and harvesting season. It will be noted that the size of the individual base 1940 proportionate share acreage allotment is governed by the extent to which the individual farmer complied with the suggestion of the Sugar Section last summer to plow up 25% of the cane acreage then under cultivation. The small growers under paragraphs (b)1, (b)2 and (b)3 (and the new 1940 growers) are not subject to acreage adjustment and are given a fixed acreage which amounts to 36,964 acres, and which, is the same as that of 1939. The larger growers have been reduced in direct proportion to their individual compliance with the suggested 25% 1939 reduction. Hence if an individual grower in the summer of 1939 had 100 acres of cane under cultivation and elected to plow up 25% of this, or 25 acres, leaving 75 acres for the 1939 harvest, the 1940 base proportionate share for this grower is 75 acres. This figure is arrived at, through the formula, by taking the base 1938 acreage of 100, multiplying this by 150% which gives 150 acres and subtracting the 1939 planted proportionate share acreage of 75 from 150, which brings the 1940 base allotment to 75 acres. If this same farmer had elected to plow up 15% last year instead of 25% of his allotment for 1940 would be 65 acres instead of 75 acres. This figure is arrived at, through the formula, by taking the same 100 acre share for 1938, multiplying by the same 150% and subtracting the planted proportionate share 1939 acreage which in this case is 85 instead of 75 acres and 85 acres from 150 acres leaves 65 acres for 1940. If this same farmer elected not to plow up any cane last year his base 1940 allotment would be only 50 acres; $100 \times 150\% = 150$ acres less 100 acres $= 50$ acres. Each individual farmer may easily arrive at his 1940 base acreage allotment in this manner.

This brings us to the "factor" formula which it will be noted, is 21%. This factor is an increment or increase of 21%. It does not apply to the small farmers who have a fixed share of 36,964 acres. It is applicable only to the larger growers who were subject to adjustment in 1939 and was made necessary because the sum total of the base 1940 acreages was not sufficient when added to the fixed acreage of 36,964 to allow the area its acreage allotment of 288,000 proportionate share acres. In order to increase the total proportionate share acres to 288,000 acres it is necessary to increase the 1940 base acreage of all producers in Groups A, (B)1 and (B)3 who were subject to adjustment in 1939 by 21%.

Sugar Division Announces Basis For Sugar Beet Acreage Allotments

(Official Release)

The Sugar Division of the Department of Agriculture announced Jan. 29th the basis for establishing the proportionate share (acreage allotment) for any sugar beet farm for the 1940 crop on which an application for payment under the Sugar Act of 1937 is to be made. The Act provides, as one of the conditions for payment, that the amount of sugar beets grown on a farm and marketed (or processed) for the extraction of sugar is not to exceed the proportionate share established for the farm.

It was stated that a producer who wishes to qualify for payments may plant an acreage of sugar beets equivalent to that planted on the farm for harvest for sugar in any one of the crop years 1937, 1938, or 1939; or up to twenty acres if the farm is irrigated, and up to ten acres if the farm is not irrigated. (These latter figures correspond to past averages of planted acreages on irrigated and non-irrigated farms.)

It is provided, however, that for any farm on which the 1940 crop of sugar beets has already been seeded, the proportionate share for the farm may be equivalent to the acreage seeded.

Conditional payments, which are made on the amount of sugar commercially recoverable, as determined by the Secretary, from the beets delivered to processors from farm proportionate shares, will be dependent on the appropriation of necessary funds by Congress.

Weather History Repeats Itself

We print below some comment on the severe freeze that visited Louisiana in February, 1899 which appeared in *"The Louisiana Sugar Report,"* an annual statistical review of the Louisiana sugar crop published at that time by Mr. A. Bouchereau. This Annual Report issued by Mr. Bouchereau was regarded as a standard authority and made its appearance regularly for over 40 years. It succeeded a similar publication issued by Mr. P. A. Champomier, the earliest copy of which we have in the library of the American Sugar Cane League is for the year 1858, but which began publication we believe in 1850.

Mr. Bouchereau says in the 1899 edition of his Report, covering the crop harvested in the fall and winter of that year:

"The season of 1899-1900 proved the worst one for both crop and planters that the latter have ever encountered. It opened with excessive precipitation for the fall and winter months, followed by the far more damaging, record-breaking freezes of the 12th of February, 1899, that reduced both acreage and production at least 58 per cent. With such a reduction the grinding season was, of course, an unusually short one; however, some compensation was found in the two important facts that favorable weather and favorable conditions of soil and ground for harvesting and hauling, made it an easy matter for the planters to grind their canes and manufacture their sugar at minimum figures for cost and expenses. Despite the light tonnage of the canes and the small output of sugar, a majority of the planters pulled through without pecuniary losses, whilst a few actually made money from the unhopeful work."

Elsewhere in the same copy of his Report Mr. Bouchereau refers in more detail to the extraordinary

cold weather to which he ascribes, as quoted above a reduction of some 58% in the crop of 1899. He says:

"FEBRUARY

"This month was remarkably cold and consequently very unfavorable for cane growers. The unprecedented low temperature which prevailed during the month badly injured both cane stubble and seed cane. On Sunday morning of the 12th the thermometer in New Orleans and vicinity went down to 16° and the weather map of the day was a reproduction of that of February 8 of the unusually cold winter of 1895. The lowest temperature ever recorded at New Orleans was 6.8° on Monday, February 13, 1899. This, at least, is the lowest ever recorded in that city by the Weather Bureau of the United States, and that, too by 8°. The maximum temperature of that very cold day was 20.7°. The extraordinary week that ended on February 15 began its most remarkable freezing career on the 7th, with 32° at 9 a. m. (75th meridian time), and continued below freezing point until 2 p. m. of the 8th. Then followed an interval of comparatively warm weather, although the temperature did not, at any time, exceed 50°. At 7 p. m. of the 11th the thermometer fell rapidly, and did not again rise above the freezing point until 11 a. m. of the 14th. Thus, vegetation was exposed for sixty-four consecutive hours to a temperature below freezing point. From 6 a. m. of the 12th to 3 p. m. of the 13th the thermometer remained below 20°, and for thirty-three consecutive hours below 20°, and it there remained below 10° from 10 p. m. of the 12th to noon of the 13th—a most remarkable freeze for our State of nearly fifteen hours in duration.

"On the morning of February 17, large blocks of ice appeared in the Mississippi river in front of New Orleans, passing Southward in a steady mass, and at a rate of about 5 miles per hour. The Weather Bureau of New Orleans predicted that the floating mass would not reach the Gulf before Sunday, February 19, and the prediction proved a correct one; making its entry into the Gulf at the predicted hour. When passing the entrance of Bayou Lafourche numerous large chunks of ice deflected from their course and made the bayou their route, and thereby interrupted the steamboat navigation of the stream for several days. Even Bayou Teche was invaded with a similar but a shorter interruption of navigation."

Mr. Bouchereau's crop statistics for the years 1898 and 1899 substantially bear out the forebodings that were felt when the unusual weather made its appearance, his Report on the crop of the year 1898 being 245,511 long tons of sugar and his report on the crop of 1899 being only 147,164 long tons.

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Definition of Marketing Allotments

The following is the interpretation of the *definition of marketing used by the Sugar Division* in connection with marketing allotments and the distribution of sugar by processing companies.

"A marketing of sugar shall have occurred when it has been delivered by a processor against bona fide sales contracts, such delivery to be evidenced by bill of lading in the case of deliveries by rail, and in the case of transportation by conveyance other than rail, shall be the actual delivery to such conveyance. The transfer of bona fide negotiable warehouse receipts should also be considered as a delivery, but in no case is the mere invoicing of sales to be considered as a delivery of sugar."

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Concerning the Price of Sugar

(By C. J. Bourg)

In view of the fact that the price paid by the American consumer for sugar has been the subject of grave tension on the part of Congress and of the national administration we are pleased to quote from a report by the United States Department of Commerce issued in January, 1940, and prepared in the Foodstuffs Division covering a study of the retail price of sugar in thirty-eight countries of the world. The report follows:

Of the 38 countries included in this study, the retail price on May 1, 1939, compared to May 1, 1938, was higher in 17 countries, the same in 13 countries and lower in 8 countries.

Retail Price Higher in 17 Countries

An increase of more than 5 per cent in the retail price of refined sugar was noted in 13 of these 17 countries, namely, India 38 per cent; Uruguay, 31; France, 24; United Kingdom, 22; Philippine Islands, 18; Netherlands Indies, 17; Cuba, 14; Norway, 14; Ecuador, 14; Switzerland, 10;; Finland, 8; China, 8; and Chile, 6.

Prior to May 1, 1939, world prices as compared with the same period of 1938 were higher, as noted below:

WORLD PRICE OF CUBAN RAW SUGAR C. I. F. UNITED KINGDOM CONVERTED TO C & F NEW YORK BASIS*

Average for Month	1938	1939	Percent Increase
	(cents per pound)		
March	1.097	1.293	18
April	1.051	1.426	36

*As compiled by Lamborn.

Most of the 17 countries for which an increase in retail price is shown are sensitive to world price changes.

Although it is not the purpose of this bulletin to completely analyze the reasons for the various price changes, it may be noted that excise taxes increased in Japan, France, Norway, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom as of May 1, 1939, compared to May 1, 1938.

Price Remained Same in 13 Countries

Price fixing or price control is a part of the sugar program of many of the countries included in this study. All of these 13 countries fall in this category. Five countries (British Guiana, Dominican Republic, Peru, Union of South Africa and Australia) are exporters. With the exception of Turkey, the remaining 7 are principally self-supplying (Mexico, Panama, Bulgaria, Germany, Italy, Rumania and Yugoslavia).

Price Decreased in 18 Countries

The eight countries showing a decrease in order of importance were Hungary, 23 per cent; Honduras, 20 Argentina, 17; Ireland, 8; the United States, 6; the Netherlands, 5; Canada, 5; and Portugal, 1.

On November 13, 1938, when Hungary acquired new areas in the northern part of the country, the tax on sugar was reduced from .227 pengo to .218 per pound. In Argentina the excise tax was reduced from .80 U. S. cents to .48 cents per pound.

The lower price in Honduras is due principally to increased supplies of sugar from El Salvador, from which country sugar enters Honduras free of duty and taxes under terms of the Honduran-Salvadoran treaty of free commerce.

Retail Price Shown Graphically

The retail price and per capita consumption for most of the countries in this report are shown graphically at the end of this report. It should be noted that in a few instances, particularly in some of the Latin American countries, per capita consumption includes plantation white or muscovado sugar, i. e., not fully refined. In some of the countries, as for example, Mexico, the crude brown sugars made locally and consumed by the native population are not

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Notice of Meeting

Colonel W. F. Giles, President of the American Sugar Cane League, has called a meeting of Louisiana processors and interested sugarcane producers for Thursday, Feb. 22, at 10:30 a. m. in the Grand Ball Room, on the Mezzanine Floor of the St. Charles Hotel, in New Orleans.

The purpose of this meeting is to discuss the basis of marketing quotas or allotments, for the calendar year 1940, prior to the public hearing called by the Sugar Section for Feb. 29 in New Orleans.

Our understanding is that the Sugar Section does not intend to propose a formula as it did in Mobile last year, but instead intends to receive suggestions for a formula from the industry. The meeting, therefore, is to give the industry as a whole an opportunity of thorough discussion of, and possibly agreement on, a formula.

included in the per capita consumption calculations. In Peru per capita consumption relates principally to plantation white sugar.

Retail Prices Are General Averages

When available, the retail prices shown are general averages of the prevailing price at different points in the respective countries; hence in comparing the average price of refined sugar obtained for one country with that of another, consideration must be given to the differences in distributing costs. For example, in countries like the United Kingdom where the population is concentrated in a relatively small area, transportation and handling costs would normally be lower compared with costs in countries like the United States and Canada where the population is scattered over a relatively large area.

Taxes and Duties As a Part of Retail Price

In tables 3, 4, 5 and 6, the relationship between excise taxes, import duties and retail prices are shown statistically. The countries are segregated in these tables on the basis of whether (1) they are principally exporters of sugar, (2) they are self-supplying, or (3) they import the major part of their sugar requirements.

On the assumption that import duties are not the determining factor in price make-up for the surplus producing countries, only excise taxes are given in table 3.

For the self-supplying countries in table 4, import duties may or may not be a determining factor in price make-up; hence, in order to avoid confusion, only excise duties are shown in the body of the table, while import duties are included in the footnotes. To determine the effect on price of import duties, each country in this classification must be considered separately.

Although it is recognized that in some cases a part of price is constituted of indirect levies secured through quota systems, licenses, and other indirect means, this study is limited to the part played by excise taxes and import duties.

In each of tables 3, 4, 5 and 6, the relationship between prices and taxes is shown percentually.

Highest Rate of Duty Shown in Each Country

In each instance where several rates of import duties are applicable on sugar, the highest rate is given. This is done on the assumption that it is the intention of countries granting preferential rates that favored nations would take advantage of the preference.

There are considerable differences in the degree to which duties and excise taxes are reflected in retail price. This is particularly true in countries where markets are controlled, i. e., as under a quota license system, or again when prices are arbitrarily regulated by law within the country.

Import Tariff and Excise Duties Given Informally

All import duties and excise taxes are quoted as of May 1, or nearest that date, for the respective years. For a formal statement of the current tariff duties and excise taxes in force in a given country, those interested should write the Foreign Tariffs Division of this Bureau.

(Continued on page 3)

TABLE I. RETAIL AND WHOLESALE PRICES OF REFINED SUGAR IN SELECTED FOREIGN COUNTRIES
(On or nearest May 1 of indicated years)*
(Compiled in the Foodstuffs Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce from reports submitted by the foreign service officers of the United States Government.)

Country	Monetary Unit	1937		1938		1939	
		Wholesale	Retail	Wholesale	Retail	Wholesale	Retail
		(Price per pound)					
Argentina	U. S. cents	5.20	5.45	5.58	5.71	4.60	4.75
Brazil	milreis	.374	.499	.378	.544	.399	.560
British Guiana	Br.G. cents	7.75	10.00	7.75	10.00	7.75	10.00
Chile	peso	1.02	1.06	1.02	1.07	1.02	1.13
Cuba	peso	3.16	4.00	3.30	3.50	3.60	4.00
Dominican Republic	U. S. cents	2.75	6.00	2.75	6.00	2.75	6.00
Ecuador	sucre	.237	.300	.296	.350	.316	.400
Guatemala	quetzal	.0355	.0394	.0355	.0394	.036	.040
Honduras	centavo	8.00	11.00	7.00	10.00	6.50	8.00
Mexico	peso	.116	.129	.129	.141	.129	.141
Panama	U. S. cents	6.50	7.50	6.50	7.50	6.50	7.50
Peru	sol	.114	.127	.115	.127	.120	.127
Uruguay	peso	.071	.073	.0748	.0762	.0885	.0998[1]
Union of S. Africa	pence	2.73	3.25	2.73	3.25	2.73	3.25
Australia	pence	3.56	4.00	3.56	4.00	3.56	4.00
Netherlands Indies	florin	.0280	.0441	.0232	.0544	.0329	.0635
Philippine Islands	U. S. cents	3.24	[2]	2.73	2.97	3.33	3.52
China	yuan	.170	.203	.173	.212	.208	.230
India	rupee	.097	.114	.114	.125	.155	.172
Japan	yen	.173	.197	.169	.197	.185	.204
Bulgaria	lev	10.12	10.34	10.12	10.34	10.16	10.34
Finland (lump sugar)	markka	3.74	3.87	3.61	3.81	3.92	4.11
France	franc	1.82	1.97	2.08	2.34	2.68	2.90
Germany	reichsmark	.32	.34	.32	.34	.32	.34
Hungary	pengo	.62	.64	.62	.64	.45	.49
Ireland	pence	3.03	3.50	2.72	3.25	2.72	3.00
Italy	lira	2.70	2.77	2.89	2.97	2.89	2.97
Netherlands	florin	.19	.22	.18	.22	.19	.21
Norway	krone	.249	.290	.243	.286	.281	.327
Portugal	escudo	1.84	2.02	1.84	2.02	1.86	2.00
Rumania	leu	12.70	13.15	14.06	14.52	14.06	14.52
Sweden	krona	.191	.218	.191	.218	.200	.227
Switzerland	franc	.186	.218	.165	.191	.184	.211
Turkey	piaster	11.30	11.80	11.30	11.80	11.30	11.80
United Kingdom	pence	2.01	2.50	1.97	2.25	2.50	2.75
Yugoslavia	dinar	5.52	6.01	5.56	6.12	5.56	6.12
Canada[3]	U. S. cents	5.09	6.40	5.09	6.60	5.09	6.30
United States	U. S. cents	4.70	5.70	4.60	5.40	4.40	5.10

* No comparisons can be made regarding the spread between wholesale and retail prices because in many instances taxes are included in the retail price but not in the wholesale price, and also wholesale prices are given, in most cases, for the terminal markets; whereas, retail prices, when available, are averaged, for the country as a whole.

[1] Maximum price fixed by the Government; [2] The retail price of refined sugar varies widely. Normally, the Chinese tiendas, which do the majority of the business, make a profit of around 10%. There is a mark-up of 25 to as high as 50% in the European stores. [3] At Montreal for wholesale price and Dominion average for retail price.

TABLE 2. FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES
(On or nearest May 1 of indicated years[1])

Country	Monetary Unit	1937	1938	1939
		(Rate in United States cents)		
Australia	pound	393.72	397.20	372.84
Belgium	belga	16.8878	16.8398	17.00
Brazil[2]	milreis	6.3532	5.6818	5.257
British Guiana[3]	Br.G.dollar	102.88	103.87	97.51
Bulgaria	lev	*1.2875	*1.2525	*1.2075
Chile[4]	peso	3.8462	4.000	4.000
China*	yuan	29.83	26.66	16.0906
Costa Rica[5]	colon	17.699	17.668	17.73
Cuba	peso	99.90	99.92	*96.00
Ecuador[6]	sucre	**9.524	7.246	6.780
Finland	markka	2.1781	2.2010	2.0520
France	franc	4.48	3.06	2.6486
Germany	reichsmark	40.21	40.21	40.1206
Guatemala	quetzal	100.00	100.00	100.00
Honduras**	lempira	49.00	49.00	49.00
Hungary	pengo	*19.788	*19.778	*19.600
India	rupee	37.29	37.28	34.96
Ireland	pound	493.82	498.58	468.0694
Italy	lira	5.26	5.26	5.2603
Japan	yen	28.80	29.06	27.27
Mexico[7]	peso	30.55	*22.49	20.40
Netherlands	florin	54.84	55.65	53.2994
Netherlands Indies	florin	54.84	55.65	53.2994
Norway	krone	24.82	25.05	23.51
Panama	balboa	100.00	100.00	100.00
Peru	sol	25.84	23.79	18.89
Portugal	escudo	*4.4758	4.5062	4.2437
Rumania	leu	*.7296	*.7316	*.7057
Sweden	krona	25.4529	25.6943	24.1068
Switzerland	franc	22.90	23.00	22.4552
Turkey	pound	80.00	40.00	80.00
Union of S. Africa	pound	489.18	493.77	463.02
United Kingdom	pound	493.82	498.58	468.0694
Uruguay[6]	peso	54.95	41.15	35.91
Venezuela[8]	bolivar	31.348	30.488	31.35
Yugoslavia	dinar	*2.3120	*2.3250	*2.2640

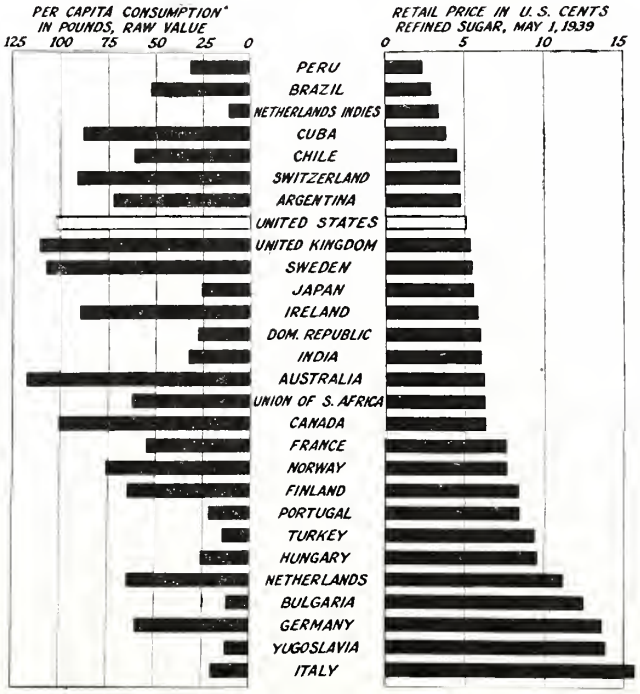
[1] with the exception of countries noted, the quotations are the noon buying rates in New York for cable transfers as released by the Federal Reserve Board. [2] Free market rate in 1937; official rate for May 2, 1938; free market re-established in April 1939. [3] Dollar fixed at 4 shillings, 2 pence. [4] Export draft rate. [5] Uncontrolled. [6] Free market except during 1937 when official rate was in effect. [7] Selling rates fixed by the Bank of Mexico except 1938. [8] Open market. * Nominal. ** Official. * Approximate average for May (Federal Reserve 99.3).

TABLE 6. RETAIL PRICE, TAXES, AND RATIO OF TAXES TO RETAIL PRICE OF REFINED SUGAR IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(On or nearest May 1, 1939)
(Compiled in the Foodstuffs Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce from reports submitted by the foreign service officers of the United States Government.)

Country	Retail Price per Pound	Import Duties and Excise Taxes	Ratio to taxes to Retail Price
	(U. S. cents)	(U. S. cents)	(Percent)
Exporting[1]			
Brazil	2.95	.13	5%
British Guiana	9.75	----	----
Cuba	3.84	1.54	40
Dominican Republic	6.00	2.75	46
Peru	2.40	.50	21
Hungary	9.60	4.27	44
Australia	6.21	.31	5
Philippine Islands	3.52	----	----
Netherlands Indies	3.38	.48	14
Union of South Africa	6.27	.23	4
Principally Self-Supplying[2]			
Argentina	4.75	.48	10
Ecuador	2.71	.04	2
Guatemala	4.00	----	----
Mexico	2.88	.79	27
Panama	7.50	.25	3
India	6.01	.63	10
Japan	5.56	1.91	34
Bulgaria	12.49	7.61	61
France	7.68	1.99	26
Germany	13.64	4.25	31
Italy	15.62	9.05	58
Netherlands	11.19	7.99	71
Rumania	10.25	4.83	47
Sweden	5.47	----	----
Yugoslavia	13.86	8.78	63
Importing[3]			
Chile	4.52	1.31	29
Honduras	3.92	1.56	40
Uruguay	3.58	1.40	39
China	3.70	1.91	52
Finland	8.43	3.45	41
Ireland	5.85	3.41	58
Norway	7.69	3.69	48
Portugal	8.49	3.05	36
Switzerland	4.74	2.45	52
Turkey	9.44	5.98	63
United Kingdom[4]	5.36	2.93	55
Canada[4]	6.30	2.89	46
United States[4]	5.10	2.52	49

[1] Only excise taxes included for countries in this group. See Table 3.
[2] Although import duties form a varying but, in many instances, important part of retail price, only excise duties are included for the countries classified as self-supplying. Import duties shown in footnote, Table 4.
[3] Includes both import duties and excise taxes.
[4] See note (*) at bottom of Table 5.

Retail Price of Refined Sugar and Per Capita Consumption in Selected Countries



*Includes only white sugar.
Consumption estimates by Lamborn.
Prepared in the Foodstuffs Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Washington News

(By C. J. Bourg)

The legislative situation in connection with the Sugar Act has not developed to the point where there has been concrete progress made. There have been preliminary conferences between representatives of different domestic sugar producing areas, and efforts are still being made to arrive at a joint program. The proposal to have congress consider a new sugar bill is giving way to the proposal that the Sugar Act of 1937 be amended in the important particulars required to improve the situation for domestic areas and to provide relief from unnecessary burdens.

In a general sense, the purpose of the proponents of amendments is the same as the proponents of sugar bills. This purpose is represented by three major objectives:

1. A sufficient volume of production to permit the greatest economic efficiency;
2. A price for sugar which is reasonable to the consumer and fair to the producer;
3. The least regimentation or control in the administration of the Sugar Act.

The sub-committee of congressmen from sugar producing states has made some progress toward united action, but so far they have not progressed sufficiently to submit the report which will ultimately be considered at a meeting of all congressmen and senators from sugar producing states.

Public Hearings Scheduled on Allotment of Continental Beet and Cane Sugar Quotas

(Official release)

A public hearing for the purpose of receiving evidence to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to make a fair distribution of the 1940 sugar marketing quota among processors in the domestic beet sugar area will open February 19, in the Empire Room, Shirley Savoy Hotel, Denver, Colorado. A similar hearing for the mainland cane area (comprising Louisiana and Florida) will begin on February 29, in the Association of Commerce Building, New Orleans, Louisiana. Both hearings will start at 10 a. m.

The Sugar Act of 1937 directs the Secretary of Agriculture to allot any quota or proration of a quota established for any area, if he finds, among other things, that such allotment is necessary to prevent disorderly marketing or to afford all interested persons an equitable opportunity to market sugar within the area's quota. The allotment of the quotas for the continental beet and cane areas has been found necessary because it is expected that the total supply of sugar available in these areas for marketing in 1940 will be greater than the areas' initial 1940 quotas of 1,559,695 and 422,823 short tons, raw value, respectively.

The Act states that in making an allotment the Secretary is to give consideration to (1) processings of sugar from sugar beets or sugarcane to which farm proportionate shares (acreage allotments) pertained, (2) past marketings, or (3) the ability of the processor to market the portion of the quota allotted to him.

Official Weekly Prices

Official weekly average prices of Louisiana raw sugar, 96 test, delivered New Orleans for the weeks October 5th through February 8th are reported by the A.A.A. as follows:

Week ending	October 5th	No sales
" "	October 12th	No sales
" "	October 19th	3.475
" "	October 26th	3.24
" "	November 2nd	2.98
" "	November 9th	2.92
" "	November 16th	2.98
" "	November 22nd	3.00
" "	November 30th	2.97
" "	December 7th	2.93
" "	December 14th	2.95
" "	December 21st	2.975
" "	December 28th	2.955
" "	January 4th	2.82
" "	January 11th	2.81
" "	January 18th	2.84
" "	January 24th	2.90
" "	February 1st	2.87
" "	February 8th	2.80

Sugar Division Reports to the Secretary of Agriculture

The manner in which the Sugar Act of 1937 has operated "to protect the interests of sugar producers, consumers, and farm laborers" is described in the following Official Release issued by the Sugar Division containing data from its annual report to the Secretary of Agriculture.

The report shows that domestic sugar beet growers received approximately 97 percent of parity on the record 1938 crop of sugar beets. The total income of beet growers from this crop amounted to about $75,500,000 compared with approximately $63,000,000 from the smaller 1937 crop. The total income of Louisiana sugarcane producers from the record 1938 crop of cane was about $21,000,000 compared with $20,500,000 from the crop of the previous year.

The income of beet growers from the 1938 crop included conditional payments of $22,106,000 compared with $17,130,000 on the smaller 1937 crop. These payments went to producers in twenty-one states. In eight of these states Federal payments to growers totaled more than a million dollars. These states were: California, $4,056,775; Colorado, $3,534,431; Idaho, $2,073,789; Michigan, $2,042,977; Nebraska, $1,947,947; Montana, $1,945,852; Utah, $1,434,812; and Wyoming, $1,309,176. Conditional payments to growers in Louisiana and Florida on the 1938 crop were $5,900,204 and $664,762, respectively, compared with $4,894,653 and $486,647, on the smaller 1937 crop. Data on the income of Puerto Rican and Hawaiian producers also are contained in the report.

The report calls attention to the stability of sugar prices paid by consumers throughout the year and until the outbreak of the European war. During the period covered by the report, July 1, 1938-June 30, 1939, the average retail price of sugar in the United

States, varied less than two tenths of a cent per pound.

The report outlines the basis for estimating consumer sugar needs under the Act and explains how the estimate for 1939 was made. It shows that the actual quantities of sugar marketed or imported in recent years have been considerably less than the total of the quotas as established in the quota regulations. The basis of processor's marketing allotments made during the year is also explained.

Various determinations or findings with respect to processor-grower relations and fair and reasonable wages to be paid cane and beet field laborers by farmers who wished to receive conditional payments were made during the year. These and other determinations with respect to the conditional payment provisions of the Sugar Act covering growers' proportionate shares. good farming practices, and fair prices for beets and cane are described in the report. The wage and price conditions for payment were established after public hearings, and investigations in each area.

Not A Drop In A Trainload

There has been considerable publicity of national scope lately about a trainload of molasses that was hauled by the Illinois Central Railroad from New Orleans to Peoria; and other points in Illinois, at a 15c rate. The initial shipment of 45 cars was heralded in the national weekly *Time* as the dawn of a new era for the railroads and an editorial in the New Orleans States entitled, "They're Buying Our 'Lasses", (copied from the Jackson Daily News) furthers the publicity and gives the impression that millions of gallons of Louisiana molasses are moving by the trainload into the middle west because of recently acquired lower freight rates. We wish this was true, but it is not. There was not a drop of Louisiana molasses in the first trainload and there probably will be none in such trainloads as may follow. The shipments are composed entirely of foreign molasses for use in the manufacture of alcohol. Louisiana molasses is used but little for this purpose. It is sold to feed mixers, a few tank cars at a time, and our domestic producers are still paying the higher "less than trainload" freight rates because few or none of them can ship a whole trainload at once.

The American Sugar Cane League opposed the new trainload rate through its traffic counsel because it is felt that this practice will discriminate against the small shippers of Louisiana blackstrap, and all Louisiana producers are relatively small shippers. It is probable that an effort will be made to extend the scope of "trainload freight rates" to other commodities, sugar for example, and this will give those able to ship a trainload at a time a decided advantage. If the movement spreads it will be necessary for the small shippers to find other means of transportation to compete with the large shippers, and if this occurs on a large enough scale, it is conceivable that trainload freight rates will boomerang with unexpected results on the railroads. In this connection it is our understanding that the Illinois Central is the only carrier operating out of New Orleans that, thus far has taken advantage of the permission to apply the trainload rates on molasses granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Dr. Charles E. Coates

Resolutions Adopted by the Executive Committee of the American Sugar Cane League, December 29, 1939.

Whereas, The progress and development of the Louisiana sugar industry during the past fifty years has been largely brought about by the application of scientific methods in the process of sugar manufacture, and,

Whereas, Doctor Charles Edward Coates, who died on December 27th, 1939, spent over forty years of his long and useful life in working tirelessly and intelligently to promote advancement in that important branch of our industry and, during that time, created out of very small initial resources, a magnificent technical and scientific center of knowledge and research of which he became the presiding genius, and,

Whereas, Notwithstanding opportunities presented to him from time to time to better his material circumstances by removing himself to other fields, he steadfastly remained here in Louisiana to work out his own destiny and that of the Louisiana sugar industry side by side, and,

Whereas, There are, all over the sugar world at the present time, sugar technicians who were trained by Dr. Coates and who owe their success in life to him, and who will want, along with all of us engaged here in the Louisiana sugar industry, to join in an expression of gratitude to him and voice appreciation of his constructive and helpful career, there, be it

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the American Sugar Cane League, which represents, by succession and absorption, the various organizations of the Louisiana sugar industry with which Dr. Coates collaborated during his many years of activity, declares now, in behalf of itself and its members and in behalf of all of those throughout the world who want to publicly honor the memory of Dr. Coates but are without any official means of doing so, how deeply indebted to him the sugar industry, as a whole, is and how wide and sincere is the sense of obligation to him because of the ability, the kindliness, the loyalty and the faithfulness with which during his life he discharged the duties with which he found himself day by day confronted in the special field of endeavor that he chose and to which he gave without stint, the best that was in him as long as he lived.

Ruling on Philippine Direct Consumption Sugar Issued

The Sugar Division has announced that, in accordance with the provisions of the Sugar Act of 1937 and the Philippine Independence Act, as amended, any Philippine sugar, which has been declared at the customs' port of entry as having been entered for further processing will not be certified by the Sugar Division for direct-consumption purposes unless such sugar is covered by a Philippine direct consumption export permit. Existing legislation provides that the Government of the Philippine Islands shall allot and issue export permits on the Philippine duty-free direct-consumption quota of 50,000 long tons for export to the United States during any calendar year.

An Old Friend

We take pleasure in announcing the receipt of a book by Dr. William E. Cross, Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station of Tucuman, Argentina. The book is written in Spanish. It has sixty-eight photographs and nine chapters covering the following subjects:

1. Introduction.
2. Description of Cane.
3. Chemical Composition of Cane.
4. Climate and Soils.
5. Varieties of Cane.
6. Cultural Methods.
7. Diseases and Insect Pests.
8. Harvesting the Cane.
9. Yields and Production Costs.

Dr. Cross was formerly at the Audubon Park Experiment Station under Dr. Stubbs. He has been Director of the Tucuman Experiment Station for many years and his accomplishments there have been of great benefit not only to the sugar industry of Argentina but to all sub-tropical sugar producing areas. He helped Louisiana materially at the time of the P. O. J. canes which had been previously planted in Argentina and with which he was familiar. We thank Dr. Cross for his book and wish him the continued success he so rightly deserves.

Sugar Entries from Offshore Areas Approximately 5,069,801 Tons in 1939

(Official release)

The Sugar Division of the Department of Agriculture announced February 9th that the quantity of sugar entered from offshore areas for consumption during the calendar year 1939 amounted to approximately 5,069,801 short tons, raw value. The figures are subject to change after final outturn weight and polarization data for all importations are available.

Preliminary data show that approximately 595,455 short tons of sugar, raw value, were marketed by the mainland cane areas and 1,802,697 tons by the continenal beet area during the year. These figures also are subject to revision when final data are obtained.

ENTRIES FROM OFF-SHORE AREAS

Area	1939 Quotas in effect prior to September 11	Amount Entered during 1939
	(short tons—96 degree equivalent)	
Cuba	1,932,343	1,930,221
Philippines	1,041,023	
Less amount realloted on July 10	59,111	
	981,912	979,619
Puerto Rico	806,642	1,125,866
Hawaii	948,218	966,527
Virgin Islands	9,013	5,566
Foreign Countries other than Cuba	85,812	62,002
Total	4,763,940	5,069,801

DIRECT CONSUMPTION SUGARS

Direct-consumption sugar is included in the above quantities. The following tabulation shows the quantities entered for direct consumption during the calendar year 1939, showing separately sugar polarizing 99.8 degrees and above and sugar polarizing less than 99.8 degrees. The separation of sugars into polarization groups is based on reports of the outturn weight and polarization for each cargo of direct-consumption sugar entered.

Area	1939 Quotas in effect prior to Sept. 11	Quantity entered during 1939		
		Sugar Polarizing 99.8 degrees and above	Sugar Polarizing less than 99.8 degrees	Total quantity entered
	(short tons, 96° equivalent)			
Cuba	375,000	339,232	21,950	361,182
Puerto Rico	126,033	134,674	14,237	148,911
Hawaii	29,616	13,509	1,006	14,515
Philippines	80,214	59,860	15,792	75,652
Total	610,863	547,275	52,985	600,260

ENTRIES FROM FULL-DUTY COUNTRIES

Area	1939 Quotas in effect prior to September 11	Quantity entered during 1939[1]
	(in pounds)	(in pounds)
China and Hongkong	996,917	362,855
Dominican Republic	23,073,847	35,839,220
Dutch East Indies	731,419	178,023
Guatemala	1,158,805	506,925
Haiti	3,188,909	985,198
Mexico	20,871,111	643,570
Nicaragua	35,366,060	7,398,225
Peru	38,456,297	77,173,065
United Kingdom	1,213,356	917,214
Quotas not used to date[2]	46,067,279	0
Unallotted Reserve	500,000	0
Total	171,624,000	124,004,295
Tons	85,812	62,002

[1] Excluding 20,000 pounds entered from each area under the provisions of Sec. 212 of the Sugar Act of 1937.

[2] Argentina, 50,436; Australia, 705; Belgium, 1,018,350; Brazil, 4,141; British Malaya, 91; Canada, 1,952,228; Colombia, 925; Costa Rica, 71,271; Czechoslovakia, 911,060; Dutch West Indies, 23; France, 605; Germany, 404; Honduras, 11,877,151; Italy, 6,062; Japan, 13,871; Netherlands, 753,842; Salvador, 28,402,670; Venezuela, 1,003,444. There have been entered under the provisions of Sec. 212 of the Act, 525 pounds from Canada, 30 pounds from Chile, 1,481 pounds from France, 54 pounds from New Zealand, 1,887 pounds from Sweden, 174 pounds from Venezuela, and 400 pounds from Barbardos.

Little Pictures From the News

Sugar Production

Dr. W. M. Grayson, Senior Agricultural Economist of the A.A.A. in Louisiana, has supplied *The Sugar Bulletin* with the final figures on the 1939 crop. These show that 5,083,838 tons of cane were ground during the campaign just completed, from which was produced 870,011,133 pounds of sugar. Estimated sugar in the magma is placed at 5,061,478 pounds, and the total sugar production at 875,072,611 pounds, or 437,536 short tons, raw value.

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Legislative Committee Meets

An important meeting of the Legislative Committee of the League was held in Thibodaux on Saturday, February 10. Mr. C. J. Bourg, Manager of the League's Washington office, came down to confer with the members of the committee. Before he left Monday night to return to Washington, Mr. Bourg said that the Louisiana sugar industry would insist that Louisiana and Florida be allowed to produce at least 580,000 tons of sugar in 1940, instead of the 422,823 tons granted under the recently announced 1940 quotas. Citing the lifting of restrictions in September, Mr. Bourg said: "It seems fair that the Louisiana industry should be allowed to harvest all of the cane now growing, or at least

580,000 tons. The European war may yet develop to a point where that amount will be needed."

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Cuban Vote Again Put Off

The presidential election in Cuba has been postponed until May 18th, according to an Associated Press dispatch appearing in the New Orleans Times-Picayune. There is speculation whether Mr. Battista, who beat the gun on tariff reduction, is a little bit worried just now and wants more time to "adjust conditions." It is interesting to note that the election was originally scheduled for February 28th, then put off until March 28th, and now until May 18th. There evidently is something wrong because the dispatch says that the postponement ended a "lengthy political crisis." Cuba's constituent assembly, elected last November to draft a new constitution, has been ordered to get to work and have this ready by May 10th.

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Sugar Benefits Restored

On February 2nd, the House voted 85 to 54 to restore funds necessary for benefit payments to sugar growers that its Appropriations Committee had originally stricken from the Appropriations Bill. This ended a brief period during which no money was in sight for benefit payments on the 1940 crop. The Agricultural Department states that the restoration means roughly that $32,000,000 will be available for distribution among the cane sugar producers in Florida and Louisiana and beet sugar producers in our beet sugar states. Hawaii and Puerto Rico will also come in for their share of the "benefits" that a farmer receives for not growing a crop.

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Railroads Allowed to Compete

The Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized railroads in the South to adjust rates to allow them to compete with non-regulated shipping, and motor trucks, in hauling sugar from New Orleans and adjacent points, as well as from Mobile, to destinations in Georgia and Alabama. It is our understanding that the rate has been cut from 39 cents to 30 cents a hundred from New Orleans to Atlanta, minimum 40,000 pounds. It is noted, however, that the rate from Savannah, Georgia, to Atlanta, has been reduced from 33 cents to 27 cents a hundred pounds, minimum 40,000 pounds, and this may be "the fly in the ointment." The new rates apparently do not apply to points east of the Mississippi River where our "outport" refiners are located.

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275,000 Tons

News dispatches from Washington state that the Cummings Committee is working on a new sugar bill which increases allotments given to domestic growers by only 275,000 tons. The split up of this among the producing areas is said to be 200,000 tons to the beet processors, 55,000 tons to Louisiana and Florida, 10,000 tons to Hawaii, and 10,000 tons to Puerto Rico. Cuba's share of the American market would be reduced by 223,000 tons and 52,000 tons would be taken from the Philippines to offset the domestic increase, under the proposed plan.

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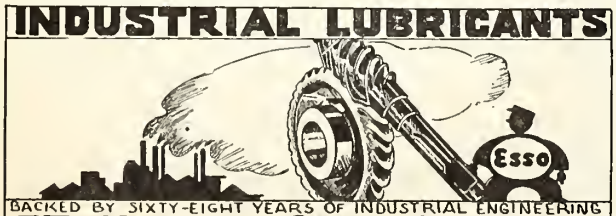

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STATISTICAL ISSUE

THE SUGAR BULLETIN

Entered as second-class matter April 13, 1925, at the post office at New Orleans, La., under Act of March 6, 1879.

We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

Vol. 18 NEW ORLEANS, LA., MARCH 1, 1940 No. 11

Washington Comments

(By C. J. Bourg)

The following tables offer startling comparisons with regard to the tariff, the price of Cuban raw sugar and the retail price of sugar in the United States.

Contrary to the accepted idea that "a high tariff always increases the price paid for a commodity," these statistics show that when the tariff was at its highest rate the retail price paid for sugar was at its lowest point. (Period 1931-33: Tariff 2c—Average retail price 5.3c).

Strikingly, the American consumer paid the highest price for sugar when the tariff on Cuban sugar was at one of its lowest points. (Period 1914-20: Tariff 1c—Average retail price 10c).

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TARIFF AND THE AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE OF SUGAR IN THE UNITED STATES

(Cents per pound)

Years	U. S. Tariff Duty (Av. for the period)	Average Cuban Raw Price C & F New York	Average Refiners Margin	Average Net Cost to wholesaler at N. Y.*	Handling, etc. Average Spread	Average U. S. Retail Price of Sugar
1901-03	1.685	2.085	.978	4.748	.985	5.733
1904-12	1.348	2.706	.865	4.919	1.026	5.945
1913	1.262	2.150	.866	4.278	1.222	5.500
1914-20	1.005	5.581	1.535	8.121	1.909	10.030
1921	1.300	3.150	1.740	6.190	1.810	8.000
1922	1.653	2.850	1.427	5.930	1.370	7.300
1923-29	1.765	3.133	1.242	6.140	1.490	7.630
1930	1.882	1.471	1.271	4.624	1.476	6.100
1931-33	2.000	1.161	1.084	4.245	1.055	5.300
1934	1.458	1.499	1.166	4.423	1.077	5.500
1935-38	.900	2.533	1.097	4.757	.876	5.633
1939	1.071	1.967	1.529	4.567	.833	5.400

*-Ineludes excise tax.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE AVERAGE PRICE OF CUBAN RAW SUGAR AND THE AVERAGE U. S. RETAIL PRICE OF SUGAR

(Cents per pound)

Average Cuban Raw Price C & F New York	Years	U. S. Tariff Duty (Av. for the period)	Average Refiners Margin	Average Net Cost to wholesaler at N. Y.*	Handling, etc. Average Spread	Average U. S. Retail Price of Sugar
1.161	1931-33	2.000	1.084	4.245	1.055	5.300
1.471	1930	1.882	1.271	4.624	1.476	6.100
1.499	1934	1.458	1.166	4.423	1.077	5.500
1.967	1939	1.071	1.529	4.567	.833	5.400
2.085	1901-03	1.685	.978	4.748	.985	5.733
2.150	1913	1.262	.866	4.278	1.222	5.500
2.533	1935-38	.900	1.097	4.757	.876	5.633
2.706	1904-12	1.348	.865	4.919	1.026	5.945
2.850	1922	1.653	1.427	5.930	1.370	7.300
3.133	1923-29	1.765	1.242	6.140	1.490	7.630
3.150	1921	1.300	1.740	6.190	1.810	8.000
5.581	1914-20	1.005	1.535	8.121	1.909	10.030

*-Includes excise tax.

UNITED STATES SUGAR TARIFFS

With date of each change since 1900

Raw Sugar Duties	Cuba 96° (Cents per lb.)	World Rate Full Duty (Cents per lb.)
July 1897	1.685	1.685
December 27, 1903	1.348	1.685
March 1, 1914	1.005	1.256
May 27, 1921	1.600	2.000
September 22, 1922	1.765	2.206
June 18, 1930	2.000	2.500
June 8, 1934	1.500	1.875
September 4, 1934	0.900	1.875
September 12, 1939	1.500	1.875
December 27, 1930 (now in force)	0.900	1.875

The rates for sugars of various tests are as follows:

96° test	0.90c	1.875c
98° test	0.9270c	1.93125c
100° test	0.954c	1.9875c

THE
SUGAR BULLETIN
407 Carondelet St., New Orleans
Andrew W. Dykers, Editor

Issued on the 1st and 15th of each month. Official Organ of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A., in which are consolidated
The Louisiana Sugar Planters' Assn.
The American Cane Growers' Assn.
The Producers & Mfrs. Protective Assn.

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C. J. Bourg—Continued

The following item appeared in the Willett & Gray Sugar Trade Journal of February 21st and reveals foreign propaganda in its most brazen form and indicates the opposition which the domestic sugar industry must overcome:

"CUBA, Havana.—February 17, 1940.—Messrs. Luis Mendoza & Co., write as follows:

"Allies Wanted.—A partial reallocation of Cuba's sugar import quota in the United States is the reported aim of an American congressional committee in which Cuba of course has no voice. The scheme is frowned upon, as detrimental to the American export trade, by the impartial Washington Administration leaders, whose case it behooves us to strengthen by means of intensive propaganda among American exporters, preferably launched through our mill owners' and cane planters' associations, which should be granted a postal franchise and urged to seek the cooperation of local importers of American merchandise.

"It also behooves us to extend increasing tariff protection to American imports in general and American rice in particular, by so regulating our tariff schedules as to ensure their fair share of the Cuban market, compensate their preferential rates in other directions, and contribute to the development of our own rice production.

"While this triple objective, it is held, could easily be reached at an estimated per capita cost of only 30 cents a year by raising the full-duty schedules on rice from 3.70 to 5.00 cents per kilogram, that this or a similar action is imperative should become apparent from the fact that sugar consumption in the United States and rice consumption in Cuba maintain practically the same per capita rate—whereas there are 130,000,000 Americans to only 4,000,000 Cubans.

"One logical way to win allies over to our side is seeking an agreement with the politically powerful American Eastern refiners, in whose favor we should relinquish our condition in regard to marketing a portion of our American refined quota, since our competition in the refined field, at prices far lower than theirs, has the ultimate effect of debasing the price of raw sugar to no material advantage on our part.

"No effort should be spared to preserve our full raw sugar quota in the United States market. Any loss in that direction would become irretrievable because no sugars denied entry there could be placed elsewhere."

Secretary Announces Revision in Sugar Consumption Estimate

(Official Release)

Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace announced February 23rd a reduction in the estimate of consumers' requirements of sugar for the calendar year 1940 from the initial estimate of 6,725,100 tons, announced December 29, 1939, to 6,607,745 tons a decrease of 117,355 tons.

The Sugar Act of 1937 directs the Secretary of Agriculture to make an initial determination of consumers' requirements in December for the following calendar year and to make any necessary adjustments in this initial determination.

At the time the initial determination of consumers' requirements for the calendar year 1940 was issued, it was stated:

"The determination is based on official data now available to the Department on distribution and stocks. When additional official data becomes available it may be necessary to adjust this figure."

The official data referred to in the press statement of December 29 have now been compiled and were issued on February 21, 1940, including data on distribution and stocks. Formal quota regulations will be issued shortly. The revised quotas on the basis of this determination are as follows:

	Revised Determination	Initial Determination
Domestic beet	1,549,898	1,559,695
Mainland cane area	420,167	422,823
Hawaii	938,037	943,967
Puerto Rico	797,982	803,026
Virgin Islands	8,916	8,972
Philippine Islands	1,003,783	1,036,356
Cuba	1,863,217	1,923,680
Foreign Countries other than Cuba	25,745	26,581
Total	6,607,745	6,725,100

U. S. Department of Agriculture
Sugar Division

PRODUCTION OF MAINLAND CANE SUGAR

By Crop Years 1935-36—1938-39

(Short Tons—Raw Value)

Louisiana Companies	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
Alma Plantation, Ltd.	6,464	5,982	6,477	7,414
J. Aron & Company, Inc.	4,824	6,730	7,160	7,772
Billeaud Sugar Factory	10,903	9,800	8,991	11,013
Blanchard Planting Company	2,191	2,424	2,529	3,623
Caire & Graugnard	2,909	3,259	3,430	4,013
Caldwell Sugars, Inc.	6,776	8,850	5,703	8,958
Catherine Sugars Company, Inc.	4,184	4,003	4,840	5,891
A. & J. E. Champagne	619	885	814	------
Columbia Sugar Company	3,017	4,198	4,197	4,220
Cora-Texas Manufacturing Company	2,111	2,219	3,818	5,418
Cypremort Sugar Company, Inc.	5,670	6,373	6,264	8,140
Delgado-Albania Plt'n Commission	6,222	8,326	7,188	7,460
Dugas & LeBlanc, Ltd.	5,274	4,473	5,552	7,821
Duhe & Bourgeois Sugar Co., Inc.	------	------	4,402	7,188
Erath Sugar Company	7,789	8,045	9,401	10,479
Evan Hall Sugar Co-Operative	------	5,850	8,008	11,943
Evangeline Pepper & Food Products Co.	------	------	2,068	3,936
W. Prescott Foster (Alice C.)	5,250	6,789	4,427	7,109
E. J. Gay Pltg. & Mfg. Co.	3,096	2,854	3,186	3,561
Glenwood Co-operative, Inc.	3,515	4,990	4,601	6,373
Godchaux Sugars, Inc. (Reserve)	13,057	14,922	17,731	17,741
Godchaux Sugars, Inc. (Raceland)	17,815	21,266	20,867	21,920
Haas Investment Co., Inc.	2,579	2,413	2,635	3,372
Helvetia Sugar Co-operative, Inc.	3,069	4,933	4,381	5,532
Iberia Sugar Company	------	------	7,438	13,026
M. J. Kahao	830	1,279	1,252	853
Kessler & Sternfels	1,246	541	51	------
Lafourche Sugar Company	------	------	5,639	9,528
T. Lanaux's Sons	488	462	840	------
Cinclare Central Factory	9,671	9,422	9,408	10,657
Levert-St. John, Inc.	9,041	8,725	8,317	12,345
Louisiana State Penitentiary	4,798	5,292	5,337	6,973
Louisiana State University	8	------	------	254
Magnolia Sugar Co-operative, Inc.	3,337	2,711	2,789	4,782
The Maryland Company, Inc.	3,342	3,513	3,477	4,093
S. M. Mayer	480	------	------	------
McCollam Brothers	------	------	112	727
Meeker Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	4,592	4,176	5,344	6,477
Milliken & Farwell, Inc. (Smithfield)	6,174	6,753	5,919	6,483
Milliken & Farwell, Inc. (Little Texas	2,363	3,617	3,666	3,923
Milliken & Farwell, Inc. (Westover)	3,901	3,683	4,123	4,554
M. A. Patout & Son	5,531	3,105	6,218	7,468
Poplar Grove Pltg. & Ref. Co.	6,049	6,592	7,123	7,866
Realty Operators (Greenwood)	7,297	8,887	6,457	9,951
Realty Operators (Armant)	7,935	9,198	8,001	9,964
Realty Operators (Southdown)	17,917	21,027	11,969	12,704
Roane Sugars, Inc.	4,356	5,085	4,879	5,444
E. G. Robichaux Co., Lim.	4,936	5,209	4,192	5,556
Ruth Sugar Company, Inc.	2,338	2,395	3,108	2,973
St. James Operators, Inc.	------	------	4,280	5,162
San Francisco P. & M. Co. Ltd.	2,356	2,368	2,291	2,168
Clarence J. Savoie (Lula)	4,387	5,120	5,429	7,007
Shadyside Company, Ltd.	5,255	5,968	6,090	6,944
Slack Brothers	2,839	2,558	3,466	3,478
Smedes Brothers, Inc.	3,316	6,164	2,486	4,280
Mrs. L. M. Soniat (Estate)	3,123	3,440	3,908	4,691
South Coast Corp. (Georgia)	11,430	15,484	9,059	12,021
South Coast Corp. (Oaklawn)	13,602	15,793	14,507	16,302
South Coast Corp. (Terrebonne)	10,127	12,752	11,743	14,023
Sterling Sugars, Inc.	9,860	7,643	17,091	14,726
J. Supple's Sons Pltg. Co., Ltd.	4,969	5,923	5,821	5,349
Tally Ho, Inc.	4,562	4,964	4,505	5,309
Teche Sugar Co., Inc.	4,734	4,122	4,361	5,255
Valentine Sugars, Inc.	7,311	8,847	9,155	10,142
Vermilion Sugar Company	5,920	5,999	6,421	7,578
Vida Sugars, Inc.	3,468	7,129	2,954	4,098
Waguespack Planting Company	779	944	1,176	1,196
Waverly Sugar Co.	------	------	990	------
Waterford Sugar Co-operative, Inc.	3,152	5,272	5,250	7,613
Webre-Steib Co., Ltd.	566	975	1,333	1,050
A. Wilbert's Sons L. & S. Co.	6,526	6,456	6,843	7,659
Youngsville Sugar Company	7,112	5,604	6,068	6,716
Baldwin	------	------	------	885
Breaux Bridge Sugar Coop., Inc.	------	------	------	6,892
D. Moresi's Sons	------	------	------	3,670
Total Louisiana Production	339,366	384,781	399,636	491,712
Florida Companies				
United States Sugar Corp. (Clewiston)	39,268	48,736	53,246	86,876[1]
Fellsmere Sugar Prod. Association	2,771	2,556	3,639	6,500[1]
Total Florida Production	42,039	51,292	56,885	93,376
	381,405	436,073	456,521	585,088[2]

[1] Estimated by the companies as mills still in operation.

[2] The production figures for individual mills include the amount of recoverable sugar from the magma, if any.

DELIVERIES OF MAINLAND CANE SUGAR BY PROCESSORS CALENDAR YEARS 1935-39

(Short Tons—Raw Value)

Louisiana Processors	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
Alma Plantation, Ltd.	5,810	6,085	6,056	7,574	8,177
J. Aron & Company, Inc.	2,439	5,231	10,050	2,939	12,412
Billeaud Sugar Factory	14,305	9,800	7,119	10,333	9,919
Blanchard Planting Company	2,080	1,789	3,210	1,575	2,538
Caire & Graugnard	2,826	2,817	3,038	1,374	6,603
Caldwell Sugars, Inc.	6,006	7,328	8,019	3,735	7,325
Catherine Sugars Company, Inc.	3,587	3,600	6,146	3,508	[1]
A. & J. E. Champagne	139	726	871	570	0
Columbia Sugar Company	2,171	4,186	4,958	3,124	4,331
Cora-Texas Manufacturing Company	1,458	1,898	3,396	3,362	4,118
Cypremort Sugar Company, Inc.	5,509	5,701	4,809	8,461	7,480
Delgado-Albania Plt'n Commission	5,049	6,675	6,640	8,775	5,642
Dugas & LeBlanc, Ltd.	4,722	5,678	6,512	6,665	7,938
Duhe & Bourgeois Sugar Co., Inc.	------	------	4,321	7,266	3,909
Erath Sugar Company	6,880	8,832	6,953	9,956	8,362
Evan Hall Sugar Co-Operative	------	3,833	9,431	4,568	10,077
Evangeline Pepper & Food Products Co.	------	------	1,974	3,926	2,376
W. Prescott Foster (Alice C.)	4,430	6,013	7,978	6,594	4,955
E. J. Gay Pltg. & Mfg. Co.	1,168	5,030	2,704	2,825	3,741
Glenwood Co-operative, Inc.	1,972	5,601	5,263	5,923	5,619
Godchaux Sugars, Inc. (Raceland and Reserve)	33,839	29,042	41,972	39,199	37,666
Haas Investment Co., Inc.	3,372	1,173	4,564	1,416	2,554
Helvetia Sugar Co-operative, Inc.	2,664	4,206	5,545	5,800	4,731
Iberia Sugar Company	------	------	4,654	11,226	10,029
M. J. Kahao	896	1,047	1,081	1,017	92
Kessler & Sternfels	1,099	659	29	50	301
Lafourche Sugar Company	------	------	5,639	9,080	7,283
T. Lanaux's Sons	538	322	635	664	0
Cinclare Central Factory	7,422	9,931	10,561	4,916	21,974
Levert-St. John, Inc.	9,525	9,231	7,322	10,121	14,843
Louisiana Penitentiary Board	4,517	6,048	6,686	6,171	5,815
Magnolia Sugar Co-operative, Inc.	1,282	4,413	3,257	3,474	4,081
The Maryland Company, Inc.	2,676	3,660	3,778	5,903	4,222
S. M. Mayer	65	415	------	------	0
Meeker Sugar Refiuing Co., Ltd.	4,704	4,790	5,323	6,134	7,762
Milliken & Farwell Inc. (Little Texas, Smithfield, Westover)	12,991	14,174	14,401	9,201	17,223
M. A. Patout & Son	5,832	4,173	6,413	5,237	10,635
Poplar Grove Pltg. & Ref. Co.	5,552	6,240	7,136	7,575	7,623
Realty Operators (Armant, Greenwood, Southdown)	21,850	31,834	44,325	9,363	39,563
Roane Sugars, Inc.	3,621	5,236	5,668	5,862	4,233
E. G. Robichaux Co., Lim.	4,097	5,531	4,410	6,869	5,993
Ruth Sugar Company, Inc.	2,454	2,598	2,848	2,754	2,047
St. James Operators, Inc.	------	------	3,198	1,092	0
San Francisco P. & M. Co. Ltd.	868	2,594	3,158	1,637	1,935
Clarence J. Savoie (Lula)	3,075	5,177	6,281	5,871	6,372
Shadyside Company, Ltd.	------	------	5,935	6,278	3,809
Slack Brothers	1,795	2,729	3,098	2,827	4,099
Smedes Brothers, Inc.	2,700	4,021	2,528	3,525	2,936
Mrs. L. M. Soniat (Estate)	3,290	2,884	3,535	4,748	484
South Coast Corp. (Georgia, Oaklawn, Terrebonne)	32,059	40,083	35,405	38,448	39,043
Sterling Sugars, Inc.	9,619	13,119	13,503	13,839	14,375
J. Supple's Sons Pltg. Co., Ltd.	4,311	4,402	7,030	2,388	8,006
Tally Ho, Inc.	3,610	5,930	5,852	3,598	8,062
Teche Sugar Co., Inc.	4,377	4,993	4,552	4,298	3,730
Valentine Sugars, Inc.	382	14,412	9,720	851	17,408
Vermilion Sugar Company	5,177	6,614	4,980	8,193	5,196
Vida Sugars, Inc.	3,479	3,642	6,441	3,970	3,810
Waverly Sugar Co.	784	1,134	974	505	938
Waguespack Planting Company	1,907	5,170	5,009	4,302	8,003
Waterford Sugar Co-operative, Inc.	------	------	990	------	0
Webre-Steib Co., Ltd.	627	1,030	1,265	1,538	915
A. Wilbert's Sons L. & S. Co.	5,502	8,400	7,028	4,828	7,272
Youngsville Sugar Company	7,919	7,303	4,055	7,166	6,332
Baldwin	------	------	------	569	1,141
Breaux Bridge Sugar Coop., Inc.	------	------	------	4,116	5,237
McCollam Brothers	------	------	549	182	592
D. Moresi's Sons	------	------	------	2,475	2,754
Louisiana State University	1	6	------	------	318
Total Louisiana Deliveries	291,029	369,189	430,781	382,329	484,959
Florida Processors					
Fellsmere Sugar Prod. Association	1,917	3,278	2,289	4,212	7,139
United States Sugar Corporation	26,024	36,835	57,846	62,420	92,543
Total Florida Deliveries	27,941	40,113	60,135	66,632	99,682
Total Florida and Louisiana Deliveries	318,970	409,302	490,916	448,961	584,641

[1] Included in Cinclare.

FROM STATISTICAL RECORDS OF SUGAR DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

U. S. Department of Agriculture
Sugar Division

DELIVERIES OF MAINLAND CANE SUGAR BY PROCESSORS AND AVERAGES

By Years—January 1, 1935-December 31, 1938

(Short Tons—Raw Value)

Louisiana Processors	1935	1936	1937	1938	4-Year Cverage	Ave. of the 3 Highest Yrs. 1935-1938	Ave. of the 2 Highest Yrs. 1935-1938	Highest Deliveries any one year 1935-1938	Best Option	
									100% of 3-Yr. Average	
									80% of 2-Yr. "	
									70% of 1-Yr. "	
Alma Plantation, Ltd.	5,810	6,085	6,056	7,574	6,381	6,572	6,830	7,574	3-Yrs.	6,572
J. Aron & Company, Inc.	2,439	5,231	10,050	3,313	5,258	6,198	7,640	10,050	1-Yr.	7,035
Billeaud Sugar Factory	14,305	9,800	7,119	10,333	10,389	11,479	12,319	14,305	3-Yrs.	11,479
Blanchard Planting Company	2,080	1,789	3,210	1,575	2,164	2,360	2,645	3,210	3- "	2,360
Caire & Graugnard	2,826	2,817	3,038	1,245	2,482	2,894	2,932	3,038	3- "	2,894
Caldwell Sugars, Inc.	6,006	7,328	8,019	3,735	6,272	7,118	7,674	8,019	3- "	7,118
Catherine Sugars Company, Inc.	3,587	3,600	6,146	3,508	4,210	4,444	4,873	6,146	3- "	4,444
A. & J. E. Champagne	139	726	871	570	576	722	798	871	3- "	722
Columbia Sugar Company	2,171	4,186	4,958	3,124	3,610	4,089	4,572	4,958	3- "	4,089
Cora-Texas Manufacturing Company	1,458	1,898	3,396	3,362	2,528	2,885	3,379	3,396	3- "	2,885
Cypremort Sugar Company, Inc.	5,509	5,701	4,809	6,439	5,614	5,883	6,070	6,439	3- "	5,883
Delgado-Albania Plt'n Commission	5,049	5,560	4,974	6,612	5,549	5,740	6,086	6,612	3- "	5,740
Dugas & LeBlanc, Ltd.	4,722	5,678	6,512	6,665	5,894	6,285	6,588	6,665	3- "	6,285
Duhe & Bourgeois Sugar Co., Inc.			4,321	7,266	2,297		5,794	7,266	1-Yr.	5,086
Erath Sugar Company	6,880	8,832	6,953	9,956	8,155	8,580	9,394	9,956	3-Yrs.	8,580
Evan Hall Sugar Co-operative		3,833	9,431	4,568	4,458	5,944	7,000	9,431	1-Yr.	6,602
Evangeline Pepper & Food Products Co.			1,974	3,926	1,475		2,950	3,926	1- "	2,748
W. Prescott Foster (Alice C.)	4,430	6,013	7,978	6,594	6,254	6,862	7,286	7,978	3-Yrs.	6,862
E. J. Gay Pltg. & Mfg. Co.	1,168	5,030	2,704	2,825	2,932	3,520	3,928	5,030	1-Yr.	3,521
Glenwood Co-operative, Inc.	1,972	5,601	5,263	5,923	4,690	5,596	5,762	5,923	3-Yrs.	5,596
Godchaux Sugars, Inc. (Raceland and Reserve)	33,839	29,042	41,972	39,199	36,013	38,337	40,586	41,972	3- "	38,337
Haas Investment Co., Inc.	3,372	1,173	4,564	1,416	2,631	3,117	3,968	4,564	1-Yr.	3,195
Helvetia Sugar Co-operative, Inc.	2,664	4,206	5,545	5,800	4,554	5,184	5,672	5,800	3-Yrs.	5,184
Iberia Sugar Company			4,654	11,226	3,970		7,910	11,226	1-Yr.	7,858
M. J. Kahao	896	1,047	1,081	1,017	1,010	1,048	1,064	1,081	3-Yrs.	1,048
Kessler & Sternfels	1,099	659	29	50	459	603	879	1,099	1-Yr.	769
Lafourche Sugar Company			5,639	9,080	3,680		7,360	9,080	1- "	6,356
T. Lanaux's Sons	538	322	635	664	540	612	650	664	3-Yrs.	612
Cinclare Central Factory	7,422	9,931	10,561	4,916	8,208	9,305	10,246	10,561	3- "	9,305
Levert-St. John, Inc.	9,525	9,231	7,322	10,121	9,050	9,626	9,823	10,121	3- "	9,626
Louisiana Penitentiary Board	4,517	6,048	6,686	4,454	5,426	5,750	6,367	6,686	3- "	5,750
Magnolia Sugar Co-operative, Inc.	1,282	4,413	3,257	3,474	3,106	3,715	3,944	4,413	3- "	3,715
The Maryland Company, Inc.	2,676	3,660	3,778	5,903	4,004	4,447	4,840	5,903	3- "	4,447
S. M. Mayer	65	415			120		240	415	1-Yr.	290
Meeker Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	4,704	4,790	5,323	3,628	4,611	4,939	5,056	5,323	3-Yrs.	4,939
Milliken & Farwell Inc. (Little Texas, Smithfield, Westover	12,991	14,174	14,401	9,201	12,692	13,855	14,288	14,401	3-Yrs.	13,855
M. A. Patout & Son	5,832	6,220	6,413	5,237	5,414	5,827	6,122	6,413	3- "	5,827
Poplar Grove Pltg. & Ref. Co.	5,552	6,240	7,136	6,409	6,334	6,595	6,772	7,136	3- "	6,595
Realty Operators (Armant, Greenwood, Southdown)	21,850	31,834	44,325	9,363	26,843	32,700	38,080	44,325	3- "	32,700
Roane Sugars, Inc.	3,621	5,236	5,668	5,862	5,097	5,589	5,765	5,862	3- "	5,589
E. G. Robichaux Co., Lim.	4,097	5,531	4,410	6,869	5,227	5,603	6,200	6,869	3- "	5,603
Ruth Sugar Company, Inc.	2,454	2,598	2,848	2,754	2,664	2,733	2,801	2,848	3- "	2,733
St. James Operators, Inc.			3,198	1,092	1,072		2,145	3,198	1-Yr.	2,239
San Francisco P. & M. Co. Ltd.	868	2,594	3,158	1,159	1,945	2,304	2,876	3,158	3-Yrs.	2,304
Clarence J. Savoie (Lula)	3,075	5,177	6,281	5,871	5,101	5,776	6,076	6,281	3- "	5,776
Shadyside Company, Ltd.		6,115	5,935	7,644	3,395		6,790	7,644	2- "	5,432
Slack Brothers	1,795	2,729	3,098	2,373	2,499	2,733	2,914	3,098	3- "	2,733
Smedes Brothers, Inc.	2,700	4,021	2,528	3,525	3,194	3,415	3,773	4,021	3- "	3,415
Mrs. L. M. Soniat (Estate)	3,290	2,884	3,535	4,748	3,614	3,858	4,142	4,748	3- "	3,858
South Coast Corp. (Georgia, Oaklawn, Terrebonne)	32,059	40,083	33,405	38,448	36,499	37,979	39,266	40,083	3- "	37,979
Sterling Sugars, Inc.	9,619	13,119	13,503	9,096	11,334	12,080	13,311	13,503	3- "	12,080
J. Supple's Sons Pltg. Co., Ltd.	4,311	4,402	7,030	2,388	4,533	5,248	5,716	7,030	3- "	5,248
Tally Ho, Inc.	3,610	5,930	5,852	3,598	4,748	5,131	5,891	5,930	3- "	5,131
Teche Sugar Co., Inc.	4,377	4,993	4,552	4,298	4,555	4,641	4,772	4,993	3- "	4,641
Valentine Sugars, Inc.	382	14,412	9,720	851	6,341	8,328	12,066	14,412	1-Yr.	10,088
Vermilion Sugar Company	5,177	6,614	4,980	8,193	6,241	6,661	7,404	8,193	3-Yrs.	6,661
Vida Sugars, Inc.	3,479	3,642	6,441	3,614	4,294	4,566	5,042	6,441	3- "	4,566
Waguespack Planting Company	784	1,134	974	505	849	964	1,054	1,134	3- "	964
Waterford Sugar Co-operative, Inc.	1,907	5,170	5,009	3,498	3,896	4,559	5,090	5,170	3- "	4,559
Waverly Sugar Co.			990		248			990	1-Yr.	693
Webre-Steib Co., Ltd.	627	1,030	1,265	1,538	1,115	1,278	1,402	1,538	3-Yrs.	1,278
A. Wilbert's Sons L. & S. Co.	5,502	8,400	7,028	4,828	6,440	6,977	7,714	8,400	3- "	6,977
Youngsville Sugar Company	7,919	7,303	4,055	6,042	6,330	7,088	7,611	7,919	3-Yrs.	7,088
Baldwin				569	142			569	1-Yr.	398
Breaux Bridge Sugar Coop., Inc.				4,116	1,029			4,116	1- "	2,881
McCollam Brothers				314	78			314	1- "	220
D. Moresi's Sons				2,321	580			2,321	1- "	1,625
Louisiana State University	1	6						4	1- "	4
Total Louisiana Deliveries	291,029	368,074	428,566	366,382	363,513		Sub-total			419,672
Florida Processors										
Fellsmere Sugar Prod. Association	1,917	3,278	2,289	4,212	2,924	3,260	3,745	4,212	3-Yrs.	3,260
United States Sugar Corporation	26,024	36,835	57,846	62,420	45,781	52,367	60,133	62,420	3- "	52,367
Total Florida Deliveries	27,941	40,113	60,135	66,632	48,705	55,627	63,878	66,632	55,627	
Total Florida and Louisiana Deliveries	318,970	408,187	488,701	433,014	412,218	Total tons best options				475,299

U. S. Department of Agriculture
Sugar Division

MARKETING ALLOTMENT OF EACH PROCESSOR IN THE MAINLAND CANE SUGAR AREA FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1939

(Short Tons—Raw Value)

Col. I	Col. II	Col. III	Col. IV.	Col. V
	Best Option under the Standard "Past Marketings" (50% weight)	Sugar Production last preceding crop year of operation. "Proportionate share" Standard. (50% weight)	Historical Marketing Base. Sum of Columns II and III ÷ by 2.	1939 Marketing allotment. Historical base adjusted to the initial 1939 sugar marketing quota.
Alma Plantation, Ltd.	6,572	7,414	6,993	5,651
J. Aron & Company, Inc.	7,035	7,772	7,404	5,983
Billeaud Sugar Factory	11,479	11,013	11,246	9,088
Blanchard Planting Company	2,360	3,623	2,992	2,418
Caire & Graugnard	2,894	4,013	3,454	2,791
Caldwell Sugars, Inc.	7,118	8,958	8,038	6,496
Catherine Sugars Company, Inc.	4,444	5,735	5,090	4,113
A. & J. E. Champagne	722	814[1]	768	621
Columbia Sugar Company	4,089	4,220	4,154	3,357
Cora-Texas Manufacturing Company	2,885	5,119	4,002	3,234
Cypremort Sugar Company, Inc.	5,883	8,140	7,012	5,666
Delgado-Albania Plt'n Commission	5,740	7,460	6,600	5,333
Dugas & LeBlanc, Ltd.	6,285	7,821	7,053	5,700
Duhe & Bourgeois Sugar Co., Inc.	5,086	7,188	6,137	4,959
Erath Sugar Company	8,580	10,479	9,530	7,701
Evan Hall Sugar Co-Operative	6,602	11,943	9,272	7,493
Evangeline Pepper & Food Products Co.	2,748	3,936	3,342	2,701
W. Prescott Foster (Alice C.)	6,862	7,109	6,986	5,645
E. J. Gay Pltg. & Mfg. Co.	3,521	3,561	3,541	2,861
Glenwood Co-operative, Inc.	5,596	6,373	5,984	4,836
Godchaux Sugars, Inc. (Raceland and Reserve)	38,337	39,661	38,999	31,515
Haas Investment Co., Inc.	3,195	3,372	3,284	2,654
Helvetia Sugar Co-operative, Inc.	5,184	5,532	5,358	4,330
Iberia Sugar Company	7,858	13,026	10,442	8,438
M. J. Kahao	1,048	853	950	768
Kessler & Sternfels	769	51[1]	410	331
Lafourche Sugar Company	6,356	9,528	7,942	6,418
T. Lanaux's Sons	612	840[1]	726	587
Cinclare Central Factory	9,305	10,657	9,981	8,006
Levert-St. John, Inc.	9,626	12,345	10,985	8,877
Louisiana State Penitentiary	5,750	6,973	6,361	5,140
Magnolia Sugar Co-operative, Inc.	3,715	4,782	4,248	3,433
The Maryland Company, Inc.	4,447	4,093	4,270	3,451
S. M. Mayer	290	480[2]	385	311
Meeker Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	4,939	6,477	5,708	4,613
Louisiana State University	4	254	129	104
Milliken & Farwell, Inc. (Little Texas, Smithfield and Westover)	13,855	14,960	14,407	11,642
M. A. Patout & Son	5,827	7,468	6,647	5,371
Poplar Grove Pltg. & Ref. Co.	6,595	7,866	7,230	5,843
Realty Operators (Armant, Greenwood, Southdown)	32,700	32,619	32,660	26,393
Roane Sugars, Inc.	5,589	5,444	5,516	4,457
E. G. Robichaux Co., Lim.	5,603	5,556	5,580	4,509
Ruth Sugar Company, Inc.	2,733	2,973	2,853	2,306
St. James Operators, Inc.	2,239	5,162	3,700	2,990
San Francisco P. & M. Co. Ltd.	2,304	2,168	2,236	1,807
Clarence J. Savoie (Lula)	5,776	7,007	6,391	5,165
Shadyside Company, Ltd.	5,432	6,944	6,188	5,001
Slack Brothers	2,733	3,478	3,106	2,510
Smedes Brothers, Inc.	3,415	4,280	3,848	3,110
Mrs. L. M. Soniat (Estate)	3,858	4,691	4,274	3,454
South Coast Corporation (Georgia, Oaklawn and Terrebonne)	37,979	42,346	40,162	32,455
Sterling Sugars, Inc.	12,080	14,726	13,403	10,831
J. Supple's Sons Pltg. Co., Ltd.	5,248	5,349	5,298	4,281
Tally Ho, Inc.	5,131	5,309	5,220	4,218
Teche Sugar Co., Inc.	4,641	5,255	4,948	3,998
Valentine Sugars, Inc.	10,088	10,142	10,115	8,174
Vermilion Sugar Company	6,661	7,578	7,120	5,754
Vida Sugars, Inc.	4,566	4,098	4,332	3,501
Waguespack Planting Company	964	1,196	1,080	873
Waterford Sugar Co-operative, Inc.	4,559	7,613	6,086	4,918
Waverly Sugar Co.	693	990[1]	842	680
Webre-Steib Co., Ltd.	1,278	1,050	1,164	941
A. Wilbert's Sons L. & S. Co.	6,977	7,659	7,318	5,914
Youngsville Sugar Company	7,088	6,716	6,902	5,578
Baldwin	398	885	642	519
Breaux Bridge Sugar Coop., Inc.	2,881	6,892	4,886	3,948
McCollam Brothers	220	727	474	383
D. Moresi's Sons	1,625	3,670	2,648	2,140
Fellsmere Sugar Prod. Association	3,260	6,900	4,880	3,944
U. S. Sugar Corporation	52,367	86,876	69,622	56,262
TOTAL	475,299	588,272	531,554	429,553

[1] 1937-38 Production.

[2] 1935-36 Production.

PRODUCTION OF MAINLAND CANE SUGAR, BY CROP YEARS 1935-36—1939-40; AND EFFECTIVE INVENTORY, 1940

(Short Tons—Raw Value)

Louisiana Companies	Production							Effective Inventory 1940
					1939-40			
	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	Total Production	From Non-Proportionate Share Acreage	From Proportionate Share Acreage	
Alma Plantation, Ltd.	6,464	5,982	6,477	7,414	7,253		7,253	121
J. Aron & Company, Inc.	4,824	6,730	7,160	7,772	7,259		7,259	2,087
Billeaud Sugar Factory	10,903	9,800	8,991	11,013	10,675		10,675	3,192
Blanchard Planting Company	2,191	2,424	2,529	3,623	2,513		2,513	2,296
Caire & Graugnard	2,909	3,259	3,430	4,013	3,189		3,189	106
Caldwell Sugars, Inc.	6,776	8,850	5,703	8,958	6,908		6,908	5,008
Catherine Sugars Company, Inc.	4,184	4,003	4,840	5,891	[1]		[1]	[1]
A. & J. E. Champagne	619	885	814	-----	0		0	0
Columbia Sugar Company	3,017	4,198	4,197	4,220	4,165	5	4,160	2,270
Cora-Texas Manufacturing Company	2,111	2,982	4,222	5,485	4,992		4,992	4,014
Cypremort Sugar Company, Inc.	5,670	6,373	6,264	8,140	6,415	242	6,173	2,788
Delgado-Albania Plt'n Commission	6,222	8,343	7,154	7,336	5,925	4	5,921	981
Dugas & LeBlanc, Ltd.	5,274	4,473	5,552	7,821	8,667		8,667	3,250
Duhe & Bourgeois Sugar Co., Inc.	-----	-----	4,402	7,188	7,250		7,250	3,332
Erath Sugar Company	7,789	8,045	9,401	10,479	10,197		10,197	4,518
Evan Hall Sugar Co-Operative	-----	5,850	8,088	11,943	11,241		11,241	539
Evangeline Pepper & Food Products Co.	-----	-----	2,068	3,936	3,617		3,617	1,280
W. Prescott Foster (Alice C.)	5,258	6,789	4,427	7,109	7,383		7,383	4,043
E. J. Gay Pltg. & Mfg. Co.	3,096	2,854	3,186	3,561	3,170		3,170	1,612
Glenwood Co-operative, Inc.	3,515	4,990	4,601	6,373	6,569		6,569	3,433
Godchaux Sugars, Inc. (Reserve)	13,057	14,922	17,731	17,741	33,499		33,499	1,525
Godchaux Sugars, Inc. (Raceland)	17,815	21,266	20,867	21,920				
Haas Investment Co., Inc.	2,579	2,413	2,635	3,372	3,362		3,362	2,466
Helvetia Sugar Co-operative, Inc.	3,069	4,933	4,381	5,532	4,739		4,739	0
Iberia Sugar Company	-----	-----	7,438	13,026	11,352		11,352	5,744
M. J. Kahao	830	1,279	1,252	853	0		0	0
Kessler & Sternfels	1,246	541	51	-----	301		301	0
Lafourche Sugar Company	-----	-----	5,639	9,528	6,945	60	6,885	0
T. Lanaux's Sons	488	462	840	-----	0		0	0
Cinclare Central Factory	9,671	9,422	9,408	10,873	16,315		16,315	6,155
Levert-St. John, Inc.	9,041	8,725	8,317	12,345	9,944		9,944	602
Louisiana State Penitentiary	4,798	5,292	5,337	6,973	5,363		5,363	173
Louisiana State University	8	-----	-----	254	318		318	5
Magnolia Sugar Co-operative, Inc.	3,337	2,711	2,789	4,846	4,382		4,382	1,943
The Maryland Company, Inc.	3,342	3,513	3,477	4,093	4,234		4,234	19
S. M. Mayer	480	-----	-----	-----	-----		0	0
McCollam Brothers	-----	-----	650	595	0		0	0
Meeker Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	4,592	4,176	5,344	6,477	6,751		6,751	344
Milliken & Farwell, Inc. (Smithfield)	6,174	6,753	5,919	6,483				
Milliken & Farwell, Inc. (Little Texas	2,363	3,617	3,666	3,923	14,638		14,638	5,296
Milliken & Farwell, Inc. (Westover)	3,901	3,683	4,123	4,554				
W. A. Patout & Son	5,531	3,105	6,218	7,468	6,621		6,621	0
Poplar Grove Pltg. & Ref. Co.	6,049	6,592	7,123	7,866	6,888		6,888	0
Realty Operators (Greenwood)	7,297	8,887	6,457					27,674
Realty Operators (Armant)	7,935	9,198	8,001	37,781	28,593	1	28,592	
Realty Operators (Southdown)	17,917	21,027	11,969					
Roane Sugars, Inc.	4,356	5,085	4,879	5,444	6,205		6,205	2,021
E. G. Robichaux Co., Lim.	4,936	5,209	4,192	5,556	5,461		5,461	2,282
Ruth Sugar Company, Inc.	2,338	2,395	3,108	2,973	3,166		3,166	1,344
St. James Operators, Inc.	-----	-----	4,280	-----	5,045		5,045	0
San Francisco P. & M. Co. Ltd.	2,356	2,368	2,291	2,168	1,459		1,459	1,151
Clarence J. Savoie (Lula)	4,387	5,120	5,429	7,007	7,274		7,274	3,034
Shadyside Company, Ltd.	5,255	5,968	6,090	6,944	6,076	14	6,062	4,196
Slack Brothers	2,839	2,558	3,466	3,478	3,464		3,464	1,470
Smedes Brothers, Inc.	3,316	6,164	2,486	4,280	3,530		3,530	1,555
Mrs. L. M. Soniat (Estate)	3,123	3,440	3,908	4,691	3,979		3,979	3,956
South Coast Corp. (Georgia)	11,430	15,484	9,059	12,021				26,577
South Coast Corp. (Oaklawn)	13,602	15,793	14,507	16,302	32,241	2	32,239	
South Coast Corp. (Terrebonne)	10,127	12,752	11,743	14,023				
Sterling Sugars, Inc.	9,860	7,643	17,091	14,726	12,548		12,548	11,957
J. Supple's Sons Pltg. Co., Ltd.	4,969	5,923	5,821	5,349	5,228	1	5,227	1,483
Tally Ho, Inc.	4,562	4,964	4,505	5,309	4,145		4,145	73
Teche Sugar Co., Inc.	4,734	4,122	4,361	5,255	5,016		5,016	2,602
Valentine Sugars, Inc.	7,311	8,847	9,155	10,142	8,401		8,401	1,350
Vermilion Sugar Company	5,920	5,999	6,421	7,578	6,853		6,853	2,463
Vida Sugars, Inc.	3,468	7,129	2,954	4,098	3,843		3,843	0
Waguespack Planting Company	779	944	1,176	1,196	0		0	76
Waverly Sugar Co.	-----	-----	990	-----	0		0	0
Waterford Sugar Co-operative, Inc.	3,152	5,272	5,250	7,613	5,877		5,877	2,790
Webre-Steib Co., Ltd.	566	975	1,333	1,050	847		847	622
A. Wilbert's Sons L. & S. Co.	6,526	6,456	6,843	7,659	6,894		6,894	3,414
Youngsville Sugar Company	7,112	5,604	6,068	6,716	6,652		6,652	1,967
Baldwin	-----	-----	-----	885	1,457		1,457	644
Breaux Bridge Sugar Coop., Inc.	-----	-----	-----	6,892	7,046		7,046	4,735
D. Moresi's Sons	-----	-----	-----	3,670	3,195		3,195	1,636
Total Louisiana Production	339,366	385,561	400,544	491,803	437,535	329	437,206	180,183
Florida Companies								
United States Sugar Corp. (Clewiston)	39,268	48,736	53,246	85,663	65,345[2]		65,345[2]	35,000[2]
Fellsmere Sugar Prod. Association	2,771	2,556	3,639	6,311	4,537		4,537	2,488
Total Florida Production	42,039	51,292	56,885	91,974	69,882		69,882	37,488
	381,405	436,853	457,429	583,777[1]	507,417	329	507,088	217,671

[1] The production figures for individual mills include the amount of recoverable sugar from the magma, if any.

[2] Production after January 1 estimated.

FROM STATISTICAL RECORDS OF THE SUGAR DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SUGAR MARKET STATISTICS THROUGH FEB. 24, 1940

——furnished by——

Cane Products Trade Association, Inc.

822 Perdido Street New Orleans, La.

	Today	1 month ago	1 year ago
STANDARD GRANULATED (list price)	4.50	4.50	4.30
NEW YORK No. 3 SPOT RAW SUGAR	2.85	2.85	2.78
WORLD No. 4 SPOT RAW SUGAR (In Cuba)	1.59	1.55	1.89
LOUISIANA SPOT RAW SUGAR (New Orleans)	2.82½	2.87¾	2.75
LOUISIANA BLACKSTRAP (f. o. b. Plt.)	5½¢	5¼¢	3½¢

DOMESTIC FUTURE MARKET (Contract No. 3)
Closing Bid Prices

	Jan.	March	May	July	Sept.	Nov.	Dec.
Today	2.06	1.91	1.98	2.04	2.08	2.12 n	n
1 month ago	2.02	1.91	1.97	2.01	2.05	n	n
1 year ago	1.98	1.84	1.94	1.97	1.99	2.03 n	n

FOREIGN RECEIPTS AT NEW ORLEANS

	This month	Total since Jan. 1st	Same total 1 year ago
American	258,341 bags	513,937 bags	61,714 bags
Godchaux	27,888 bags	30,029	none
Colonial	42,817 bags	62,917	25,000
Henderson	20,936 bags	44,651 bags	none
Totals	449,982 bags	651,534 bags	86,714 bags
Dealers (Cuban refined)	5,000 pockets	6,600 pockets	5,000 pockets

"n" denotes a nominal market.

The above information has been prepared by the Cane Products Trade Association, Inc., from daily records kept by them.

Sugar Statistics for 1939 Announced

(*Official Release*)

The Sugar Division of the Department of Agriculture February 21st issued its statistical statement covering sugar deliveries for the calendar year 1939, consolidating reports obtained from cane sugar refiners, beet sugar processors, importers and others.

Total deliveries of direct-consumption sugar by manufacturers and importers of sugar during 1939 amounted to 6,865,402 short tons, raw value, as compared with 6,642,981 short tons, raw value, in 1938; 6,677,456 tons in 1937; 6,704,496 tons in 1936; and 6,623,698 tons in 1935.

Total deliveries of sugar by the four types of distributors during 1939 as compared with the previous four years are shown in the following table:

Deliveries by:	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935
	(short tons, raw value)				
Cane sugar refiners	4,468,690	4,594,891	4,714,835	4,518,413	4,564,943
Less exports of refined sugar	132,061	65,474	74,199	65,267	120,514
Cane sugar refiners for domestic continental consumption	4,336,629	4,529,417	4,640,636	4,453,146	4,444,429
Beet sugar processors[2]	1,805,830	1,448,867	1,245,606	1,364,765	1,478,660
Importers of direct-consumption sugar[1]	582,064	572,460	635,212	729,225	614,590
Continental cane mills for direct consumption	140,879	92,237	156,002	157,360	86,019
Total	6,865,402	6,642,981	6,677,456	6,704,496	6,623,698

[1] Includes raws for direct consumption delivered by refiners.

(In the above table, the deliveries in form for consumption are converted to short tons, raw value, by applying the factor 1.07 to all deliveries except those made by cane sugar refiners. Deliveries by refiners are converted to raw value by using the factor 1.060259 for 1939, 1.059 for 1938, 1.0571 for 1937, and 1.0575347 for 1936 and 1935. The factors represent the relationship between meltings of raw sugar and production of refined sugar during the two-year periods 1937-1938, 1936-37, 1935-36 and during the year 1935, respectively.)

[2] These figures have been corrected as a result of a field audit made during the past year. Further adjustments may be made with the completion of the 1939 audit.

Deliveries of sugar for local consumption in the Territory of Hawaii during the calendar year 1939 amounted to 30,842 short tons, raw value, as compared with 27,476 tons in 1938 and 30,669 tons in 1937. In Puerto Rico, 1939 deliveries totalled 62,393 short tons, raw value, as compared with 69,986 tons in 1938 and 72,396 tons in 1937.

Stocks of sugar in the hands of refiners, beet sugar factories and importers of direct-consumption sugar on December 31, 1939 are shown in the following table along with the corresponding figures for the previous four years:

	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935
	(short tons, raw value)				
Refiners' stocks of raws	480,275	288,971	207,381	199,685	255,933
Less: overquota raw sugar	31,951[1]	109,553	42,552	58,273	165,417
Refiners' stocks of quota raws	448,324	179,418	164,829	141,412	90,516
Refiners' stocks of refined	358,505	358,229	376,425	263,411	264,574
Less: overquota refined sugars	0	47,080	34,649	13,659	98,607
Refiners' stocks of quota refined	358,505	311,149	341,776	249,752	165,967
Beet factories' stocks of refined	1,356,409	1,383,052	1,084,214	965,838	919,928
Importers' stocks of direct-consumption sugar	108,044	82,077	63,465	61,545	143,616
Less: overquota sugar	3,589	5,242	20,228	4,554	29,996
Importers' stocks of quota sugar	104,455	76,835	43,237	56,991	113,620
Total stocks[2]	2,303,233	2,112,329	1,731,485	1,490,479	1,584,051
Less: total over-quota stocks	1,391,949	1,544,927	1,181,643	1,042,324	1,213,948
Total quota stocks	911,284	567,402	549,842	448,155	370,103

[1] Sugar in bond on December 31, 1939.

[2] Exeluding raws for processing held by importers other than refiners, and the stocks of sugar held by mainland cane factories shown in Table 4.

TABLE I.

RAW SUGAR: REFINERS' STOCKS, RECEIPTS, MELTINGS, AND DELIVERIES FOR DIRECT CONSUMPTION FOR JANUARY-DECEMBER, 1939 (in short tons, raw sugar value)

Source of Supply	Stocks on Jan. 1, 1939	Receipts	Meltings	Deliveries for direct Consumption	Lost by fire etc.	Stocks on Dec. 31, 1939
Cuba	10,136	1,553,765	1,311,356	1,704	0	250,841
Hawaii	22,299	890,178	863,473	2,792	0	46,212
Puerto Rico	114,705	817,699	894,995	222	0	37,187
Philippines	28,112	902,510	911,714	1,006	0	17,902
Continental	99,953	442,214	423,125	306	0	118,736
Virgin Islands	0	5,566	5,566	0	0	0
Other Countries	13,766	72,520	76,743	146	0	9,397
Miscellaneous (sweepings, etc.)	0	527	527	0	0	0
Total	288,971	4,684,979	4,487,499	6,176	0	480,275
Non-quota raw sugars	109,553					31,951[1]
Balance	179,418					448,324

Compiled in the Sugar Division, from reports submitted by refiners on Form SS-15A.

[1] Sugar in bond on December 31, 1939.

TABLE II.
STOCKS, PRODUCTION, AND DELIVERIES OF CANE AND BEET SUGAR BY UNITED STATES REFINERS AND PROCESSORS, JANUARY-DECEMBER, 1939.
(In short tons, raw sugar value)

	Refineries[1]	Domestic Beet Factories
Initial stocks of refined, January 1, 1939	358,229[2]	1,383,052[2]
Production	4,468,966	1,779,187
Deliveries	4,468,690[3]	1,805,830[4]
Final stocks of refined, December 31, 1939	358,505	1,356,409

Compiled by the Sugar Division, from reports submitted by sugar refineries and beet sugar refineries on Forms SS-16A and SS-11C.

[1] The refineries' figures are converted to raw value by using the factor 1.060259 which is the ratio of meltings of raw sugar to refined sugar produced during the years 1937 and 1938.

[2] Revised.

[3] Deliveries include sugar delivered against sales for export. The Department of Commerce reports that exports of refined sugar amounted to 132,061 short tons, raw value, during the calendar year 1939.

[4] Larger than actual deliveries by a small amount representing losses in transit, through reprocessing, etc.

TABLE 3
STOCKS, RECEIPTS, AND DELIVERIES OF DIRECT-CONSUMPTION SUGAR FROM SPECIFIED AREAS, JANUARY-DECEMBER, 1939
(In short tons, raw sugar value)

Source of Supply	Stocks on Jan. 1, 1939	Receipts	Deliveries or Usage	Stocks on Dec. 31, 1939
Cuba	66,418	364,406	345,748	85,076[1]
Hawaii	0	13,484	13,346	138
Puerto Rico	7,787[1]	143,513	139,987	11,313
Philippines	6,994	74,793	70,270	11,517
England	0	0	0	0
China and Hongkong	0	191	191	0
Other foreign areas	878	5,468	6,346	0
Total	82,077	601,855	575,888	108,044

Compiled in the Sugar Division from reports and information submitted by inporters and distributors of direct-consumption sugar on Forms SS-15 and SS-3.

[1] Includes sugar in bond and in customs' custody and control.

TABLE 4.
MAINLAND CANE MILLS' STOCKS, PRODUCTION, AND DELIVERIES, JANUARY-DECEMBER, 1939
(In short tons, raw value)

Stocks on Jan. 1, 1939	Production	Deliveries		Stocks on December 31, 1939
		For Direct Consumption	For Further Processing	
192,954[1]	540,553	140,879	429,356	163,272

[1] Revised.

TABLE 5.
DISTRIBUTION OF SUGAR FOR LOCAL CONSUMPTION IN THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII AND PUERTO RICO JANUARY-DECEMBER, 1939
(In short tons, raw value)

Territory of Hawaii	30,842
Puerto Rico	62,393

Little Pictures From the News

Discuss Marketing Quotas

A meeting of Louisiana sugar interests was held in the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, on February 22nd, to discuss the question of marketing allotments. The meeting was called by Col. W. F. Giles, President of the American Sugar Cane League, to give those interested a chance to express their views on this vital subject. Mr. Frank L. Barker, chairman of the League's Legislative Committee, began the activities by explaining that Col. Giles had scheduled the meeting because he thought that the producers and growers would like an opportunity for collective thinking about the various problems that a government marketing program will present to the Louisiana industry. He explained that the meeting was one of the industry and then suggested that a chairman be selected to preside. Mr. Ernest A. Burguieres, was nominated by Mr. Wallace Kemper and unanimously chosen to conduct the discussions.

The fact that the Louisiana sugar industry does not know at the present time what kind of a marketing program the Sugar Section will impose in 1940 appeared to make it impossible for the industry to

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prepare a program of its own. Mr. Geo. L. Billeaud moved that a committee of seven, be appointed to study the situation and report back to a general meeting on February 29th. This motion met with unanimous approval and was adopted. The Committee appointed for this study is composed of Mr. S. C. Munson, Mr. Jos. Munson, Mr. Geo. L. Billeaud, Mr. Charles Farwell for the factories, Mr. R. M. Murphy for the cooperatives, and Mr. David W. Pipes, Jr., for the cane growers. Mr. J. J. Shaffer, Jr., was unable to serve. As stated above this Committee is supposed to go into the problem of marketing allotments thoroughly and report back to a general meeting on February 29th. Mr. Ernest A. Burguieres is the Chairman and Mr. Marcel J. Voorhies the Secretary.

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Proper Drainage

Mr. P. J. deGravelles, county agent for St. Mary Parish, has advised the cane farmers in his territory regarding field operations to be employed now in an effort to keep down the damage that may result to the canes that have been weakened by recent freezes. We pass this advice along to our readers as it undoubtedly applies to all sections of the Louisiana sugar belt. "Be sure", advises Mr. deGravelles, "that all your cane is well drained. See that ditches are cleaned and deep enough to drain fields. If you have not already done so, plug cross drains in plant cane and clean trash from drains in stubble, and plug. This will keep your cane from having excessive moisture and will save many eyes that would rot if this is not done. Your land will also dry much faster, allowing you to plow several days earlier".

◇◇◇

Louisiana Sugar Production

The American Sugar Cane League has completed its tabulation covering the 1939-40 Louisiana sugar production. Reports from all Louisiana mills equipped to produce sugar give the following results:

Tons of Cane ground by 68 mills	5,128,321	tons
Raws	712,331,121	pounds
Clarifieds	16,845,803	"
Turbinados	46,690,086	"
Washed Raws	1,878,234	"
Granulated	90,289,603	"
String Sugars	5,687,596	"
Total	873,722,443	pounds
Total in short tons	436,861.221	short tons
Gallons of Syrup	1,824,127	gallons
Gallons of 1st molasses	1,896,291	"
Gallons of 2nd molasses	3,214,954	"
Gallons of Blackstrap Molasses	27,891,109	"
96 test sugar recoverable in Syrup, 1st and 2nd molasses	24,101,738	pounds
Total actual and recoverable sugars produced, tons raw value	448,912.090	tons

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Direct Consumption White Sugar By the Louisiana Sulphitation Process

(*By Arthur G. Keller, Asst. Professor of Mechanical Engineering, Louisiana State University*)

The production of direct consumption sulphitation sugar in Louisiana is almost invariably associated with the manufacture of fancy direct consumption molasses. For this reason, the process employed differs from that of other sections where the manufacturer is interested solely in the production of white sugar.

Direct consumption molasses is used in the baking industry and by syrup blenders. These outlets are limited at best and in recent years very severe competition has been encountered from invert molasses and syrups produced from over quota cane in Cuba and Porto Rico.

The combination of a poor molasses market and very unsatisfactory white sugar prices has reduced this industry almost to the vanishing point. There are to-day not more than ten factories in the state engaged in the manufacture of sulphitation white sugar. In most cases these particular plants have no choice since their equipment is such that they cannot produce raw sugar as economically as they can sulphitation sugar and fancy molasses.

The process of manufacture is simple. The raw juice from the mills is treated with SO_2 gas produced by burning sulphur. This is usually accomplished by pumping the juice to the top of a wooden tower and allowing it to trickle down over wooden baffles. The SO_2 is pulled upward through the tower by a steam jet set in the discharge stack of the tower. The amount of SO_2 picked up by the juice is checked by titration of the juice with tenth normal sodium hydroxide using phenolphthalein as an indicator. The acidity is expressed as milliliters of alkali required to neutralize ten milliliters of the juice. This value after treatment with SO_2 is between 3.0 and 4.0 milliliters. The rate of flow of SO_2 through the tower is changed by adjusting the surface area of the molten sulphur which is burning in the sulphur stove.

The sulphured juice flows to a reaction tank where milk of lime is added as a thin suspension. A sufficient amount of lime is used to reduce the acidity of the juice to 1.5 to 2.0 milliliters. After liming, the juice is pumped through heat exchangers and its temperature is rapidly brought up to 215-220° F. after which it is discharged into tanks or continuous settlers and the agglomerated impurities allowed to separate from the bulk of the juice.

The clear juice obtained by this operation is concentrated in multiple effect evaporators to a thin syrup (50-55% solids). Concentration of the juice renders insoluble both organic and inorganic materials present therein and these materials form a cloud or precipitate in the syrup. The syrup is held in storage tanks for six to twenty-four hours to allow this material to settle.

The clear syrup is now concentrated in a vacuum pan or single effect evaporator until crystallization of the mass is complete. The mixture of crystals and mother liquor is discharged from the vacuum pan to a centrifuge where the sugar crystals are separated from the molasses.

The purity of the syrup used to produce this sugar

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Andrew W. Dykers, Editor

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is only slightly higher than that of the original raw juice, i. e., 75-80%, as compared to syrup purities of 98-99% which are common in standard refinery practice. To produce a satisfactory white sugar from the massecuite made from this low purity syrup, excessive washing of the sugar after separation of the molasses is required. The quantity of water used runs from one to as much as eight gallons on a forty inch centrifuge filled with sugar. This washing causes re-solution of considerable amounts of sugar which is carried off with the molasses.

The washed sugar is discharged from the centrifuge and carried to a storage bin from which it is fed to rotary hot air driers in which its moisture content is reduced to 0.1-0.2%. The product from the drier or granulator is screened, bagged and sold.

The molasses obtained from the centrifuging operation may be re-processed to obtain more sugar or it may be sold as such. For reprocessing, the molasses is diluted with water to approximately 60% solids and fed into a vacuum pan in which crystals produced from syrup are present. By proper control of conditions in the pan, the sucrose in the molasses can be caused to deposit on the sugar crystals present, thereby increasing their size and depleting the molasses. The sugar produced by this operation is usually of inferior quality and must be sold as raw or second sugar. It may be redissolved and reprocessed but this scheme is seldom practiced. The molasses resulting from the operation is known as second or boil-back molasses. It is usually diluted with water, boiled in the vacuum pan to a standard density 42-43° Baumé and sold.

The quality of practically all grades of sulphitation molasses is improved by storage for short periods prior to use. In the molasses as in the syrup both organic and inorganic materials separate when the material is concentrated. If the molasses is allowed to stand in tanks for a period of several weeks this material settles out as a sludge and the appearance and quality of the supernatant molasses is greatly improved. This improvement is important since this product is bought almost entirely on sample. Color, taste and density are among the most important criteria of quality.

Many plants sell their first molasses, that is, the product of the first crystallization. This results in lower sugar output which is usually compensated by the enhanced value of the first molasses. It is lighter in color, better flavored and lower in ash and sulphur content than would be second molasses produced from the same syrup.

Yields of sugar and molasses vary widely from year to year and plant to plant but generally speaking a yield of 100 pounds of white sugar and 10-12 gallons of first molasses per ton of cane is considered good.

The sulphitation sugar industry produces numerous grades and types of sugars and molasses to meet customer requirements. 'Crystal' sugar is a term frequently applied to first and occasionally second sugar which has not been dried in the granulator. Some plants produce a superior molasses by blending in a small amount of syrup with their first molasses. The sugars produced are inferior to standard granulated sugars in color and uniformity. They are naturally higher in ash content and also in insoluble matter. None of these defects particularly affect the food value of the product but they do make for poor customer appeal and thereby increase marketing difficulties.

1940 Mainland Cane Sugar Area Wages Announced

(*Official Release*)

The Sugar Division of the the Department of Agriculture announced a determination on March 4th establishing the minimum wages to be paid laborers in the production and cultivation of sugarcane in the mainland cane sugar area, comprising Louisiana and Florida, in 1940 by producers who apply for conditional payments under the Sugar Act of 1937. The basic wage rates established are the same as those effective in 1939. This year, however, wage rates have been provided for teamsters in Louisiana and for tractor drivers in both Louisiana and Florida, and for workers between the ages of 14 and 16.

The Act requires, among other conditions of payment to growers, that all persons employed on a farm in the production, cultivation, or harvesting of sugarcane be paid in full by growers for all such work at rates not less than those determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, after public hearing and investigation, to be fair and reasonable. Public hear-

ings were held in Baton Rouge, New Iberia, and New Orleans, Louisiana, and in Clewiston, Florida, in the latter half of June, 1939.

The basic working day for adult laborers has again been defined as a day of 9 hours. Workers between the ages of 14 and 16, for whom specific rates have been established this year, may not be hired to work for more than 8 hours per day. The Act prohibits the hiring of workers below 14 by growers who wish to receive federal payments.

The rates provided in the determination are as follows:

Louisiana—Tractor drivers not less than $1.50, and teamsters not less than $1.20, per day of 9 hours. For a working day longer or shorter than 9 hours not less than 17 and 13 cents per hour for tractor drivers and teamsters, respectively.

All other adult male workers not less than $1.20, and adult female workers not less than $1, per day of 9 hours. For a working day longer or shorter than 9 hours, not less than 13 and 11 cents per hour for adult male and female workers, respectively.

Workers between the ages of 14 and 16 not less than 90 cents per day of 8 hours. For a working day shorter than 8 hours not less than 12 cents per hour.

Florida—Tractor drivers not less than $1.80 per day of 9 hours. For a working day longer or shorter than 9 hours not less than 20 cents per hour.

All other adult male workers not less than $1.60, and adult female workers not less than $1.30, per day of 9 hours. For a working day longer or shorter than 9 hours, not less than 18 and 14 cents per hour, for adult male and female workers, respectively.

Workers between the ages of 14 and 16 are not to be paid less than $1.20 per day of 8 hours. For a working day shorter than 8 hours, the rate for such laborers is not to be less than 13 cents per hour.

The determination also provides that if work is performed on a piece rate basis the earnings per hour or per day are not to be less than the rates per hour and day specified for male and female workers.

It is also provided in the determination that the producer is to furnish the laborer, without charge, the customary accessories, such as a house, a garden plot with facilities for its cultivation, pasture for livestock, medical attention, and similar incidentals.

Mainland Sugarcane Area 1940 Acreage Allotments Revised

(*Official Release*)

The Sugar Division announced on March 7th a revision of the proportionate share (acreage allotment) determination for farms in the mainland sugarcane area (Louisiana and Florida) for the 1940 crop. This revision of the original determination, which was issued February 1, 1939, is necessary because the sugar quota suspension last year permitted the area to market considerably more sugar in 1939 than would otherwise have been the case.

As a result of these increased marketings, the quantity of sugar needed to enable the area to meet its 1940 sugar quota and carryover requirements, as announced January 20, 1940, was established at 505,000 short tons, and the acreage required to produce this sugar was estimated at 288,000 acres. The acreage harvested in the area in 1939 totaled 278,000 acres. Because the latest estimates are higher than they would have been had marketing restrictions not been lifted last year, it was necessary to change the acreage allotment basis for individual growers in order to provide a fair distribution of the additional acreage available.

The Sugar Act of 1937 requires, among other conditions of payment to growers that the amount of sugarcane grown on a farm and marketed (or processed), may not exceed the proportionate share established for the farm.

High Lights of the Marketing Allotment Hearing

The Sugar Division of the A.A.A. began its "Leap Year" marketing allotment hearing for Louisiana and Florida on schedule at 10:00 A. M. on Thursday, February 29th, in New Orleans.

Doctor C. M. Nicholson, and Messrs. Robert H. Shields, and John C. Bagwell, well known and very competent conductors, were in charge. Mr. Garibaldi La Guardia, Mr. E. T. MacHardy and Mr. Chester Davis were witnesses for the Government.

So many producers and interested parties were on hand that it became necessary to move from the New Orleans Association of Commerce Building to the Grand Ball Room of the St. Charles Hotel.

Mr. Bagwell, who has had a lot of practice, opened the hearing in his usual efficient manner with an explanation of what it was about—namely—that the United States Secretary of Agriculture had come to the conclusion that 1940 marketing allotments were necessary to assure the orderly marketing of Louisiana and Florida sugars, and that the hearing was for the purpose of gathering evidence to assist the Secretary to properly allocate the marketing quotas.

A few questions by Mr. Ernest A. Burguieres, chairman of a Louisiana Committee, (March 1st. *Sugar Bulletin*) brought forth information from Mr. Garibaldi La Guardia, Government witness, that the Secretary of Agriculture would probably use the same marketing formula in 1940 that was used in 1939,* unless a better formula was submitted at the hearing. Louisiana then asked for, and was granted, a recess until 3 o'clock to privately discuss this development.

At 3 o'clock Mr. Burguieres reported that Louisiana had voted to accept for 1940 the 1939 Government marketing formula, provided the Secretary insisted on having a marketing allotment program for 1940. Mr. Burguieres also stated that an attempt would be made to privately arrange for a sharing of quotas by the Louisiana producers in an effort to take care of those who already had more 1939 sugar on hand than the 1939 Government formula would allow them to sell in 1940.

Messrs. Nicholson, Shields and Bagwell seemed gratified at this turn of events and the hearing adjourned until the next day to give the Louisiana processors a chance to agree among themselves on quota adjustments. Mr. Shields explained however that in order for any agreement to be acceptable to the Government it must be unanimous. Each Louisiana producer had to say how much sugar he needed for marketing in 1940 and when this was totaled if there

was any sugar left over this could be used to relieve those who will be forced, under the formula, to carry sugar produced in 1939 into 1941 before marketing.

As the unanimous approval of the industry was not obtained by the time the hearing reconvened on March 1st, the proceedings reverted to conventional lines with various witnesses testifying to the particular problems that marketing allotments caused them to face.

Florida was represented at the Hearing by Mr. Clarence R. Bitting of Clewiston and Mr. R. E. Kurtz of Fort Meyers, and Mr. F. W. Heiser of Fellsmere.

Mr. Bagwell ruled that briefs must be mailed not later than 15 days after the hearing adjourned, which it did at about 4 P. M. on March 1st.

*The allotment of the mainland cane sugar quota for the calendar year 1939 was made on the basis of a formula which gave 75% weight to processing of sugar from 1938 crop proportionate share sugarcane and 25% weight to past marketings.

Determination of Minimum Prices for Puerto Rican Sugar Announced

(*Official Release*)

The Sugar Division of the Department of Agriculture announced February 20th the basis for determining minimum prices to be paid for the 1939-40 Puerto Rican sugarcane crop by processors who as producers apply for payments under the Sugar Act of 1937.

The Act requires, among other conditions, that producers who are also processors and who wish to qualify for conditional payments, pay for purchased sugarcane at rates not less than those determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, after investigation and public hearing, to be fair and reasonable. The hearing was held in San Juan, Puerto Rico, on January 9, 1940.

Puerto Rican processor-producers may qualify for payment under the determination by paying the same rates on the 1939-40 crop as on that of the previous year, but in no event may the rate be less than 63 percent of the f.o.b. mill value of the recoverable sugar from good quality cane. For cane of inferior quality, producing 9 pounds or less of sugar for each 100 pounds of cane, processor-producers may pay the same rates as in 1939. (Puerto Rican growers are usually paid in cash on the basis of current sugar prices, but in some cases they are paid in sugar.)

This year's determination provides, however, that settlement for that portion of the grower's proportionate share which represents normal carryover sugar, may be made by the actual delivery of sugar to the producer. (In Puerto Rico a proportionate share is a grower's allotment in terms of sugar.) However, in no event may such partial settlement in sugar be made in the grower's proportionate share is 15 tons of sugar or less. All normal carryover sugar due the grower is to be stored and insured by the processor free of charge to the grower.

The determination provides the formulas for calculating the amount of sugar recoverable from sugarcane, and specifies the occasions when such calculations are to be made and cash settlements effected. As in former years, payments for cane are to be made directly to the producer of the cane.

Wages the Puerto Rican Sugar Planters Must Pay

(*Official Release*)

The Sugar Division of the Department of Agriculture on February 23rd issued an official determination of the minimum wages to be paid laborers in the production, cultivation, or harvesting of sugarcane in Puerto Rico in 1940 by producers who apply for payments under the Sugar Act of 1937. The determination establishes the same basic rates as were in effect in 1939, but this year provision is made for a bonus system which becomes effective when the price of raw sugar reaches 3 cents per pound.

The Sugar Act requires, among other conditions of payment to growers, that all persons employed on a farm in the production, cultivation, or harvesting of sugarcane be paid in full by growers for all such work at rates not less than those determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, after investigation and public hearing, to be fair and reasonable. The hearing was held in San Juan, Puerto Rico, on January 9, 1940.

The determination establishes minimum daily rates of pay for the various types of work for an 8-hour day. The rates per day follow (those in parentheses applying to farms in the mountain sections where about one percent of the island's sugar is produced):

Handling carts in operations other than harvesting	$1.10	($1.00)
Cutting cane, operating winches, making ditches, and operating irrigation pumps	1.21	(1.10)
Loading cane on railroad cars (including cars on portable track) and handling portable track	1.45	(1.38)
Handling cars in harvesting operations	1.38	(1.21)
Loading cane carts	1.32	(1.21)
Driving tractor plows	1.70	(1.54)
All other kinds of work	1.00	(1.00)

In the case of ditchmakers or cleaners who work in water the applicable rate covers the first seven hours of work performed in any 24-hour period.

The determination provides for increases over the basic daily wages in the event the average price of sugar in any fortnight during the grinding season is $3.00 or more per hundred pounds, raw value. The scale for the increases is as follows:

Fortnightly Average Price of Sugar per cwt.	Increase Per Day Over Basic Day Wage
$3.00 to $3.249 inclusive	10 cents
Over $3.249 to 3.499 inclusive	20 cents
Over $3.499 to 3.749 inclusive	30 cents
Over $3.749	40 cents

Persons employed on an hourly basis are to be paid the hourly equivalent of the daily rates, and overtime work is to be paid at double the hourly equivalent of the daily rates. Persons employed on a piece—rate basis are to be paid at rates not less than the greater of either the piece rates established for similar work in 1939, or the equivalent of the hourly or overtime rates.

Producers are to furnish laborers free of charge the accessories customarily furnished by them, such as a dwelling, garden plot, pasture lot, and medical services.

Puerto Rico is the only domestic sugar producing area in which wage rates for a considerable part of the agricultural labor employed in the production of sugarcane have for a number of years been determined by collective bargaining between labor organ-

izations and sugar producers. The rates in the determination are in accord with those established in a contract recently entered into by the Free Federation of Labor of Puerto Rico and the Association of Sugar Producers of Puerto Rico.

Status of Corn Sugar Under Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced that in formulating definitions and standards for foods it will recognize—where the evidence of record justifies—the optional use of sugar and dextrose (refined corn sugar) without label declaration of their presence.

This, in effect, perpetuates the ruling on corn sugar issued by former Secretary of Agriculture Hyde under the Federal Food and Drugs Act on December 26, 1930. That ruling became void when the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, on June 25, 1939, replaced the Act of 1906. It cannot be reissued entirely under the new law, which provides for label disclosure of all ingredients in unstandardized foods and requires the holding of public hearings—in advance of the formulation of a definition and standard of identity for any food—for the purpose of securing substantial evidence upon which the final definition and standard may be based. The recognition given dextrose in each individual standard, and the question of label declaration of sugar and dextrose used as optional ingredients, therefore depend exclusively upon the character and sufficiency of the evidence introduced at the public hearing required by law preliminary to the promulgation of standards.

The text of the Department's statement, made by Secretary Wallace, follows:

> "Corn sugar (dextrose) when sold in packages, must be labeled as such; when sold in bulk must be declared as such; but the use of pure refined corn sugar as an ingredient in the packing, preparation or processing of any article of food in which sugar is a recognized element need not be declared upon the label of any such product.
>
> "Nothing in this ruling shall be construed to permit the adulteration or imitation of any natural product such as honey by the addition of any sugar or other ingredient whatever."

The effect of this ruling, issued under the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, expired with the repeal of that law on June 25, 1939.

The ruling cannot be reissued in its entirety under the new Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. One reason for this is a new provision requiring label disclosure of all ingredients, including sugar and dextrose (refined corn sugar), in foods for which no definition and standards of identity have been prescribed. Another reason is that, in prescribing a definition and standard of identity for any food under the new law, the Secretary of Agriculture must base his findings exclusively upon substantial evidence of record introduced at a public hearing on such definition and standard. The recognition given dextrose in each individual standard, therefore, and the question of label declaration of sugar and dextrose used as optional ingredients, depend wholly upon the character and sufficiency of the evidence.

It is the purpose of the Department in the formulation of definitions and standards for foods to recognize, where the evidence of record justifies, the optional use of sugar and dextrose (refined corn sugar) without label declaration of either.

1940 Sugar Beet Practice Requirements Announced

The Sugar Division of the Department of Agriculture announced officially March 5th the soil-conserving practices to be carried out in 1940 in states other than California by sugar beet producers who wish to receive payments under the sugar program. The practices required in California, where the sugar beet season begins earlier, were announced on January 27. Soil-conserving practices represent only one of the conditions to be met by growers who apply for the payments authorized by the Sugar Act of 1937.

The farming practice requirements announced today are virtually the same as those for the 1939 crop. They include the seeding or maintenance of adapted legumes or grasses, the plowing under of adapted green manure crops, and the application of animal or chemical fertilizers.

Adapted perennial or biennial legumes, or adapted perennial grasses, or mixtures of these, or adapted green manure crops, are those which are approved under the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program as being adaptable for each state.

The soil-conserving practices are to be carried out in accordance with farming methods commonly used in the community in which the farm is located.

Planting Limits on Sugar Beets Removed

(*Official Release*)

The Sugar Division announced March 9th that the sugar beet proportionate share (acreage allotment) for any farm for the 1940 crop will be the acreage of sugar beets planted on the farm for the production of sugar. This supersedes previous announcements regarding proportionate shares which were necessary because of early sugar beet plantings in certain areas.

In view of unfavorable climatic conditions, such as floods in some areas and drouth conditions in others, as well as other factors which affect adversely the sugar beet crop, it is no longer expected that the 1940 crop will produce an amount of sugar which, when added to current supplies, will be more than is required to meet the continental beet area's quota and carry-over requirements.

The Sugar Act of 1937 provides, as one of the conditions for payment to growers, that the amount of sugar beets grown on a farm and marketed for the extraction of sugar may not exceed the proportionate share established for the farm.

Committee Activities

A meeting of the Contact Committee of the American Sugar Cane League was held with Louisiana Experiment Station workers at Baton Rouge on February 16, 1940. The Committee members present were: Stephen C. Munson, M. J. Kahoa, Jr., F. A. Graugnard, Jr., E. A. Mainer, George L. Billeaud and B. Thibaut.

The staff members who were present were: C. T. Dowell, W. G. Taggart, E. C. Simon, C. B. Gouaux, C. W. Edgerton, C. O. Eddy, I. L. Forbes, Alvin L. Dugas, Harold Barr, D. J. DeArensburg, P. J. Mills, L. V. George, J. N. Efferson and R. A. Ballinger.

Visitors present were: Dr. George Arceneaux, L. C. Bourgeois, C. L. Denley, A. L. Castleman, R. T. Gibbens, Jr., John Burden, Mr. Allemand, Mr. Badeaux, Mr. Schexnayder, Mr. DeGravelles, Mr. Foley, Mr. Senette, Mr. Tregre, Mr. Begue, Mr. Graugnard.

Four papers were presented.

No. 1: "Cold Injury to Sugarcane" by I. L. Forbes, P. J. Mills and C. W. Edgerton of the Plant Pathology Department of the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station. It was pointed out that while it is too early yet to determine the extent of the damage from the freeze, there is no evidence at the present time indicating that the cane is severely injured. It is believed with normally satisfactory weather from now until April, satisfactory stands will be obtained in fields where soil conditions are as they should be.

No. 2: "Chlorotic Streak Investigations" by Dr. Forbes, who stated that experiments are being made to determine the effect of rogueing, and of treating the cane by hot water treatment. Results obtained September 25, 1939 showed that the hot water treatment controls the disease and increases germination.

No. 3: "Report of the Sugarcane Field Test Field Work for 1939" by Mr. C. B. Gouaux. The behavior of various varieties at each of the eight test fields was discussed. In answering a specific question Mr. Gouaux stated that the best windrowing cane at the present time is Co. 281.

No. 4: "Report on Sugarcane Varieties for 1939" was given by Mr. E. C. Simon, Assistant Sugarcane Investigator at the Louisiana Experiment Station. The report indicated that the two outstanding unreleased varieties are C. P. 34-79 and C. P. 34-120. The report also indicated that C. P. 31-529, C. P. 33-243 and C. P. 33-310, from an agronomic standpoint, promise possible commercial value.

Mr. Munson suggested that the Stations at L. S. U. and Houma do some experimental work with a harvesting machine.

In answering a question by Mr. Billeaud, Mr. Taggart recommended that the fields first be drained and that as soon as the soil is drained enough, that the stubble cane be shaved, and the middles be wrapped as soon as possible. He said that he would not want to off bar until he was sure that spring is about here.

The Contact Committee will meet again at the University on March 15th.

A meeting of the Legislative Committee of the American Sugar Cane League was held at Thibodaux, La., on March 8, 1940. The following members were present: Mr. Frank L. Barker, Chairman; Mr. W. C. Kemper; Mr. D. W. Pipes, Jr.; Mr. L. A. Borne; Mr. Dubourg Thibaut; Mr. Leon Landry; Mr. J. J. Munson; Mr. W. F. Giles, Ex-officio; Mr. Charles A. Farwell, Ex-officio.

Mr. R. H. Chadwick and Senator E. J. Gay were absent.

The following were also present: Mr. Marcel Voorhies; Mr. Walter Godchaux, Jr.; Mr. S. C. Munson; Mr. Prescott Foster; Mr. Paul G. Borron, Jr.

A motion was approved that the Legislative Committee immediately take steps to have introduced in Congress a sugar bill including all of the Cummings Amendments as found in H. R. 8746, with four Louisiana Amendments. The completed sugar bill for which the American Sugar Cane League will devote every effort for passage, will be published in the next issue of the Bulletin.

A meeting of the Raw Sugar Committee will be held at the League office at 10:30 A. M., Friday, March 14th.

Little Pictures From the News

Wild Disorders

News dispatches from Cuba continue to indicate that all is not well on that Island. Gun play is becoming the order of the day and many believe this to be the prologue to another attempt by the Cuban Government to gain further concessions from the United States since our Government will apparently go to any length to keep the Cuban people satisfied. The attack on Dr. Orestes Ferara, leader of the Liberal Party and former ambassador to Washington seems to have been the spark that set off the disorders. A news report appearing in the New Orleans Times-Picayune under date line of March 2nd states that the Cuban Assembly, following a session marked by wild disorders in which pistols were waved menacingly, adopted a resolution condemning the attempted assassination of Dr. Ferara. Liberal members charged that the attack on Dr. Ferara was the work of gangsters in the service of political groups opposed to the candidacy of Colonel Fulgencio Batista for president. Several delegates, offended by this, immediately drew revolvers and the Assembly was thrown into a panic. No one was hurt.

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Farm Relief Extended

On March 4th President Roosevelt signed legislation extending for four years the period in which farmers may obtain relief under the farm mortgage moratorium act. The act would have expired at midnight, March 4th. Under the measure farm debtors will continue to have a period of three years after defaulting their mortgage payments in which they may reside on their farms and make efforts to repurchase them.

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Secretary Wins

The 1937 Sugar Act and Secretary Wallace's distribution of marketing quotas under its provisions were upheld in a decision handed down on February 27th by the District of Columbia Court of Appeals. The Court declared that Secretary Wallace was within his rights in denying the Gay Union Corporation and the Canal Bank & Trust Company marketing allotments for the Union factory of the Gay interests and the Longview factory of the Canal Bank & Trust Company. The owners of the factories had

appealed to the Court from a prior ruling by the Secretary. Both of these factories have been idle for a number of years.

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Winter in the Everglades

Mr. Clarence R. Bitting, President of the United States Sugar Corporation, reported to his stockholders recently that the sub-freezing temperatures in the Everglades during the week-end of January 27th through January 29th resulted in very substantial damage to the standing cane. A field survey showed that young cane, then growing for the 1940-41 harvest, covering approximately 50% of the total planted acreage, had been cut back to the ground by the frost and that matured cane, standing on approximately 25% of planted acreage, had been totally destroyed. The report states that salvage from the balance of stand of mature cane, all of which was seriously damaged, will depend on the weather during the period of such salvage operations. It is interesting to note that the Crop Reporting Bureau of the U. S. Department of Agriculture estimated the current Florida 1939-40 cane sugar crop at 78,000 short tons of sugar, raw value, prior to the freeze. In 1938-39 the Florida production was 92,000 short tons, of which the U. S. Sugar Corporation accounted for approximately 86,000 tons.

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Another Resolution

Further information from Washington states that Senator Ellender has offered another resolution in the Senate that is calculated to protect sugarcane farmers who planted in excess of their quota while restrictions were not in force. The Senator's first resolution on this subject (January 15th *Sugar Bulletin*) drew an unfavorable report from the Senate Agricultural Committee, and he has offered a compromise that would instruct the Secretary to make benefit payments on quota cane only but allow the processing of all excess acreage cane, with the understanding that no benefits will be paid on it, and that the sugar made from it will not be marketed until after January 1st, 1941.

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Trade Approval

Also from Washington comes the news that the Senate Finance Committee approved, in a 12 to eight vote, legislation to extend Secretary of State Cordell Hull's trade program for three more years. The House has already approved the extension. All amendments to curtail the power of Secretary Hull were defeated in the Committee. An interesting side light on this subject is contained in a speech by Judge Pierre Crabites who spoke to a meeting of farmers in Louisiana recently. Commenting on Mr. Hull's policies Judge Crabites said, "God Almighty makes or unmakes most farmers. Washington makes or unmakes the sugar planters of Louisiana, and unfortunately it now seems to be bent upon unmaking them."

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Homes for 100,000

Press reports from Washington state that Mr. Clarence R. Bitting, president of the United States Sugar Corporation, has written a letter to Secretary Wallace offering to hire and house 100,000 more workers in the sugar growing Everglades of Florida if the Government will lift its restrictions on the marketing of sugar produced in that state. Spokesmen for Florida, according to the United Press, have stated that Florida could produce 900,000 tons of sugar profitably without federal benefit payments, or higher tariff protection, and that this is the goal for Florida by 1945.

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The Maloney Bill

A Bill, known as H. R. 8893, "to amend the Sugar Act of 1937, and for other purposes", was introduced in the United States House of Representatives, by Louisiana Congressman Paul H. Maloney on March 12, 1940. This Bill contains the sugar legislation that is endorsed by the American Sugar Cane League. It has been referred to the House Committee on Agriculture.

A Bill

To amend the Sugar Act of 1937, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Sugar Act Amendments of 1940".

Sec. 2. Section 101 (a) of the Sugar Act of 1937 (relating to the definition of "person") is amended to read as follows:

"(a) The term 'person' means an individual, partnership, corporation, association, or State or municipal institution or agency."

Sec. 3. Section 101 (c) of such Act (relating to the definition of "sugar") is amended to read as follows:

"(c) The term 'sugar' means raw sugar or direct-consumption sugar or liquid sugar."

Sec. 4. Section 101 of such Act (relating to definitions) is amended by inserting at the end thereof the following new subsections:

"(n) 'Deficiency or surplus in the inventory of quota sugar' at the end of any calendar year means the amount by which the quantity of sugar then on hand in the continental United States which has not been distributed for consumption therein, and which may thereafter be so distributed without such distribution constituting a charge against any quota as defined in subsection (j) (1) and (2) of this section, is less than or exceeds 500,000 short tons, raw value.

"(o) The term 'parity' mean a price for direct-consumption sugar computed by multiplying the average retail price of direct-consumption sugar for the calendar years 1909 to 1913, inclusive, as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor by the factor or index number currently applicable under the provisions of section 301 (a) (1) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 for determining parity as applied to prices for agricultural commodities for which the base period is August 1909 to July 1914."

Sec. 5. Section 201 of such Act (relating to determination of consumer requirements) is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 201. (a) The Secretary shall determine and announce for each calendar year the amount of sugar needed to meet the requirements of consumers in the continental United States. Such determination shall be made in January of each year and at such times during such calendar year as the Secretary may deem necessary to meet such requirements. In making such determinations the Secretary shall use as a basis the average quantity of direct-consumption sugar distributed for consumption in the continental United States during the three calendar years next preceding the year for which the determination is being made. The basic quantity thus determined shall be adjusted by making allowances for a deficiency or surplus in the inventory of quota sugar on hand at the end of the preceding calendar year, changes in consumption, as compiled from statistics published by the Federal Government with respect to inventories, changes in population, and demand conditions. Concurrently with the announcement by the Secretary of any determination made in accordance with this section, the Secretary shall also announce the statistics, factors, and computations by which he arrived at such determination. The amount of sugar so determined may be decreased or increased by the Secretary from time to time so that the average retail prices of sugar to consumers shall not be excessive and so that the prices shall not be less than those required to maintain the domestic sugar-producing industry as a whole. Average retail prices of sugar as shown by statistics published by the Federal Government not above 80 per centum of parity shall not be deemed excessive to consumers, and average retail prices of sugar similarly computed, below 76 per centum of parity shall be deemed less than those required to maintain the domestic sugar-producing industry as a whole; such average retail prices shall be adjusted by deducting therefrom while in effect any tax imposed by the Federal Government upon the processing, refining, possession, sale, or marketing of sugar in addition to the excise tax imposed in chapter 32 of the Internal Revenue Code.

"(b) Until the initial determination of requirements of consumers for any year is made by the Secretary under this section, quotas and marketing allotments for

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such year shall be established in the same amount as those last in effect, but such quotas and marketing allotments may only be filled during the period ending with the date of such determination to the extent of 50 per centum of the amount thereof."

Sec. 6. Section 202 of such Act (relating to establishment and revision of area quotas) is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 202. Whenever a determination is made, pursuant to section 201, of the amount of sugar needed to meet requirements of consumers the Secretary shall establish quotas or revise existing quotas for all producing areas in the manner hereinafter specified:

"(a) Whenever the amount of sugar so determined to be needed to meet the requirements of consumers shall equal 6,682,670 short tons, raw value, the Secretary shall establish quotas, or revise existing quotas, as follows:

"(1) By allotting to domestic sugar-producing areas and foreign countries other than Cuba 4,174,484 short tons of sugar, raw value, upon the following basis:

	Short Tons, Raw Value	Per Centum
"Domestic beet	1,804,000	43.2149
Mainland cane	580,000	13.8939
Virgin Islands	9,013	.2159
Hawaii	948,218	22.7147
Puerto Rico	806,643	19.3232
Foreign countries other than Cuba	26,610	.6374

"Provided, however, That the quotas for the domestic beet area and the mainland cane area for each calendar year shall be increased by an amount equal to 2 per centum of the production of the preceding crop year, in such manner that each farm, or factory district, shall be allotted in terms of planted acreage its proportionate share of such increase.

"(2) By allotting to the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands 850,000 short tons of sugar, raw value.

"(3) By allotting to Cuba an amount of sugar equal to the difference between the amount of sugar so determined to be needed to meet requirements of consumers and the sum of (A) 4,174,484 short tons, raw value, and (B) the quota established for the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands as provided in subsection (a) (2) of this section.

"(b) Whenever the amount of sugar so determined to be needed to meet the requirements of consumers exceeds 6,682,670 short tons, raw value, such excess shall be apportioned among the domestic sugar-producing areas and foreign countries other than Cuba upon the basis of the percentages set forth in subsection (a) (1) of this section.

"(c) Whenever the amount of sugar determined by the Secretary to be needed to meet the requirements of consumers pursuant to section 201 shall be less than 6,682,670 short tons, raw value, the Secretary shall establish or revise existing quotas as follows:

"(1) By allotting to domestic sugar-producing areas and foreign countries other than Cuba the following percentages of such amount of sugar:

"Domestic beet	26.9952
Mainland cane	8.6791
Hawaii	14.1892
Puerto Rico	12.0707
Virgin Islands	.1349
Foreign countries other than Cuba	.3982

"(2) By allotting to the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands the amount of sugar provided in subsection (a) (2) of this section;

"(3) By allotting to Cuba an amount of sugar equal to the difference between the amount of sugar so determined to be needed to meet the requirements of consumers and the aggregate amount of sugar allotted to the domestic sugar-producing areas, foreign countries other than Cuba, and the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands pursuant to subsections (c) (1) and (c) (2) of this section.

"(d) The quota for foreign countries other than Cuba shall be prorated among such countries on the basis of the division of the quota for such countries made in General Sugar Quota Regulations, Series 4, Number 1, issued by the Secretary of Agriculture on December 12, 1936."

Sec. 7. Section 204 (a) of such Act (relating to redistribution of unfilled area quotas) is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 204. (a) (1) The Secretary shall, as he deems necessary during the calendar year, determine whether, in view of the current inventories of sugar, the estimated production from the acreage of sugarcane or sugar beets planted, the normal marketings within a calendar year of new crop sugar, and other pertinent factors, any domestic area, the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands, or Cuba, will be unable to market the quota for such area. If the Secretary finds that any domestic area or Cuba will be unable to market the quota for such area for the calendar year then current he shall revise the quota for the domestic areas by prorating an amount of sugar equal to the deficit so determined to the domestic areas able to supply such deficit on the basis of the quotas then in effect. Any portion of the sugar allotted to domestic areas as the result of any such deficit which the Secretary thereafter determines cannot be supplied by domestic areas shall be prorated to foreign countries upon the following basis:

"To Cuba	98.47
To foreign countries other than Cuba	1.53

or if such deficit cannot be supplied by Cuba, then to foreign countries other than Cuba.

"(2) If the Secretary finds that the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands will be unable to market the quota for such area for the calendar year then current, he shall revise the quotas for foreign countries other than Cuba by prorating an amount of sugar equal to the deficit so determined to such foreign countries on the basis of the proroations of the quotas then in effect for such countries.

"(3) The quota for any domestic area, the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands, or Cuba, or other foreign countries, shall not be reduced by reason of any determination made pursuant to the provisions of this subsection."

Sec. 8. Section 207 (e) of such Act (relating to direct-consumption sugar quotas of Cuba) is amended to read as follows:

"(e) Not more than 175,000 short tons, raw value, of the quota for Cuba may be filled by direct-consumption sugar."

Sec. 9. Section 208 of such Act (relating to quotas for liquid sugar) is amended as follows:

"Sec. 208. The quantities of liquid sugar imported from any foreign area into the continental United States

during any calendar year shall be charged against the quota for that area for such calendar year; but in no case shall the quantity imported from any area exceed the amount of liquid sugar imported from such area in 1934."

Sec. 10. (a) Section 211 of such Act (relating to refining in bond) is amended by inserting at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(d) Sugar in excess of the quota of any area entered into the continental United States under an applicable bond shall not be refined in bond in advance of January 1 of the year in which such sugar can be marketed under the quota, unless substitution is made before withdrawal of bonded sugar, except in emergency cases to avoid losses as estimated in an application by the refiner made under oath, and published by the Secretary. The transfer of excess quota sugars between refiners of sugar shall not be permitted."

(b) The amendment made by subsection (a) shall take effect on the date of enactment of this Act.

Sec. 11. (a) Section 301 (a) of such Act (relating to conditional payments on not employing child labor) is amended by inserting at the end thereof the following new sentence: "The condition provided in this subsection shall not be held to be violated on account of the employment of any child for any period during which none of the following persons had actual knowledge of the fact that the child was under the permitted age: The person hiring the child, the person under whose supervision the child's employment was directed, or any superior of either such person: Provided, however, That a payment which would be payable except for the provisions of this subsection may be made in such manner that an amount equal to three times the wages paid to any child or for the work of any child contrary to the foregoing provisions, or a penalty of $100, or both, may first be deducted and the producer will receive the remainder of such payment."

(b) The amendment made by subsection (a) shall be effective as of the date of enactment of the Sugar Act of 1937.

Sec. 12. Section 302 (b) of such Act (relating to determination of proportionate shares of farms) is amended to read as follows:

"(b) In determining the proportionate shares with respect to a farm, the Secretary shall take into consideration the past production on the farm of sugar beets and sugarcane marketed (or processed) for the extraction of sugar or liquid sugar and the ability to produce such sugar beets or sugarcane, in such manner and by giving regard to such period or periods, respectively, as shall fairly reflect, with respect to each of the several factory districts or other local producing areas, normal and comparably favorable conditions influencing the extent of planting; and the Secretary shall, insofar as practicable, protect the interests of small producers and the interests of producers who are cash tenants, share tenants, adherent planters, or sharecroppers. In no case shall the proportionate share acreage for any farm in the mainland cane area be less than the proportionate share established for that farm for the crop of 1938. Proportionate shares shall first be allotted to established producers in the mainland cane area, and in no case shall new producers in such area be allotted proportionate shares until the established producers shall have received allotments sufficient for an efficient farming operation, which shall include not less than 60 per centum of the cropland on the farm suitable for the production of sugarcane."

Sec. 13. (a) Section 304 of such Act (relating to payments to producers) is amended by inserting at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(d) A payment which may be made to a producer under this section may be assigned without discount, by him in writing, as security for cash or advances to finance making a crop. Such assignment shall be signed by the producer and the execution thereof duly acknowledged before a State or Federal officer authorized by the Secretary to take acknowledgments and filed with the Secretary or some person authorized by him to receive the same. Such assignment shall include a statement that the assignment is not made to pay or secure any pre-existing indebtedness. This provision shall not authorize any suit against, or impose any liability upon, the Secretary or any disbursing agent if payment to the producer is made without regard to the existence of any such assignment."

(b) The amendment by subsection (a) shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act.

Sec. 14. (a) Section 305 of such Act (relating to utilization of committees) is amended by inserting at the end thereof the following new sentence: "The Secretary shall, insofar as practicable, arrange with respect to any State or county agricultural conservation committees which he utilizes under this section that there shall be representation thereon of sugar-beet or sugarcane producers."

(b) The amendment by subsection (a) shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act.

Sec. 15. Section 513 of such Act (relating to termination powers of the Secretary) is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 513. No tax shall be imposed on the manufacture, use, or importation of sugar after June 30, 1945, and the powers vested in the Secretary under this Act shall terminate on December 31, 1944, except that the Secretary shall have power to make payments under title III under programs applicable to the crop year 1944 and previous crop years."

Sec. 16. Except as otherwise provided in this Act, the amendments made by this Act shall take effect on January 1, 1940.

Comparative Discussion on Differences Between Cummings Bill and Maloney Bill

(By C. J. Bourg)

With reference to Section 202, the Maloney Bill provides a quota for continental areas based upon the year of highest production, which was 1938, when the production amounted to 1,804,000 tons for the beet area and 580,000 tons for the mainland cane area. This is considered a fairer treatment for both areas, and it establishes the proper ratio. The mainland cane area's production in 1938 was made on restricted acreage, while the beet area produced on unrestricted acreage.

A provision is also made for a 2% increase each year, which is intended to protect the continental areas in their right to a larger share of the increased consumption in the home market and allows "moderate expansion."

The increases in the continental areas are provided by reducing the Philippine quota to 850,000 short tons of sugar, raw value, and by reductions in the Cuban quota. A 200,000-ton reduction in the Cuban direct-consumption sugar quota is provided

With reference to Section 301 (a), the Maloney Bill provides that the penalty for the employment of child labor shall be fixed at $100 plus three times the wages paid to any child employed. This arrangement makes the penalties more in keeping with the offense and provides equal treatment among producers.

With regard to Section 302 (b), the Maloney Bill recognizes the rights of established producers to proportionate shares of the total acreage without the introduction of new producers. As long as there is a restrictive quota and because new producers have been allowed to enter the program during the past five years, some protection is needed to maintain the established producers in the business and to prevent them from being squeezed out.

With reference to Section 15 of the Cummings Bill amending Section 3508 of the Internal Revenue Code, the suspension of taxes when either quotas or payments are suspended would tend to complicate matters and might jeopardize payments to producers where there had been full compliance by the producer but no payment. Therefore, the Maloney Bill does not include this amendment.

With regard to Section 513, the Maloney Bill provides a four-year extension of the Sugar Act to the end of 1944, which is considered preferable to the

provision in the Cummings Bill which would make the Act permanent without termination date.

With reference to the effective date of the amendments, the Maloney Bill provides that they take effect as of January 1, 1940, instead of the provision in the Cummings Bill which would have amendments to Section 201 and 202 take effect January 1, 1941.

Acreage Increase Refused

Dr. Joshua Bernhardt, Chief of the Sugar Division, has written the following letter to the A. A. A. office in Louisiana, relative to the requests of Louisiana cane farmers that the total proportionate share acreage in Louisiana be increased because of the freezing weather which occurred here in January. Dr. Bernhardt has refused the increase. The text of his letter follows:

"At the meeting which was held in Baton Rouge on January 26, 1940, for the purpose of discussing with growers the distribution of the 1940 proportionate share acreage, it was contended by several growers that the freezing weather during the latter part of January had probably frozen the ground to such an extent that much of the plant and stubble cane for the 1940 crop would be materially less productive than in recent years. It was requested that the Department's estimate of 288,000 acres of sugarcane to be marketed for sugar in the crop year 1940 to enable the mainland cane sugar area to fill its 1940 quota and provide a normal carryover inventory be increased because the damage caused by the freeze might result in such a low yield of sugar per acre that the proportionate share acreage made available would not produce 505,000 short tons of sugar, raw value, the estimate of quota and carryover requirements for the 1940 crop made on January 19, 1940.

"Since the facts necessary to evaluate the situation were not available at the time of the meeting, the representatives of the Department agreed to take the matter under consideration and invited interested parties to submit statements in support of their contention.

"Several statements have been received from growers in Louisiana in which the following facts and arguments have been presented:

"1. *Comparison with 1899 crop.* The freeze which occurred in the latter part of January is unprecedented in recent years, and, during the period in which accurate weather data are available, can only be compared with the severe freeze which occurred in February, 1899. In January, 1940, according to weather data reported to be obtained from United States Weather Bureau Stations in Louisiana, the minimum temperature each day for a period of 18 consecutive days was lower than 32° Fahrenheit and averaged 23.8°. This average temperature covers 8 weather bureau stations in the sugarcane area of Louisiana. In the year 1899 the average minimum temperature recorded at these same stations for a period of approximately 8 consecutive days, when the minimum daily temperature was lower than 32° Fahrenheit, was 18.9°. It is argued that, while the minimum temperatures in 1899 averaged approximately 5° lower than in 1940, the period of freezing weather in 1940 was over twice as long as in 1899 and that, therefore, the effect of the recent freeze can be expected to be at least as severe as the effect of the freeze of 1899. The effect of the freeze of 1899 is shown in the following table which has been compiled from data presented in the brief of one of the interested parties, the source of which is a book by Mr. W. F. McDonald, Assistant-Meteorologist, United States Weather Bureau, entitled, 'A Study of Weather Influences on Sugarcane Production in Louisiana':

	Acreage Harvested	Sugar Production (tons)
3-year average 1896-97-98	200,666	314,000
1899 crop	134,000	160,000
3-year average 1900-01-02	216,666	346,000

"It is argued that, since sugarcane is a semi-perennial crop producing on the average three growths from a single planting, under normal conditions the acreage harvested in 1899 would have been approximately equal to the acreage harvested immediately before and immediately after 1899. The conclusion is that the entire crop loss in 1899, amounting to about 50% of the average of the three preceding years, was due to adverse growing conditions, the preponderant factor presumably being the excessive cold weather during the month of February in that year.

2. *Current Evidence of Damage to the 1940 Crop.* The county agent of one of the sugar parishes in Louisiana stated in an affidavit attached to one of the briefs submitted by interested parties that he had investigated samples of plant and stubble cane for the 1940 crop and had found evidence of possible damage. He stated, however, that 'only time and weather conditions to come in the next few months can finally show a proof of loss in this cane'.

"The main argument of the interested parties appears to be the similarity of the present situation to the situation in 1899 and it is argued that the loss from the recent freezing weather will probably be as great as the loss which was suffered in 1899. How-

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SUGAR MARKET STATISTICS THROUGH MARCH 25, 1940

—furnished by—

Cane Products Trade Association, Inc.

822 Perdido Street New Orleans, La.

	Today	1 month ago	1 year ago
STANDARD GRANULATED (list price)	4.50	4.50	4.50
NEW YORK No. 3 SPOT RAW SUGAR	2.80	2.85	2.88
WORLD No. 4 SPOT RAW SUGAR (In Cuba)	1.56	1.59	1.17
LOUISIANA SPOT RAW SUGAR (New Orleans)	2 81¼	2.82½	2.85
LOUISIANA BLACKSTRAP (f. o. b. Plt.)	5¾¢	5½¢	n

DOMESTIC FUTURE MARKET (Contract No. 3)
Closing Bid Prices

	Jan.	March	May	July	Sept.	Nov.	Dec.
Today	2.04	2.07	1.91	1.97	2.02	2.06 n	n
1 month ago	2.06	1.91	1.98	2.04	2.08	2.12 n	n
1 year ago	1.96	1.99	1.95	1.99	2.01	2.05 n	n

FOREIGN RECEIPTS AT NEW ORLEANS

	This month	Total since Jan. 1st	Same total 1 year ago
American	255,961 bags	769,898 bags	150,030 bags
Godchaux	198,488 bags	228,517 bags	100,756 bags
Colonial	56,000 bags	118,917 bags	60,300 bags
Henderson	42,609 bags	87,260 bags	10,670 bags
Totals	553,058 bags	1,204,592 bags	321,756 bags
Dealers (Cuban refined)	25,600 pockets	32,200 pockets	58,800 pockets

"n" denotes a nominal market.

The above information has been prepared by the Cane Products Trade Association, Inc., from daily records kept by them.

ever, there has been a great improvement in the varieties of sugarcane in Louisiana during the last forty years. New cold resistant varieties are now being used and it would appear that agricultural methods in the sugarcane area of Louisiana must also have been improved since the danger of a freeze is one of the important hazards faced by sugarcane producers in the state. In addition there appears to be no unanimity concerning the damage done by the recent freeze and it is the impression of this office gained from perusal of published statements originating in Louisiana and from conversations with persons in the industry that the extent of the damage to the 1940 sugarcane crop from the January freeze will be determined by weather conditions during the growing season.

"It is understood that during the month of February the weather in the sugarcane area of Louisiana continued rather cold and that the rainfall was considered greater than could be considered normal. However, there appears to be no conclusive proof at the present time that the 1940 crop loss will be greater than the 96,000 ton reserve against freeze contingencies currently provided for in the estimate of sugar requirements for the 1940 mainland cane sugar crop.

"If, in spite of the recent freeze, 505,000 short tons of sugar should be produced from the proportionate share acreage now made available for 1940 and no change is made in the 1940 quota level for the area, the carryover of 1940 crop sugar for marketing in the calendar year 1941 will be approximately 300,000 short tons, or about 70% of the present quota level. If, in addition, an increase were to be made in the 1940 proportionate share acreage, the excessive carryover would create a serious marketing problem.

"In addition to the protection afforded by the reserve against freeze contingencies included in the 1940 crop sugar requirements, growers are also protected through their right to receive deficiency and abandonment payments under section 303 of the Sugar Act of 1937. In the event of widespread damage to the crop, growers are assured of payments on at least 80% of the normal yield of commercially recoverable sugar from the sugarcane acreage harvested within their 1940 proportionate shares if all of the conditions for payment are met. In cases where acreage within the 1940 proportionate shares is abandoned prior to harvest, payments are authorized on one-third of the normal yield of commercially recoverable sugar for such acreage.

"It should be noted that the requests for a greater total proportionate share acreage in 1940 are being made mainly by growers who under paragraph (b)1 of the 1939 proportionate share determination were able to postpone the basic acreage adjustments required as a condition for 1939 conditional payments. These growers are subject to a proportionate share acreage adjustment in 1940 from the 1938 level of from 10 to 40 percent depending on their 1939 planted proportionate share acreages and it appears to be their impression that an increase in the total proportionate share acreage for 1940 will materially lessen the adjustment required of them to qualify for payment. The fact is, however, that only a small part of any increase in total proportionate share acreage would be allotted to these growers under the 1940 proportionate share formula provided for in the determination which was approved on March 6, 1940. Since the '(b)1' growers are in the minority both as to the number of growers and the total acreage involved, the larger part of any increase in 1940 proportionate share acreage would necessarily be allocated to those growers who made the basic acreage adjustment in 1939.

"Since at the present time there is no conclusive evidence as to the extent of the damage done to the 1940 crop of sugarcane in the mainland cane sugar area by the freeze which occurred in January, and in view of the other pertinent factors pointed out above it is regretted that it has not been possible to increase the estimate, pursuant to Section 302(a) of the Sugar Act of 1937, of the total sugarcane acreage required to be harvested in the crop year 1940 in the mainland cane sugar area to enable the area to meet its quota and provide a normal carryover inventory above the 288,000 acres provided for in the estimate of January 19, 1940.

"It will be appreciated if all sugarcane growers in Louisiana are informed of the contents of this letter".

Michigan Beet Growers Pass Resolution

The Alma Sugar Beet Growers Association passed a resolution on March 14th relative to the expansion of the domestic sugar industry. We print this to show the attitude of the beet growers of Michigan in the fight being waged by continental sugar producers for a larger share of the domestic market. The resolution follows:

"Whereas there have been introduced in the Congress of the United States, bills pertaining to sugar legislation, which give to the American farmer a larger share of the American market, with formulas set up so as to endeavor to bring about a better price for sugar, more in line with sugar parity prices. And

"Whereas, we believe that the American farmer is entitled to protection in the American market up to his ability to produce and the market consume at fair and reasonable prices. And

"Whereas, we believe that the sugar industry in the United States should be permitted to normally expand, and a protected market be provided for sugar produced in the continental United States. And

"Whereas, we believe that a program of protection and normal expansion for the American Sugar Industry, is essential for the protection of the industry as well as the consuming public, in peace times and more essential in time of war. Therefore

"Be It Resolved, that, we urge the enactment of such protective legislation and the proper administration thereof. That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Members of Congress from Michigan, our United States Senators, the Secretary of Agriculture and the President of the United States."

Committee Activities

The Legislative Committee of the American Sugar Cane League met March 8, 1940, in the auditorium of the Agricultural Building in Thibodaux, Louisiana, at 2:30 P. M. The following members were present:

Messrs. Frank L. Barker, Chairman, W. C. Kemper, D. W. Pipes, Jr., L. A. Borne, Dubourg Thibaut, Leon Landry, J. J. Munson, W. F. Giles, Ex-officio, Chas. A. Farwell, Ex-officio, Marcel Voorhies, Ex-officio.

Mr. R. H. Chadwick and Mr. E. J. Gay were absent.

The following visitors were present:

Messrs. Walter Godchaux, Jr., S. C. Munson, Prescott Foster, Paul G. Borron, Jr.

The Committee discussed the Cummings Bill, HR-8746, in detail and decided that the American Sugar Cane League should present amendments meeting the needs of the Louisiana Sugar Industry. The needed provisions were agreed to and are embodied in the Maloney Bill, HR-8893, which represents the views of the Louisiana Sugar Industry, and which is printed in full in this issue of The Bulletin.

A meeting of the Contract Committee of the American Sugar Cane League was held at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, March 15, 1940. Those present were:

Members of the Contract Committee: Stephen C. Munson, Chairman, George L. Billeaud, Elliott Jones, F. A. Graugnard, Jr., M. J. Kahoe, E. A. Maier, B. Thibaut, Marcel J. Voorhies, Ex-officio. *Houma Experiment Station Staff*: Dr. Abbott, Mr. Ingram, Mr. Bynum, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Summers, Mr. Krumbharr, Mr. Brown. *Louisiana State Experiment Station Staff*: W. G. Taggart, E. C. Simon, J. N. Efferson, I. L. Forbes, A. L. Dugas, H. T. Barr, R. A. Ballinger, P. J. Mills, C. W. Edgerton, R. J. Saville, C. B. Gouaux, L. V. George, C. O. Eddy, I. J. Becnel, W. W. McPherson. *Visitors*: Arthur G. Keller, M. A. McCalep—Audubon Sugar School, L. S. U., H. C. Sanders, F. A. Swann—Agricultural Extension Div., L. S. U., Bentley Mackay, Dr. Lewis A. Jones, R. T. Gibbens, Jr., Al Moreaux.

The following reports were discussed:

1. Farm Management and Cost Study on 500 Family-size Farms in the Louisiana Sugar Cane Area, 1938, by Dr. Efferson and Mr. McPherson. Dr. Efferson stated that they had found in this study that the larger the family-size farm, the greater were the profits; and that the larger the proportion of the crop land in sugar cane, the lower were the costs, regardless of the size of the business or the yield per acre of cane.

2. Financial Results of the Operation of Large Sugar Cane Farms in Louisiana in 1937 and 1938, by Dr. Roy A. Ballinger. Dr. Ballinger pointed out that one of the most important factors influencing costs on sugar cane farms in Louisiana is the yield per acre, and that since yields per acre are to a considerable degree under the control of individual farm operators, these facts are of considerable importance in any attempt to lower the costs of producing sugar cane.

3. Financial Results of the Operation of Sugar Mills in Louisiana, 1937 and 1938, by Dr. Roy A. Ballinger. In general, the larger sugar mills operated at somewhat lower costs and higher net incomes per hundred pounds of raw sugar manufactured than did the smaller mills.

Reports on freeze damage were made by Messrs. Maier, Jones, Munson, Billeaud, Graugnard, Kahoe, Thibaut and Dr. Edgerton, Dr. Abbott, Dr. Forbes, Mr. Taggart and Mr. Gouaux.

Following the above reports, Mr. Taggart sent the following telegram to Dr. Joshua Bernhardt, Chief of the Sugar Division: "Edgerton estimates cane condition is now off ten per cent. of normal. Weather still very unfavorable and further damage can be expected. Planters here today estimate as high as twenty per cent damage. It is positive that the crop will start late and that we can expect lower sugar content this fall."

A meeting of the Raw Sugar Committee of the American Sugar Cane League was held in the League Office on March 14, 1940. Chairman John M. Caffery presided. The following were present:

Messrs. John M. Caffery, E. A. Rainold, Jr., J. Henry Martin, James A. Lanier, Louis LeBourgeois, John J. Shaffer, Jr., Walter A. Sullivan, Marcel J. Voorhies, Ex-officio.

Mr. R. M. Murphy was absent.

The main duty of this Committee was defined as follows: "To encourage an orderly marketing of the crop of raw sugar by, first, advising Louisiana refiners about the size of the crop and the amounts to be marketed in the season; second, urging sellers to maintain the New Orleans market for raws on a parity with the New York market.

Mr. Louis LeBourgeois was elected Vice-Chairman and Mr. Marcel Voorhies, Secretary.

The Secretary was requested to assemble various types of information needed by the Committee for its future activities.

Little Pictures From the News

Davey Jones' Sweet Tooth

Speculation on how much sugar has been sent to the bottom of the sea since the start of the European War is reviewed in a recent issue of the Journal of Commerce. "Some observers" the New York paper says, "estimate that thus far losses amount to about 200,000 tons". Lamborn & Co. in their annual survey of the world market allowed 300,000 tons for the crop year September 1, 1939 to August 31, 1940 for such losses. B. W. Dyer & Co. in a statistical analysis allows at most 77,026 tons to date.

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Reciprocal Trade

Reports from Washington indicate that the trading policies of Secretary of State Cordell Hull are not as popular as some would lead us to believe. Administration leaders in the Senate stated last week when debate started that they had a majority of only six votes for the continuation of the reciprocal trade agreement policies and indicated that four doubtful senators, among whom is Senator John H. Overton of Louisiana, held the balance of power in the battle to continue the trade agreements for three more years. The House has already approved such legislation. An effort is being made by the opposition to require Senate ratification of all trade agreements and a real fight is in progress. It will be recalled that our latest trade agreement with Cuba fixes it so that quotas may be lifted without automatically raising the duty on Cuban sugar to $1.50.

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Resolution Defeated

An attempt by Senator Allen J. Ellender to amend the Sugar Control Act to permit benefit payments to sugarcane growers, who planted acreage in excess of their allotments while quotas were not in force (March 15 *Sugar Bulletin*), was defeated in the Senate on March 22nd by a 38 to 28 vote. However, a resolution by Senator Byrd of Virginia to limit benefit payments was also defeated, indicating that the domestic sugar industry has some friends in the Senate.

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Another Sugar Bill

A sugar bill, which has received little publicity, was introduced in the House by Representative Barry of New York on March 25th. The Bill is known as H. R. 9044 and calls for the continuation of sugar regulation under the present sugar act until December 31st, 1941. It also would renew the limitations on the importations of refined sugar from Puerto Rico which expired on March 1st this year.

All But Sugar Up

U. S. Congressman Paul Maloney has sent us the following table the title of which is "Retail Prices Today Compared to the 'Gay Nineties'". It will be noted that sugar is the only commodity listed that has decreased in price.

	Average Retail price in United States 10 years from 1891 to 1900	10 years from 1929 to 1938	
Refined sugar per lb.	$ .0574	$ .0561	Decrease of 2.26%
Butter per lb.	.2575	.3759	Increase of 45.98%
Lard per lb.	.0953	.1432	Increase of 50.26%
Flour per ⅛th Barrel	.6382	1.0782	Increase of 68.94%
Potatoes per peck	.2229	.3825	Increase of 71.60%
Milk per quart	.0677	.1217	Increase of 79.76%
Eggs per dozen	.2067	.3727	Increase of 80.31%
Hens per lb.	.1331	.3128	Increase of 135.01%
Corn meal per lb.	.0190	.0468	Increase of 146.32%
Bacon per lb.	.1323	.3597	Increase of 171.88%
Pork crops per lb.	.1115	.3083	Increase of 176.50%
Round steak per lb.	.1254	.3519	Increase of 180.62%
Ham per lb.	.1549	.4550	Increase of 193.74%

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Mr. Pipes' Statement

The following is the complete statement made by Mr. David W. Pipes, Jr., to the House Committee on Agriculture in behalf of the Maloney Bill:

My name is David W. Pipes, Jr., of Houma, La., and I represent the American Sugar Cane League, which is an organization of 10,565 dues-paying sugarcane growers of Louisiana.

In 1934 there was evident necessity for stabilization of the sugar market. Our insular and foreign policy had nullified the benefit of the tariff and the United States with its wonderful market had become a dumping ground for sugars overproduced in other areas, largely as a result of the disruption brought about by the World War. Under the quota programs, stabilization was accomplished prior to the 1937 Act. In the meantime, the Philippine Independence Act had been enacted, placing a duty-free limitation on Philippine sugars. The continued necessity for extreme stabilization control no longer exists because by means of a reasonable tariff and quotas against foreign areas it is possible to maintain and reasonably expand the domestic sugar industry as a whole and to guarantee the consumers of the United States their full requirements of sugar at a price which would compare most favorably with the price paid by consumers in all other countries of the world.

After six years of experience under the sugar quota control programs, the Louisiana growers are convinced that it is not necessary to have domestic quotas and there need be no control over the production or distribution of domestic sugar in the United States. We do favor quotas against foreign countries, including Cuba and the Philippines, for the efficient regulation of supply. It would be for the best interests of sugarcane and sugar beet growers and for agriculture and industry in the United States, if our domestic cane and beet farmer-producers were permitted to supply the American market, the only limitation being that production be at a fair price to the consumer. This would do away also with many unnecessary elements of regulation, restriction, and regimentation, and would prevent a plowup of 38,000 acres of cane as occurred in 1939 and an impending plowup of 50,000 acres in Louisiana in 1940. The requirements of the consumers of the United States should be estimated annually, and the available supply of domestic sugar deducted therefrom to determine the amount of foreign sugars needed to adjust supply and demand reasonably, so that sugar would command a price which would be fair to both consumers and domestic producers.

In a practical sense, however, this hearing has been called to discuss bills introduced by Congressman Maloney, Congressman Cummings, and others, for the amendment of the Sugar Act of 1937. Naturally, we consider the provisions of the Maloney Bill as preferable to the other bills.

Our complaint is not directed so much against the Sugar Act itself, except as regards quotas, but we do complain most vigorously and rightfully against the manner in which this Act has been administered. We charge that the intent of Congress as you gentlemen expressed it in the Sugar Act of 1937 has not been carried out in the administration of the law. Except for quota adjustments, the Sugar Act has ample authority to bring about the stabilization of the domestic sugar industry to the satisfaction and for the benefit of all domestic producers and with full protection to consumers.

In the past two years we have found that the administrators of the Sugar Act have changed the policy of the Government with respect to the price of sugar. The President of the United States and the Secretary of Agriculture have both made public statements approving of the results obtained from the administration of the Jones-Costigan program, and they have pointed with pride to the protection given the consumer thereunder. The President of the United States went to the extent of stating in 1937 that the proposed tax on sugar would not increase the price of sugar to the United States consumer. Certainly, this inferred that the price would be maintained at the approved and reasonable level then existing, and everybody so understood. But, the supply of sugar made available in the United States for 1937, 1938, and 1939, has each year been greatly in excess of the actual requirements of the consumers, which necessarily has meant a greatly depressed price to the consumer over the Jones-Costigan proposed quota figures, but apparently it was decided that the beet area should have an arbitrary figure of 1,750,000 tons, and by applying the 1937 quota ratio to the mainland cane area, an arbitrary figure of 474,000 tons was arrived at. Obviously, the result is neither fair nor scientific, and it fails to use any actual production record as the basis for the marketing quotas. Louisiana has been greatly discriminated against under the sugar control acts because at the time the Jones-Costigan Act was passed in 1934, the immediate record showed Louisiana's production at a tremendously reduced figure due to temporary plant disease difficulties which have since been very successfully overcome by the use of new and scientifically-bred varie-

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What Did You Do?

Mr. A. A. Cancienne of Back Brusly, West Baton Rouge Parish, produced 5706 lbs. or 2.88 tons of sugar per acre on a 16.7 acre tract (plant and stubble) in 1939. Mr. Cancienne planted his sugarcane in well drained, thoroughly prepared soil following two crops of soy beans plowed under. He followed the culture practices advocated by the Agricultural Extension Division, L. S. U., closely, and applied about 200 lbs. of Cyanamid fertilizer on his stubble crop early in April. ***It can be done.***

Mr. Sam Bonanno who farms in the vicinity of Lobdell in West Baton Rouge Parish got 6116 lbs. or 3.06 tons of sugar per acre from a 14.4 acre tract (plant and stubble) last year. Mr. Bonanno reports having followed the cultural practices advocated by the agricultural Extension Division, L. S. U. His plant cane followed a heavy growth of green matter plowed under and he used Melilotus Indica Clover as a cover crop. ***It can be done.***

Four thousand five hundred and eighteen pounds, or 2.259 tons of sugar per acre on 1083.1 acres of plant and stubble was the average production in 1939 reported by Mr. L. C. Bourgeois, Jr. Mr. Bourgeois, Jr. is manager of Westover Plantation, north of Port Allen in West Baton Rouge Parish. Mr. Bourgeois reports that he planted cane following the plowing under of a heavy crop of soy beans and that he, too, used Melilotus Indica Clover as a cover crop. He also applied 200 lbs. of Cyanamid per acre on the stubble crop. Cultural practices reported are, thorough preparation of seed bed, deep cultivation in early Spring followed by frequent shallow cultivation. These are the cultural recommendations of the Agricultural Extension Division. ***It can be done.***

ties of cane. All other domestic areas happened to have their highest productions immediately prior to 1934 and thereby gained an unjust advantage over Louisiana. The 1937 quota was an improvement, but it still did not place the mainland cane industry on a comparable basis of equality with the beet area. The Maloney Bill does establish relative equality for continental beet and cane when we take the 1938 basis of highest production performance.

In support of the above statement, may I direct your attention to the fact that in 1934 Louisiana harvested 222,000 acres from which 239,000 tons of sugar were produced; and in 1939, the Louisiana crop was harvested from 238,000 acres, but the production amounted to 437,000 tons; therefore, although the increase in acreage was only 7%, the increase in production was over 82%. These figures prove several things and especially two: first, that Louisiana has not increased acreage at any unreasonable rate; and second, that the efficiency of the Louisiana sugar industry has improved wonderfully and is the chief reason for the increased production which forms the basis of our increased quota requirements. An adequate quota would materially increase our efficiency also in processing operations. Necessary large capital for machinery improvements is somewhat reluctant and debarred from coming forth under present greatly restricted production. You might also be interested in the acreage changes made in the beet area during the same period, which are as follows: In 1934 the beet acreage harvested was 770,000, from which was produced 1,239,574 tons of sugar; and in 1939, from 937,000 acres, there was produced 1,754,000 tons of sugar. This also shows a distinct gain in efficiency of beet sugar production.

The Maloney Bill provides for expansion, in addition to the increased minimum quotas above discussed, at the rate of 2% annually. This seems a minimum response to the resolutions passed by the American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Grange, the National Reclamation Association, and many local farm organizations, which organizations have all endorsed the principle of conserving the home market for the American producer.

May I emphasize here that we feel that we are being generously cooperative in supporting these provisions which do not adequately provide for normal expansion in Louisiana. We have been greatly impressed by the attitude of the Chairman of this Committee and many of its members, whereby they have indicated a desire that the leaders of the various groups and areas of the domestic sugar industry make a real effort to get together. We have made ourselves available constantly for joint action, and we are agreeable to participate in conferences and make a sincere and serious effort to present an agreed program to this Committee.

In connection with the quotas and restriction of production, we are impelled by necessity to give you the picture as we see it from the cane fields of Louisiana. We have our problems of unemployment and relief just as other States do, but in our case, the solution is immediately available. We have the land, the experience, and the community interest to provide jobs for all of the unemployed in our section of the country. We are pleading to be able to solve these problems in the American way by providing work, by producing and thus stimulating employment, not only in our own fields and factories, but in the stores and business channels where we buy goods with the money made from producing sugar. It is perfectly obvious to us that unless a freer enterprise is permitted in the case of sugar in Louisiana, the problems of the Government with regard to unemployment and relief, as well as in regard to the production of surplus agricultural crops, are being increased in the face of a ready opportunity and means of a generally beneficial solution.

It is difficult for us to accept the policy of the Government which seeks to have the domestic industry pay all of the so-called obligations due to Cuba and the Philippines. Whatever obligations exist, they are the obligations of the United States, and all of its citizens; however, it has been very easy to fulfill these obligations by suppressing the domestic sugar industry and by placing limitations upon its normal and desirable expansion. Certainly no one can argue that the domestic sugar industry must suffer restrictions because it is the easiest way to meet whatever obligations may be due these foreigners.

Referring to the Maloney Bill, the amendment to Section 204 provides for the reallocation of deficits among domestic areas which is an improvement over the present law to the extent that it permits any domestic area to enjoy on a proportionate basis whatever deficits exist before foreign countries are permitted to participate.

We favor the amendment to Section 207 which will re-

duce to 175,000 tons the direct-consumption sugar quota for Cuba, which is a reduction of 200,000 tons. This arrangement affords protection to American refining industries.

As all liquid sugar is charged against domestic quotas, we cannot see the fairness of permitting special liquid sugar quotas to foreign areas in addition to their regular sugar quotas; therefore, we favor the amendment to Section 208.

There has been a serious problem caused to producers of raw sugar in Louisiana by a practice of permitting the refining of off-shore raw sugars to be taken out of bond in the month of December. This practice has permitted the withdrawal of excess quota sugars in the month of December in such a manner that more sugar has been marketed than is legally permissible under the Sugar Act. The sale of these excess-quota sugars at a discount has depressed the price of raw sugar in Louisiana and has been used as a means of beating down the price. Since the price of raw sugars sold in Louisiana during December affects the basis of the price paid to growers for their sugarcane, the effect of this unfair practice has been visited upon everyone of the more than 15,000 growers in Louisiana. This refining of sugar in bond cannot be justified, except in case of extreme emergency in order to prevent a local shortage. We advocate tightening these regulations by law so that the practice will be limited to absolute necessity established under oath and published.

Section 301 (a) of the Sugar Act is so strictly worded and has been so technically interpreted that it has caused unfair hardships upon innocent growers. This Section refers to the employment of child labor. The Louisiana sugar industry is opposed to the employment of child labor and there has been no practice of employing children. In isolated cases, some children who have developed in appearance beyond their years, and have misrepresented their ages in seeking employment have placed farmers in jeopardy of losing the entire conditional payments for the farm. We do not advocate removing all penalties, but in order to prevent penalties which are obviously in excess of the offense, we favor a specific penalty of $10 per day per child, in accordance with a provision which passed the Senate this week with the official approval of the Department of Agriculture. In order to cure inequalities already existing since 1937, the provision is made retroactive. We advocate this substitution of the amendment approved by the Department of Agriculture for the amendment suggested in Section 11 of the Maloney Bill. We trust that the Agriculture Committee will make a favorable report on this amendment regardless of whether general sugar legislation is considered at this Session or not, as there is no controversy and we feel that all will agree with the grave injustice caused by the strictness of the language and its technical interpretation.

We will not burden you with a detailed discussion of the amendments to Section 302, 304, and 305, which have been discussed by other witnesses.

In connection with Section 513, we oppose making the Sugar Act permanent chiefly for the reason that the International Sugar Agreement will expire within the next three years, and the Philippine Independence Act will go into effect in 1946, and generally because we feel that the problems and difficulties of the sugar industry are such that they ought to be considered on the basis of experience every four years.

We also advocate that all of these amendments to the Sugar Act go into effect immediately so that we may receive the benefit of them this year.

Furthermore, we are unwilling to make permanent any quota system which provides for domestic quotas. We are only willing to go along with these amendments to the present law for purposes of stabilization or emergency for a temporary and limited period.

Gentlemen, let me emphasize that with a war going on in Europe—which in the past two days has been extended into unexpected areas, involving three additional nations and threatening to involve all nations—there should be no destruction of essential food crops. We have read in the papers this week about England and France wanting to buy from 500,000 to 700,000 tons of sugar per year for two years from Cuba. There is no need to tell you how this concerns the American consumer; and yet, in Louisiana today there is an order issued by the Sugar Division which will have the effect of forcing 50,000 acres of growing cane, planted months ago in good faith when there was no restriction, to be plowed up and destroyed. This order will not only destroy food in time of national emergency, but it will deprive thousands of a livelihood and seriously affect others indirectly dependent upon the industry.

There is an alternative to this program of destruction, although it is a very poor one, and it defeats its own purpose. A great deal of this cane can be diverted into syrup production, but you gentlemen on the Committee from the middle west where corn syrup is produced and where sorghum syrup is produced and you gentlemen from the southern States where cane syrup is produced know what this will do to the price of the product of those farmers who are engaged in the production of syrup from corn, sorghum, or cane. This is an additional reason why we advocate that the amendments proposed in the Maloney Bill be made effective immediately in 1940, so that the benefits will be effective at once for all concerned. This problem, therefore, is not Louisiana's problem alone, but is a problem of the middle west and the entire south.

Gentlemen of the Committee, with us it is cane or weeds. We have no comparable substitute cash crop. This was verified by a Commission sent to Louisiana by President Wilson for the purpose of securing a scientific and unbiased report on the possibility of substitute crops. This is also borne out by the experiences of the industry for over a hundred years.

We are unalterably opposed to an extension of the Sugar Act of 1937, unless essential amendments are incorporated in the law.

Allotment of the 1940 Sugar Quota For the Mainland Cane Sugar Area

(A Statement by Secretary Henry A. Wallace in the Federal Register, April 6, 1940)

Basis of Allotment

Section 205 (a) of the act provides, in part, as follows:

Allotments shall be made in such manner and in such amounts as to provide a fair, efficient, and equitable distribution of such quota or proration thereof, by taking into consideration the processings of sugar or liquid sugar from sugar beets or sugarcane to which proportionate shares, determined pursuant to the provisions of subsection (b) of section 302, pertained; the past marketings or importations of each such person; or the ability of such person to market or import that portion of such quota or proration thereof allotted to him.

It is believed that, in order to make a fair, efficient, and equitable distribution of the 1940 sugar quota for the mainland cane sugar area, allotments should be made on the basis of (1) processings of sugar from sugarcane to which proportionate shares, determined pursuant to section 302 (b) of the act, pertained and (2) past marketings of sugar. In measuring past marketings it is believed that the use of the most favorable of the following options will afford a fair and reasonable measure of such marketings:

(a) 100 percent of the average quantity of sugar marketed during any three of the calendar years 1936, 1937, 1938, and 1939;

(b) 80 percent of the average quantity of sugar marketed during any two of the calendar years 1936, 1937, 1938, and 1939;

(c) 70 percent of the average quantity of sugar marketed during any one of the calendar years 1936, 1937, 1938, and 1939.

The use of processings from proportionate shares of sugarcane for the 1939-40 crop will afford a fair and reasonable measure of that standard.

It is believed, further, that the act contemplates a method of allotment, which will not only result in a fair, efficient, and equitable distribution of the quota but will, at the same time, afford a maximum of protection to the producers of sugarcane. This result may be accomplished by giving one-fourth weight to past marketings, measured in the manner hereinbefore stated, and three-fourths weight to processings from proportionate shares of sugarcane for the 1939-40 crop. This weighting will result in a fair, efficient, and equitable distribution of the quota and

will also provide an incentive to processors to grind as much proportionate share sugarcane as possible for purposes of future allotments.

The representative of the Louisiana State University requested, at the hearing, that the University be given an allotment of 350 tons of sugar, regardless of what allotment it would be entitled to under the method of allotment finally adopted (Keller, R. pp. 145-146). The witness stated that an allotment of 350 tons of sugar was necessary in order to enable the University to operate its experimental factory at Baton Rouge, which is a non-profit organization operating at considerable expense to the University (R. p. 145). It is deemed advisable, therefore, before calculating allotments for other Louisiana processors, to allot to Louisiana State University, from that portion of the quota allocable to Louisiana processors under the foregoing formula, the difference between the quantity of sugar which would be allocated to it under such formula and the 350 tons of sugar requested.

Findings of Fact

On the basis of the record of the hearing, I hereby find:

1. That the effective inventory of all sugar processors in the mainland cane sugar area as of January 1, 1940, was 217,507 short tons of sugar, raw value.

2. That the production of sugar for the 1940-41 crop period from proportionate share acreages in the mainland cane sugar area will be approximately 505,000 short tons of sugar, raw value.

3. That the total supply of mainland cane sugar available for market in 1940 will be substantially in excess of the 1940 quota for such area.

4. That the use of the most favorable of the following options constitutes a fair and reasonable measure of past marketings of sugar for each processor:

(1) 100 percent of the average quantity of sugar marketed during any three of the calendar years 1936, 1937, 1938, and 1939;

(2) 80 percent of the average quantity of sugar marketed during any two of the calendar years 1936, 1937, 1938, and 1939;

(3) 70 percent of the average quantity of sugar marketed during any one of the calendar years 1936, 1937, 1938, and 1939.

5. That the past marketings of each processor, measured by the best option of the three given above, are as follows:

Processor	Best option	Amount (short tons, raw value)
Alma Plantation, Ltd.[1]	Av. 1936-38-39	7,279
J. Aron & Co., Inc.[1]	Av. 1936-37-39	9,231
Billeaud Sugar Factory[1]	Av. 1936-38-39	10,017
Blanchard Planting Company[1]	Av. 1936-37-39	2,512
Caire & Graugnard[1]	70%—1939	4,622
Caldwell Sugars, Inc.[1]	Av. 1936-37-39	7,557
A. & J. E. Champagne[1]	Av. 1936-37-38	722
Columbia Sugar Company	Av. 1936-37-39	4,492
Cora-Texas Manufacturing Co., Inc.[1]	Av. 1937-38-39	3,625
Cypremort Sugar Company, Inc.[1]	Av. 1936-38-39	7,214
Delgado-Albania Plantation Commission[1]	Av. 1936-37-38	7,363
Dugas & LeBlanc, Ltd.[1]	Av. 1937-38-39	7,038
Duhe & Bourgeois Sugar Co., Inc.[1]	Av. 1937-38-39	5,165
Erath Sugar Company[1]	Av. 1936-38-39	9,050
Evan Hall Sugar Cooperative	70%—1939	12,654
Evangeline Pepper & Food Prod. Co.[1]	Av. 1937-38-39	2,759
W. Prescott Foster[1]	Av. 1936-37-38	6,862
E. J. Gay Pltg. & Mfg. Co.[1]	Av. 1936-38-39	3,865
Glenwood Sugar Coop., Inc.[1]	Av. 1936-38-39	5,714
Godchaux Sugars, Inc.[1]	Av. 1937-38-39	39,612
Haas Investment Co., Inc.[1]	Av. 1937-38-39	3,195
Helvetia Sugar Cooperative, Inc.[1]	Av. 1937-38-39	5,359
Iberia Sugar Company	Av. 1937-38-39	8,636
M. J. Kahao[1]	Av. 1936-37-38	1,048
Kessler & Sternfels[1]	70%—1936	461
Lafourche Sugar Company	Av. 1937-38-39	7,334
T. Lanaux's Sons[1]	Av. 1936-37-38	540
Harry L. Laws and Co., Inc.[1]	Av. 1936-37-39	17,404
Levert-St. John, Inc.[1]	Av. 1936-38-39	11,398
Louisiana Penitentiary Board[1]	Av. 1936-37-38	6,302
Louisiana State University[1]	70%—1939	223
Magnolia Sugar Cooperative, Inc.[1]	Av. 1936-38-39	3,989
The Maryland Company, Inc.[1]	Av. 1937-38-39	4,634
S. M. Mayer[1]	70%—1936	290
Meeker Sugar Refining Co.[1]	Av. 1937-38-39	6,406
Milliken & Farwell, Inc.[1]	Av. 1936-37-38	15,266
M. A. Patout & Son[1]	70%—1939	7,444
Poplar Grove Pltg. & Ref. Co.[1]	Av. 1937-38-39	7,445
Realty Operators, Inc.[1]	Av. 1936-37-39	38,574
Roane Sugars, Inc.[1] (R. pp. 50-53)	Av. 1936-37-38	5,826
E. G. Robichaux Co., Ltd.[1]	Av. 1936-38-39	6,131
Ruth Sugar Company, Inc.[1]	Av. 1936-37-38	2,733
St. James Operators, Inc.[1]	70%—1937	2,239
San Francisco P. & M. Co., Ltd.[1]	Av. 1936-37-39	2,562
Clarence J. Savoie[1]	Av. 1937-38-39	6,230
Shadyside Company, Ltd.[1]	Av. 1937-38-39	5,341
Slack Brothers[1]	Av. 1937-38-39	3,341
Smedes Brothers, Inc.[1]	Av. 1936-38-39	3,494
Mrs. L. M. Soniat (Estate)[1]	Av. 1936-37-38	3,722
South Coast Corporation	Av. 1936-38-39	39,191
Sterling Sugars, Inc.[1]	Av. 1937-38-39	13,906
J. Supple's Sons Pltg. Co., Ltd.[1]	Av. 1936-37-39	6,479
Tally Ho, Inc.[1]	Av. 1936-37-39	6,615
Teche Sugar Co., Inc.[1]	Av. 1936-37-38	4,614
Valentine Sugars, Inc.[1]	Av. 1936-37-39	13,847
Vermilion Sugar Company[1]	Av. 1936-38-39	6,668
Vida Sugars, Inc.[1]	Av. 1937-38-39	4,740
Waguespack Planting Company[1]	Av. 1936-37-39	1,015
Waterford Sugar Coop., Inc.[1]	Av. 1936-37-39	6,061
Waverly Sugar Mfg. Co., Ltd.[1]	70%—1937	693
Webre-Steib Company, Ltd.[1]	Av. 1936-37-38	1,278
A. Wilbert's Sons L. & S. Co.[1]	Av. 1936-37-39	7,567
Youngsville Sugar Company[1]	Av. 1936-38-39	6,934
Baldwin Sugar Co.[1]	70%—1939	799
Breaux Bridge Sugar Coop., Inc.[1]	80%—1938-39	3,741
McCollam Brothers[1]	80%—1937-39	456
D. Moresi's Sons[1]	80%—1938-39	2,091
Gay Union Corp., Inc.[1] (R. pp. 71-84)		0
Canal Bank and Trust Co.[1] (R. pp. 85-90)		0
Fellsmere Sugar Prod. Association[1]	70%—1939	4,997
U. S. Sugar Corporation[1]	Av. 1937-38-39	70,936

[1] R., Gov't Ex. 3.

6. That the use of processings of sugar from proportionate shares of sugarcane for the 1939-40 crop affords a fair and reasonable measure of the statutory standard of "processings of sugar from sugarcane to which proportionate shares, determined pursuant to the provisions of subsection (b) of section 302, pertained."

7. That the processings of sugar from proportionate shares of sugarcane for the 1939-40 crop are as follows:

Processor:	Amount (short tons, raw value)
Alma Plantation, Ltd.[1]	7,253
J. Aron & Co., Inc.[1]	7,259
Billeaud Sugar Factory[1]	10,675
Blanchard Planting Company[1]	2,513
Caire & Graugnard[1]	3,189
Caldwell Sugars, Inc.[1]	6,908
A. & J. E. Champagne[1]	0
Columbia Sugar Company[1]	4,160
Cora-Texas Manufacturing Co., Inc.[1]	4,992
Cypremort Sugar Company, Inc.[1]	6,173
Delgado-Albania Plt'n Commission[1]	5,921
Dugas & LeBlanc, Ltd.[1]	8,667
Duhe & Bourgeois Sugar Co., Inc.[1]	7,250
Erath Sugar Company[1]	10,197
Evan Hall Sugar Cooperative[1]	11,241
Evangeline Pepper & Food Prod. Co.[1]	3,617
W. Prescott Foster[1]	7,383
E. J. Gay Pltg. Mfg. Co.[1]	3,170
Glenwood Sugar Corp., Inc.[1]	6,569
Godchaux Sugars, Inc.[1]	33,499
Haas Investment Co., Inc.[1]	3,362
Helvetia Sugar Cooperative, Inc.[1]	4,739
Iberia Sugar Company[1]	11,352
M. J. Kahao[1]	0
Kessler & Sternfels[1]	301
Lafourche Sugar Company[1]	6,885
T. Lanaux's Sons[1]	0
Harry L. Lawes & Co., Inc.[1]	16,315
Levert-St. John, Inc.[1]	9,944
Louisiana Penitentiary Board[1]	5,363
Louisiana State University[1]	318
Magnolia Sugar Cooperative, Inc.[1]	4,382
The Maryland Company, Inc.[1]	4,234
S. M. Mayer[1]	0
Meeker Sugar Refining Co.[1]	6,751
Milliken & Farwell, Inc.[1]	14,638
M. A. Patout & Son[1]	6,621
Poplar Grove Pltg. & Ref. Co.[1]	6,888
Realty Operators, Inc.[1]	33,638
Roane Sugars, Inc.[1]	6,205
E. G. Robichaux Co., Ltd.[1]	5,461

Processor:—Continued.	Amount (short tons, raw value)
St. James Operators, Inc.[1]	0
San Francisco P. & M. Co., Ltd.[1]	1,459
Clarence J. Savoie[1]	7,276
Shadyside Company, Ltd.[1]	6,062
Slack Brothers[1]	3,464
Smedes Brothers, Inc.[1]	3,530
Mrs. L. M. Soniat (Estate)[1]	3,979
South Coast Corporation[1]	32,239
Sterling Sugars, Inc.[1]	12,548
J. Supple's Sons Pltg. Co., Ltd.[1]	5,227
Tally Ho, Inc.[1]	4,145
Teche Sugar Co., Inc.[1]	5,016
Valentine Sugars, Inc.[1]	8,401
Vermilion Sugar Company[1]	6,853
Vida Sugars, Inc.[1]	3,843
Waguespack Planting Company[1]	0
Waterford Sugar Coop., Inc.[1]	5,877
Waverly Sugar Mfg. Co., Ltd.[1]	0
Webre-Steib Company, Ltd.[1]	847
A. Wilbert's Sons L. & S. Co.[1]	6,894
Youngsville Sugar Company[1]	6,652
Baldwin Sugar Company[1]	1,457
Breaux Bridge Sugar Coop., Inc.[1]	7,046
McCollam Brothers[1]	0
D. Moresi's Sons[1]	3,195
Gay Union Corp., Inc.[1] (R. pp. 71-84)	0
Canal Bank and Trust Co.[1] (R. pp. 85-90)	0
Fellsmere Sugar Prod. Association[1] (R. p. 107)	4,567
U. S. Sugar Corporation[1]	65,345

[1]R., Gov't Ex. 2.

Section 1. The 1940 sugar quota for the mainland cane sugar area is hereby allotted to the following processors in the amounts which appear opposite their respective names:

Processor	*Proposed Allotment (short tons)*
Alma Plantation, Letd.	5,896
J. Aron & Co., Inc.	6,295
Billeaud Sugar Factory	8,535
Blanchard Planting Company	2,041
Caire & Graugnard	2,880
Caldwell Sugars, Inc.	5,742
A. & J. E. Champagne	146
Columbia Sugar Company	3,446
Cora-Texas Manufacturing Co., Inc.	3,776
Cypremort Sugar Company, Inc.	5,224
Delgado-Albania Plantation Commission	5,102
Dugas & LeBlanc, Ltd.	6,708
Duhe & Bourgeois Sugar Co., Inc.	5,465
Erath Sugar Company	8,048
Evan Hall Sugar Cooperative	9,415
Evangeline Peper & Food Prod. Co.	2,764
W. Prescott Foster	5,890
E. J. Gay Pltg. Mfg. Co.	2,716
Glenwood Sugar Coop., Inc	5,161
Godchaux Sugars, Inc.	28,445
Haas Investment Co., Inc.	2,696
Helvetia Sugars Cooperative, Inc.	3,974
Iberia Sugar Company	8,667
M. J. Kahao	213
Kessler & Sternfels	277
Lafourche Sugar Company	5,682
T. Lanaux's Sons	110
Harry L. Laws & Co., Inc.	13,470
Levert-St. John, Inc.	8,371
Louisiana Penitentiary Board	4,546
Magnolia Sugar Cooperative, Inc.	3,479
The Maryland Company, Inc.	3,520
S. M. Mayer	59
Meeker Sugar Refining Co.	5,413
Louisiana State University	350
Milliken & Farrell, Inc.	12,015
M. A. Patout & Sons	5,544
Poplar Grove Pltg. & Ref. Co.	5,707
Realty Operators, Inc.	28,319
Roane Sugars, Inc.	4,962
E. G. Robichaux Co., Ltd.	4,570
Ruth Sugar Company, Inc.	2,483
St. James Operators, Inc.	455
San Francisco P. & M. Co., Ltd.	1,409
Clarence J. Savoie	5,696
Shadyside Company, Ltd.	4,777
Slack Brothers	2,788
Smedes Brothers, Inc.	2,859
Mrs. L. M Soniat (Estate)	3,179
South Coast Corporation	27,593
Sterling Sugars, Inc.	10,466
J. Supple's Sons Pltg. Co., Ltd.	4,499
Tally Ho, Inc.	3,887
Teche Sugar Co., Inc.	3,992
Valentine Sugars, Inc.	7,928
Vermillion Sugar Company	5,528
Vida Sugars, Inc.	3,303
Waguespack Planting Company	206
Waterford Sugar Coop., Inc.	4,810
Waverly Sugar Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	140
Webre-Steib Company, Ltd.	776
A. Wilbert's Sons L. & S. Co.	5,735
Youngsville Sugar Company	5,459
Baldwin Sugar Company	1,050
Breaux Bridge Sugar Corp., Inc.	5,051
McCollam Brothers	93
D. Moresi's Sons	2,371
Fellsmore Sugar Prod. Association	3,797
U. S. Sugar Corporation	54,218
Other Processors	0
Total	420,167

Sec. 2. Any increase or decrease in the 1940 sugar quota for the mainland cane sugar area shall be prorated among processors on the basis of the allotments set forth above, and such allotments shall be increased or decreased, as the case may be, accordingly.

Sec. 3. The processors mentioned above are hereby prohibited from shipping, transporting ,or marketing in interstate commerce, or in competition with sugar or liquid sugar shipped, transported, or marketed in interstate or foreign commerce, any sugar or liquid sugar produced from sugarcane grown in the mainland cane sugar area in excess of the marketing allotments set forth above.

A Warning About Wage Rates

Mr. F. M. Spencer, Administration Officer in Charge of the A. A. A. in Louisiana, has issued the following warning to Louisiana producers relative to compliance with the "Wage Rates For Persons Engaged in the Production and Cultivation of Sugarcane For Sugar in Louisiana During the Calendar Year 1940". These rates were fixed by the United States Secretary of Agriculture on March 4th and were printed in the March 15th issue of the *Sugar Bulletin*.

"Each producer" writes Mr. Spencer, "should be informed that in order to avoid any question of his compliance with the wage rate determination and to avoid any delay in receiving his conditional payment, he should immediately make adjustments for any work which has already been performed during the calendar year 1940 in the production and cultivation of the 1940 crop at rates below those in the determination.

"Also, in order to avoid question of compliance, a producer, having made adjustments, should then pay his laborers at the rates established by the Secretary's determination on each pay day thereafter, so that at the end of the production period he shall have paid all laborers in full for work performed for such operations.

"When work is performed on a piece rate basis, the producer should keep an accurate record of the

work performed and the number of hours worked by each laborer, so that he will have in his possession evidence indicating that the earnings received for piece work were not less than what the laborers would have earned on a day rate basis. Information brought out at the compliance hearings held in Louisiana last fall indicates that the producers have been careless in this respect and have assumed, without evidence to support their assumption, that piece rate earnings equalled the day rates.

"You will notice that it is required that all wages be paid in cash and that customary perquisites be furnished free of charge. Although it is not generally customary in Louisiana to furnish board to laborers during this period. In such cases where the laborer might be instances where laborers are furnished board during this perod. In such cases where the laborer is paid on the basis of cash plus board, deductions for board shall be agreed to by the laborer and it will be necessary to determine that the rate of cash payment plus the deduction for board, which was agreed to by the laborer and determined to be fair by the county committee, is equal to the wage rate for a nine hour day plus the rate for any overtime work performed. The laborer should fully understand, however, that board is not one of the "customary perquisites", which, under the determination, are to be furnished free of charge."

What Did You Do?

On page 2 of this issue of the *Sugar Bulletin* you probably have already seen the heading "What Did You Do?" This is a new feature for the *Sugar Bulletin* and is designed to give the Louisiana sugarcane farmers an opportunity to tell the world how wonderfully productive the sugarcane lands of Louisiana are. Let us know what you did and how you did it and help yourself, your fellow members and the cause of the Louisiana sugar industry.

Committee Activities

The Executive Committee held its regular monthly meeting at 1:30 P. M., March 27, 1940 in the League offices.

Presiding officer: Mr. W. C. Kemper, 1st Vice-President, in the absence of President Giles.

Members present: Messrs: John J. Shaffer, Jr., George L. Billeaud, R. H. Chadwick, J. P. Duhe, Charles A. Farwell, Walter Godchaux, Jr., James A. Lanier, H. Langdon Laws, Stephen C. Munson, George M. Murrell, Charles A. O'Brien, David W. Pipes, Dubourg Thibaut and Marcel J. Voorhies.

Members absent (notified office of necessity of absence prior to meeting date): Messrs. W. F. Giles, Frank L. Barker, Edward J. Gay and Reginald Dykers.

Members absent: Messrs: C. J. Bourg, C. F. Dahlberg, Warren Harang, E. N. Kearny, C. D. Kemper, Leon J. Landry, M. V. Marmande, Sabin Savoie and Louis J. Wilbert.

Visitors present: Messrs. L. G. Ebeling, Walter Sullivan, Louis LeBourgeois and Paul G. Borron, Jr.

The report of the accounts of the Audubon Sugar Mill were presented.

Mr. O'Brien was authorized to call a meeting of sugarcane sirup producers to discuss the problems of that phase of the industry.

Two resolutions were adopted and referred to the Legislative Committee for further action.

Routine matters were handled.

Meeting of *Legislative Committee* in Thibodaux at 2 P. M., April 2, 1940.

Present: Messrs. Frank L. Barker, Chairman, W. C. Kemper, D. W. Pipes, L. A. Borne, R. H. Chadwick, Dubourg Thibaut, Leon Landry, J. J. Munson, W. F. Giles, Ex-officio, Charles A. Farwell, Ex-officio, Marcel J. Voorhies, Ex-officio.

Absent: Senator Edward J. Gay.

Visitors: Messrs. Paul G. Borron, Jr., E. J. Rodrigue, Ernest Burguires and R. M. Murphy.

A report was made on the Washington situation and status. There are seventeen Bills on sugar before the Agricultural Committee of the House. Arrangements were made to appear before the Committee when hearings are called on new sugar legislation to supersede the 1937 Sugar Act which expires December 31, 1940.

The Contact Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. Stephen C. Munson will meet at 10:30 A. M. April 19th at the Houma Federal Sugarcane Experiment Station. Several technical papers of importance will be discussed and inspection of the fields will be made. The meeting is open to interested sugarcane producers and others.

Syrup

A meeting of Louisiana sugarcane syrup processors was held in the Agricultural Extension Auditorium, University, La., at 10:40 A. M., April 3, 1940.

The problems of the sirup producer and the adverse effect on the sirup producer of the sugar program regulations which force into sirup a large amount of sugarcane intended for sugar production were discussed.

The following Committee was appointed to make recommendations to the Legislative Committee of the American Sugar Cane League: Mr. Charles A. O'Brien, Chairman; Mr. S. J. Gianelloni, Jr., Mr. R. M. Murphy, Mr. Leon Kessler and Mr. Gordon Kavanaugh.

The special sirup producers' Committee met at the League offices 10:30 A. M. April 5th.

Present: Mr. Charles A. O'Brien, Chairman, Mr. Gordon Kavanaugh, Mr. S. J. Gianelloni, Jr., Mr. R. M. Murphy and Mr. Marcel J. Voorhies.

Absent: Mr. Leon Kessler.

Visitor: Mr. D. W. Pipes, Jr.

The following recommendations were adopted:

1st: The American Sugar Cane League should consider equally the problems of sugarcane producers whether producing sugarcane for sugar or for sirup.

2nd: That the American Sugar Cane League establish a standing Sirup Committee.

Little Pictures From the News

Seventeen Bills

A full membership of the House Committee on Agriculture began hearings Wednesday, April 10th on seventeen sugar bills, among which are the Maloney Bill, the Cummings Bill, and the Barry Bill. The news indicates that the Barry Bill, H. R. 9044, (*Sugar Bulletin,* April 1st) is favored by the Administration because it calls for the continuation of present sugar legislation. Mr. David W. Pipes, Jr., member of the Legislative Committee of the American

Sugar Cane League, was chosen spokesman for Louisiana in behalf of the Maloney Bill (*Sugar Bulletin,* April 1st). News reports appearing in the New Orleans Times-Picayune state that the House sugar bloc has been informed by Administration leaders that the President will veto the Cummings Bill if it reaches the White House in its present form. Secretaries Wallace, Ickers, and Hull are understood to be against it and Secretary Hull is reported to have said that the Bill embodies "moral and perhaps legal" violation of trade treaty arrangements with Cuba.

◇◇◇

Secretary Hull Wins

On April 5, the United States Senate voted 42 to 37 to continue the trade agreement program of Secretary of State Cordell Hull for three more years. Both Louisiana Senators, Hon. John H. Overton and Hon. Allen J. Ellender, voted with the Administration when the "show down" vote was taken. Since the House had already passed the legislation, the Senate vote assured the extension of the trade program and was a major victory for the New Deal.

◇◇◇

Senator Ellender Tries Again

Despite the fact that both Louisiana Senators helped the Administration in its very close fight on the trade agreements, a resolution by Senator Ellender which would keep the duties on sugar at rates effective September 1st, 1934 unless imports were limited to quotas under the 1937 Sugar Act and benefits were provided for domestic sugar producers equal to those under the 1937 Act—a move calculated to stop any further reduction in the tariff on Cuban sugar, was defeated by a 52 to 21 vote. Senator Harrison of Mississippi, administration floor leader, urged defeat of the proposal because a new sugar bill is in the making. However, a bill by Senator Ellender authorizing the Secretary "to make payments, notwithstanding a failure to comply with the conditions provided in this subsection, but the payments made with respect to any crop shall be subject to deduction of $10.00 for each child for each day, or a portion of a day, during which such child was employed or permitted to work contrary to the foregoing provisions of this subsection, in the 1937, 1938, and 1939 crops" was later passed by the Senate.

◇◇◇

Republicans to Washington

Mr. Ernest A. Burguieres, well known Louisiana member of the Republican Patry, and prominent sugar men to Washington last week to appear before an informal committee of the Republican members of the House about the problems of the Louisiana sugar industry. Mr. Edward Rodrigue and Mr. R. M. Murphy completed the delegation which hopes to advance ideas for inclusion in the Republican platform.

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President Wants Present Sugar Act Extended

FLASH

Washington, D. C.,
April 12, 1940
2:37 P. M.

Mr. Marcel J. Voorhies
407 Carondelet St.,
New Orleans, La.

PRESIDENT HAS SENT LETTER TO MARVIN JONES DECLARING HIS OPPOSITION TO CUMMINGS AND MALONEY AMENDMENTS AND SUGGESTING THAT SUGAR ACT BE EXTENDED FOR ONE YEAR.

C. J. Bourg

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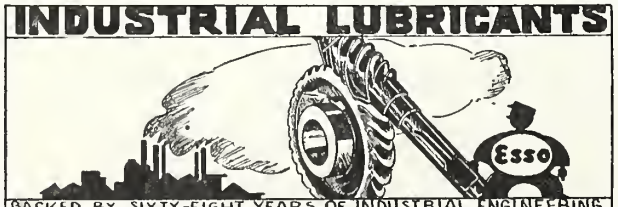

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

Entered as second-class matter April 13, 1925, at the post office at New Orleans, La., under Act of March 6, 1879.

We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

Vol. 18 **NEW ORLEANS, LA., MAY 1, 1940** **No. 15**

Washington Comments

(By C. J. Bourg)

At the time that the letter of President Roosevelt interrupted the ordinary processes of legislative procedure, the public hearings on the proposed sugar bills had proceeded for the better part of three days. Immediately following the receipt of the Presidential letter which declared that no sugar legislation is required, although the Sugar Act expires at the end of this year, the hearings were adjourned almost abruptly. But, at least the hearings had demonstrated how completely agreed in principle are the farmers of the East, South, and West. Without attempting to argue this point, there are reproduced for purposes of comparison statements made by grower witnesses who represented the three major groups of the 100,000 beet and cane growers of the continental United States.

J. B. Smith, who is President of the Alma Sugar Beet Growers and Chairman of the group of fourteen local beet grower associations in the Eastern Sugar Beet Area representing more than 20,000 beet growers, testified in part as follows:

'There are three general principles which should be recognized in discussing the subject of sugar legislation. The application of these principles must be with reason and due regard to the welfare of numerous groups in this country and abroad.

'These three fundamental principles on which we believe all sincere and patriotic Americans can wholeheartedly unite are:

1. Our inherent right to produce;
2. Our right to sell in a protected market; and
3. Our right to enjoy a normal growth and expansion of the industry.

'First, "Our inherent right to produce:"

'In view of the fact that sugar is a nonsurplus agricultural commodity, the farmers of the continental area, producing less than one-third of the normal consumption of the United States, feel that it is our inherent right to produce sugar up to the maximum of our ability, consistent with good farming practices and depending upon the ability of the market to consume at fair and reasonable prices.

'Consistent with this firm belief, we wonder why it ever should become necessary for us farmers to have representatives and delegations appear before any Congressional Committee to plead for this fundamental principle, which we feel is and should be primarily and consistently the American point of view. "The American market for the American farmer."

'Every dollar of increase in farm income means one dollar increase in industrial payrolls and seven dollars increase in national income.

'Each acre of increase in sugar production takes out of production one or more acres of surplus crops which materially helps to solve the general farm situation.

'It is estimated that it requires eight manhours of labor to produce a hundred-pound bag of refined sugar from beets or cane grown in continental United States; therefore, increased sugar production in continental United States will aid greatly in reducing and solving the unemployment and welfare relief problems.

'Our right to produce has been recognized this year in the action of the Government in finally removing all restrictions on acreage allotments for sugar beets. We trust that this will continue to be a recognized policy of the Government in dealing with sugar production, and that necessarily the right to market sugar will be permitted.

'The second fundamental principle, "Protection in our markets:"

'Most certainly we can all agree that the American standard of living should be preserved.

'We feel that we should, in the production and sale of sugar, be protected in our American market. This protection should be in the form of a tariff sufficiently high to protect our higher production costs, owing to our higher standards of living and wage scales, as against competing sugars produced under tropical conditions.

'For any reduction from such a tariff, we, as growers, should be compensated with a benefit equal to the amount of the tariff reduction.

'Under all conditions, we feel that a quota system is necessary in order to limit the importations of foreign sugars to an amount only sufficient to balance our consumption with our domestic production.

'Now let us consider the third fundamental principle, that is, "The right to normal expansion."

'Every American industry wants to progress. That is the spirit of our people. We believe that the American sugar industry should be permitted to expand, normally, in a protected American market and that such a program

THE
SUGAR BULLETIN
407 Carondelet St., New Orleans
Andrew W. Dykers, Editor
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The American Cane Growers' Assn.
The Producers & Mfrs. Protective Assn.
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What Did You Do?

Mr. Claude Legendre farming a mile out of Donaldsonville reports a production on nine acres of plant and stubble of 4,338 lbs. or 2.169 tons of sugar per acre. Mr. Legendre states that his plant cane followed heavy growths of soy beans and cow peas turned under. The usual cultural practices advocated by the Agricultural Extension Division were followed. IT CAN BE DONE.

Mr. Bronier Thibaut, former County Agent and presently large operator in Assumption Parish near Napoleonville, reports the following productions:

23.7 acres produced 5,539 lbs. or 2,769 tons of sugar per acre.

32.0 acres produced 4,858 lbs. or 2.429 tons of sugar per acre.

29.0 acres produced 5,118 lbs. or 2.559 tons of sugar per acre.

26.0 acres produced 7,382 lbs. or 3.691 tons of sugar per acre.

Mr. Thibaut followed heavy legume growth plowed under with plant cane. His practice is to apply a side dressing of 100 lbs. of Cyanamid to plant cane when it begins to show well on the row. He applies 200 lbs. of Cyanamid per acre as a side dressing to stubble when it is up to a stand. Mr. Thibaut follows the Agricultural Extension Division cultural recommendations of deep initial cultivation followed by frequent shallow cultivation. IT CAN BE DONE.

Mr. C. N. Thiac, farming near Napoleonville, Assumption Parish, reports that eighty-three acres produced 5,255 lbs. or 2.627 tons of sugar per acre. His field practices are similar to those of Mr. Thibaut. IT CAN BE DONE.

Mrs. C. J. Savoie, Belle Rose, Assumption Parish, reports that on 291 acres she produced an average of 4,858 lbs. or 2.429 tons of sugar per acre. Mrs. Savoie reports cultural pactices similar to those of Mr. Thibaut which are the Agricultural Extension Division recommendations. IT CAN BE DONE.

of protection and expansion is essential for this industry, as well as the consuming public, in peace times, and more essential still in times of war.

'Great Britain and Holland have tropical islands and dominions which produce sugar in large quantities with cheap labor, but there is a beet sugar industry in England and a beet sugar industry in Holland, both of which are encouraged and subsidized by their governments as a safeguard so the consumers will always have a home supply of sugar in times of war and emergency, and because the growing of sugar beets in rotation with other crops is recognized as a beneficial farming practice.

'We very strongly urge that the American sugar industry be permitted to expand normally so that we may eliminate the danger of foreign interests gaining control of our sugar market in time of emergency or war to the detriment of the American consuming public, as has happened in the past.

'Should we not, in all fairness and consistency, in view of the Government's permission to produce, be permitted to sell the sugar so produced?'

Charles M. Kearney, President of the National Beet Growers' Association composed of farmers living in the States included in the western plains, the Rocky Mountain Region, and along the Pacific Coast, which States produce more than 80% of the sugar Beets grown in the United States, made the following several statements in the course of his testimony:

"Our experience under the Sugar Act of 1937 has demonstrated that existing legislation must be revised before the aims sought can be reached. Congress intended to stabilize prices at fair levels and maintain a proper adjustment between domestic production and domestic quotas. As to both of these major aims, the Sugar Act has fallen far short of the expected achievement." * * *

"Beet growers now have six years of experience under government control, nearly three years of which have been under the Sugar Act of 1937. That experience demonstrates that the present Sugar Act needs revision in two major particulars, and in a number of others of relatively less importance. To overcome the major defects in existing control legislation, the domestic industry must be assured that the Act will be so administered as to prevent a continuation of price depressions; and the domestic beet sugar quota must be increased at least sufficiently to bring it in line with current production." * * *

"An increase in the beet sugar quota is necessary to prevent a sharp curtailment of production and the perpetuation of restraints upon farmers living in areas well-suited to beet growing but who, under the existing Act, are prevented from participating in sugar beet production. Beet sugar production from acreage allotted under the Sugar Act has increased far beyond the quotas provided by the Act. Acreage currently devoted to beet sugar production may be fairly expected to yield a total amount of sugar well above any quotas under the existing Act without the aid or contribution of any new areas. Domestic producers are therefore faced with but a single alternative, either they must have increased quotas for the future or they must suffer a drastic reduction in production." * *

"The choice lies between reducing the participation of Cuba or that of American farmers, both new and old producers, in the American market. It is difficult to see how it can be regarded as 'unjust' to decide in behalf of the American farmers, particularly when a better price for sugar would restore to Cuba in dollars what it would lose in tonnage." * * *

"The Secretary of Agriculture has the power under the Sugar Act to control production in all domestic areas so as to restrict it within the limits of the quotas fixed by the Act. He has kept production in line with quotas in Hawaii and Puerto Rico and existing quotas in those areas are sufficient to meet current production. The contrary is true in the case of the domestic area. Production from this area, authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture, reached 1,803,000 tons in 1938 and more than 1,750,000 tons in 1939. Production in 1940 bids fair to equal or exceed that of 1939. The condition in the mainland cane area is fairly comparable to that in the domestic beet area.

"Because of this large production and consequent increase in inventories, the beet and mainland cane areas are now so situated that they must have either increased quotas sufficient to accommodate their current production or suffer a very substantial reduction in production as heretofore pointed out." * * *

Now let us compare, on the basis of the principles discussed, the above statements with the following

SUGAR MARKET STATISTICS THROUGH APRIL 25, 1940

—furnished by—

Cane Products Trade Association, Inc.

822 Perdido Street New Orleans, La.

	Today	1 month ago	1 year ago
STANDARD GRANULATED (list price)	4.50	4.50	4.50
NEW YORK No. 3 SPOT RAW SUGAR	2.85	2.80	2.95
WORLD No. 4 SPOT RAW SUGAR (In Cuba)	1.48	1.56	1.38
LOUISIANA SPOT RAW SUGAR (New Orleans)	n	2.81½	n
LOUISIANA BLACKSTRAP (f. o. b. Plt.)	6¢	5¾¢	n

DOMESTIC FUTURE MARKET (Contract No. 3)
Closing Bid Prices

	Jan.	March	May	July	Sept.	Nov.	Dec.
Today	2.05	2.07	1.90	1.95	2.00	2.05 n	n
1 month ago	2.04	2.07	1.91	1.97	2.02	2.06 n	n
1 year ago	2.01	2.03	1.96	2.01	2.05	2.10 n	n

FOREIGN RECEIPTS AT NEW ORLEANS

	This month	Total since Jan. 1st	Same total 1 year ago
American	284,917 bags	1,054,815 bags	843,973 bags
Godchaux	145,966 bags	374,483 bags	210,056 bags
Colonial	38,230 bags	157,147 bags	228,904 bags
Henderson	66,578 bags	153,838 bags	58,864 bags
Totals	535,691 bags	1,740,283 bags	1,341,797 bags
Dealers (Cuban refined)	39,200 pockets	71,400 pockets	62,200 pockets

"n" denotes a nominal market.

The above information has been prepared by the Cane Products Trade Association, Inc., from daily records kept by them.

paragraphs from the testimony of D. W. Pipes, Jr., representing the American Sugar Cane League:

"After six years of experience under the sugar quota control programs, the Louisiana growers are convinced that it is not necessary to have domestic quotas and there need be no control over the production or distribution of domestic sugar in the United States. We do favor quotas against foreign countries, including Cuba and the Philippines, for the efficient regulation of supply. It would be for the best interests of sugarcane and sugar beet growers and for agriculture and industry in the United States, if our domestic cane and beet farmer-producers were permitted to supply the American market, the only limitation being that production be at a fair price to the consumer. This would do away also with many unnecessary elements of regulation, restriction, and regimentation, and would prevent a plowup of 38,000 acres of cane as occurred in 1939 and an impending plowup of 50,000 acres in Louisiana in 1940. The requirements of the consumers of the United States should be estimated annually, and the available supply of domestic sugar deducted therefrom to determine the amount of foreign sugars needed to adjust supply and demand reasonably, so that sugar would command a price which would be fair to both consumers and domestic producers." * * *

"With respect to quotas, this provision is of the greatest importance to the Louisiana sugar industry as it strikes at the heart of our major difficulties. Under the present quota system and in view of the position taken by the Administration that there must be domestic quotas, we have proposed minimum reasonable production figures for the mainland cane area and for the United States beet sugar area. These are based upon the maximum performance of each area under the Sugar Act of 1937. In 1938, the mainland cane area produced 580,000 tons of sugar and the United States beet sugar area produced 1,804,000. The mainland cane area produced this sugar under definite restriction of acreage while the beet area had no proportionate share acreage allotments and could plant unlimited acres in 1938. Therefore, we submit that the demonstrated performance of these continental areas is the only fair yardstick which can be applied when changes in quotas are made."

Finally, let us read the letter from the President, and consider its contents as they may affect the prospect of a practical application of principles upon which the three most representative grower-witnesses appear to be in substantial agreement.

President Roosevelt's Letter

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Reference is made to your recent letters to the Departments of State, Interior, and Agriculture, requesting comments on the various bills with respect to sugar which were introduced in the 76th Congress and are now pending before the House Committee on Agriculture. In accordance with your request, and since your Committee is now holding public hearings on these measures, it is believed that you may wish to have at this time a summary of our views on the basic issues of public policy which are involved in this group of bills.

In reviewing the present sugar situation I have been gratified to note the great improvement in conditions that has taken place since the adoption of the sugar program six years ago. Domestic sugar producers are fortunately receiving incomes at approximately the parity level, and they are enjoying a large volume of production. The losses of sugar processors in the years preceding the program have been converted into profits; child labor has been greatly reduced; wages and working conditions for labor have been improved; and there has been brought about an important and greatly needed recovery in the market for our surplus products in the foreign countries from which sugar is imported into the United States. Furthermore, the world price of sugar has increased substantially.

I also find that under the existing provisions of the Sugar Act of 1937, domestic sugar producers and processors will receive price protection through the quota system for the full calendar year of 1940, and that domestic sugar beet and sugarcane growers will receive benefit payments on their 1940 crops even though the marketings of the sugar may extend well over into 1941. The seaboard cane sugar refiners are protected for an indefinite period against competition of Philippine refiners under terms of the Philippine Independence Act, and they will continue to enjoy quota protection from the competition of Cuban refiners for the full calendar year of 1940. The tax on sugar will remain in effect until July 1, 1941. **Consequently, it seems clear that no sugar legislation is necessarily required at this session of the Congress although it might be advisable to extend the life of the Sugar Act of 1937 for**

an additional period through a Joint Resolution of the Congress.

In considering the questions raised by these bills, I find myself again confronted with the fact that the basic problem of good government inherent in sugar legislation is to balance, practically and fairly, the directly conflicting interests of the various groups of American citizens concerned: the producers of sugar and the producers of export commodities, the farmers and the processors, the employers and labor, and the industry as a whole and consumers and taxpayers. These requirements of the general welfare indicate that at least three fundamental aspects of the major bill on sugar now pending before the House Committee on Agriculture should be given special consideration.

In the first place, several of the proposals would unavoidably bring about an impairment of the export market for surplus American agricultural and industrial products, and they would do so at a time when increased export outlets are so greatly needed. It is to be regretted that each increased acre of domestic sugar beet and sugarcane production inevitably results in a contraction of our export markets in an amount equal to the value of the product of several acres of our principal agricultural crops. A decrease in sugar imports would, therefore, require an unnecessary and painful readjustment and contraction in our production of export commodities. It would also injure the economic status of other American Republics, to which we must look in increasing degree for enlarged outlets for the products of our own labor, land and factories. It would strike a serious blow, particularly at the foreign marketing of such important surplus farm commodities of the United States as corn-hog products, rice, wheat, and cotton.

In the second place, some of these bills would discard the established basis of distribution of quotas among the various sugar producing areas that was carefully developed by the Congress after considerable labor. In its report to the Congress in 1937, your Committee stated that the quotas had been arrived at "after careful consideration of the history of production in each area and its present and future capacity to market". I believe that we all appreciate readily the natural desire of each producing area to enlarge its share of the market, but it would be most difficult to justify an abandonment of the existing distribution of quotas in favor of a new and arbitrary basis of allotments. It is also clear that a reshuffling of domestic quotas so as to discriminate against producers in the domestic insular areas would, under the special circumstances, hardly be a conscionable procedure. The people of the Territory of Hawaii and the possessions of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are American citizens who compose some of those minority groups in our population with local government that lack the protections of Statehood. If this circumstance were not given adequate consideration, it would be possible to destroy by legislation the livelihood of our citizens in the insular parts of the United States through the enactment of discriminatory prohibitions against their products; and they would possess no legal power to take counter measures in self-defense. **Such a course of action, as I have pointed out on a previous occasion, would be tantamount to an imperialistic classification of citizens and a tyrannical abuse of minority rights that is utterly contrary to the American concept of fairness and democracy. Among the cases in point is the proposal to reinstate the former discrimination against the refining of sugar in the insular parts of the United States.**

In the third place, the bills submitted to your Committee include a proposal that would sacrifice the protection afforded consumers under existing legislation and substitute a sugar price standard requiring a reduction in total quota supplies to consumers to a point that would enhance sugar prices beyond the level required to give a majority of producers full parity returns. One of the principal objectives of the sugar program is to assure producers and others fair and reasonable incomes; but after that has been done, further increases in price would place an excessive burden of public protection for the sugar industry as a whole on agriculture, industry, consumers, and taxpayers.

Under the existing circumstances, with sugar producers enjoying approximately a parity level of income and a large volume of production, with labor being benefited by improved wages and working conditions, with sugar processors making substantial profits, and with a gratifying increase in our exports to foreign sugar-producing countries, I am confident that the House Committee on Agriculture will not recommend any bill that would impair the foreign outlets for our surplus products, run counter to the Good Neighbor Policy, discriminate among various groups of domestic producers and processors, or increase the burden on our consumers and taxpayers.

Very sincerely yours,
(Signed) FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

Committee Activities

The Legislative Committee met in the County Agent's Building at Thibodaux at two P. M., April 18th.

Present: Frank L. Barker, Chairman, W. C. Kemper, D. W. Pipes, Jr., L. A. Borne, R. H. Chadwick, Leon J. Landry, J. J. Munson, E. J. Gay, Chas. A. Farwell, Ex-officio, Marcel J. Voorhies, Ex-officio.

Absent: W. F. Giles, Ex-officio.

Visitors: S. C. Munson, Walter Godchaux, Jr., R. J. Rodrigue, Paul G. Borron, Jr., Chas. A. O'Brien, R. M. Murphy, Ernest Burguieres, L. C. Girard, Richard Plater.

The Legislative situation was discussed and it was decided that recommendations would be made to the Executive Committee for action.

The Freight Rate Committee met at 1:30 P. M., Thursday April 11th in the League office.

Present: W. C. Kemper, Chairman; H. C. Vaccaro, representing Mr. E. N. Kearny; Louis LeBourgeois; J. Henry Martin; S. R. Barnett, Traffic Council for American Sugar Cane League; Marcel J. Voorhies, Ex-officio.

Absent: E. A. Rainold, Walter A. Sullivan.

Present by Invitation: Joseph Lalande, Gen. Freight Agent, S. P. R. R.; H. S. Roby, Asst. Gen. Freight Agent, S. P. R. R.; F. J. Laughlin, Asst. Gen. Freight Agent, T. P. R. R.; O. C. Olsen, Asst. Gen. Freight Agent, Mo. Pac. R. R.

Rates on Louisiana Sugar were discussed and steps taken to secure more equitable rates on all types of Louisiana sugars.

Disease Resistance Tests and Seedling Selections in 1938 and 1939

By R. D. Rands, E. V. Abbott, and E. M. Summers, Division of Sugar Plant Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture[1]

This article reviews disease development in commercial and test-field varieties, and presents a summary of disease-resistance and other tests enabling the selection of C. P. numbers among the many new seedlings received since our last report at the U. S. Sugar Plant Field Station, Houma, La. A partial acreage census of commercial varieties is included in this report for better evaluation of the present disease situation.

Previous seedling reports[2] have covered most of the earlier seedling series and outlined the testing procedure. As there explained, this work represents only one phase of the general varietal-improvement program, which is now in its fourteenth year of operation as a cooperative project between the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, the American Sugar Cane League, and the Division of Sugar Plant Investigations of the Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture. A wise division of responsibilities, according to specialties, facilities, and functions under this arrangement, together with harmonious interchange of counsel and a united action have thus far achieved a measure of success that is best judged by the generally increasing acre-yields of sugarcane in Louisiana and the sirup-producing States.

While the periodic release of new varieties is the material result of this cooperative endeavor, in which the Division of Sugar Plant Investigations is the Department's collective representative, the vital though less spectacular contributions by the chemists, entomologists, soils, and other specialists, representing other divisions and bureaus of the Department as well as those connected with state and private agencies, cannot be overemphasized in viewing the ultimate commercial performance of these varieties. The U. S. Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine representatives at the Houma station, for example, have for a number of years compared the borer resistance of seedling progenies under test by us, interpreted damage to individual selections, and offered helpful suggestions toward the eventual production of varieties with greater borer resistance.[3]

Disease Situation in Commercial Varieties

Although great strides have been taken in disease control and improvement of the industry, the urgent need for continuance and intensification of the varietal program is concretely illustrated by the serious weaknesses of present commercial varieties, which naturally require no lengthy explanation to growers. The importance of these weaknesses is emphasized by a consideration of the extent to which some sections of the district are growing primarily only one or two varieties, thus increasing the potential hazards of the diseases to which they are susceptible. The extent of such sectional preferences may be appreciated by reference to Table 1, in which the percentages of the acreage devoted to the various commercial varieties in 1939 are presented. The acreage covered by the table represents 79.8 percent of the total in sugarcane in Louisiana in 1939.[4]

The predominant position of Co. 290 in the western parishes, as well as its important place in other sections, fully justify the concern that has been felt over the spread of mosaic in it. Fortunately, efforts to control the disease by roguing seed plots have been generally successful in this variety, especially in the cane areas west of the Atchafalaya River. Co. 290 apparently takes mosaic less readily than Co. 281, so that continued maintenance of suitably located and rogued seed plots has proved practicable for holding down the percentage of infection and losses in commercial fields.

The hope expressed in earlier articles that mosaic might be controlled economically in Co. 281, still a leading variety in the southeastern parishes, by planting healthy seed plots and roguing has had to be revised, except for certain favored localities that have been less seriously affected by the heavy secondary spread of the disease in 1936 and 1939. Therefore, the need for replacing Co. 281 is more urgent than ever.

TABLE 1.—Percentage of the sugarcane acreage occupied by the commercial varieties in 16 parishes of Louisiana in 1939 (compiled partially from figures in Gilmore's Sugar Manual of Louisiana, and from data supplied by the County Agents).

Parish Groups	No. of Parishes	No. of Growers	Total Acres	Percent of commercial varieties							
				Co 281	Co. 290	C.P. 28/11	C.P. 28/19	C.P. 29/116	C.P. 29/320	C.P. 807	Other
Southeastern	7[1]	1,465	95,033	24.1	24.4	5.8	19.1	0.9	23.6	0.9	1.2
Northern	6[2]	2,184	43,663	13.4	17.2	1.6	13.6	0.6	51.9	0.2	1.4
Western	3[3]	2,177	65,635	1.7	81.0	0.1	4.0	3.0	7.4	0.4	2.4
Totals & Avg. Percent		5,826	204,331[4]	14.7	41.0	3.1	13.1	1.5	24.4	0.6	1.7

[1] Includes total sugarcane acreages for Assumption, St. Charles, St. James, St. John and Terrebonne Parishes; plantations only for Ascension and Lafourche Parishes.

[2] Includes total sugarcane acreages for Avoyelles, Iberville, Pointe Coupee and St. Landry Parishes; plantations only for West Baton Rouge and West Feliciana Parishes.

[3] Includes total sugarcane acreages for Iberia and St. Mary Parishes; plantations only for St. Martin Parish: no figures obtained for Lafayette and Vermilion Parishes.

[4] This figure represents 79.8 percent of the total acreage in sugarcane in Louisiana in 1939.

1. The writers are indebted to Lionel E. Harmon for the sucrose determinations referred to in this report, and to Robert L. Tippett and Arthur Pellegrin for assistance with red-rot and mosaic inoculations.

2. Summers, E. M., Rands, R. D., and Abbott, E. V. Disease resistance tests (in 1937). Sugar Bull. 17, No. 1, pp. 30-32, Oct. 1, 1938.

Abbott, E. V., Rands, R. D., and Summers, E. M. Disease resistance and new seedling selections in 1936 at the U. S. Sugar Plant Field Station, Houma, La. Sugar Bull. 15, No. 14, pp. 3-7, Apr. 15, 1937.

Abbott, E. V., Summers, E. M., and Rands, R. D. Disease resistance tests and seedling selections in 1935 at the U. S Sugar Plant Field Station, Houma, La. Sugar Bull. 14, No. 12, pp. 3-7, Mar. 15, 1936.

Rands, R. D., Abbott, E. V., and Summers, E. M. Disease resistance tests on sugarcane seedlings and initial selection procedure in the southern United States. Sugar Bull. 13, No. 4, pp. 10-16, Sept. 15, 1935.

3. Mathes, R., Ingram, J. W., and Haley, W. E. Preliminary report on studies of progenies of sugarcane crosses for susceptibility to sugarcane borer injury in Louisiana. Internatl. Soc. Sugar Cane Technol. 6th Cong. New Orleans, Oct. 24-Nov. 5, 1938, Proc., pp. 581-589.

4. Acknowledgment is made to the following named Parish Agents for their hearty cooperation in compiling and forwarding their local data obtained incidental to work for, but not as official records of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration: Messrs. A. C. Moreau (Assumption Parish), P. A. Lemoine (Avoyelles), W. E. Williams (Iberia), J. J. Froisy (Iberville), A. B. Curet (Pointe Coupee), W. E. Simmons (St. Charles), R. C. Calloway (St. James), E. R. McCrory (St. John), A. K. Smith, Jr. (St. Landry), P. J. deGravelles (St. Mary), and C. C. Couvillion (former parish agent, Terrebonne).

The great increase in acreage of C. P. 29/320, until it now occupies more than half of the total in the northern parishes, and nearly a fourth in the southeastern section (Table 1), justifies careful consideration of possible losses from both red rot and the newly introduced chlorotic streak. Because of red-rot damage to seed cane of the variety during the winter of 1938-39, which was fairly generally distributed but not extensive in any one area, the disease should be closely watched to determine whether this was merely a result of seasonal influence, or possibly the beginning of more extensive injury. Continued field surveys, now in progress, and isolation in pure culture of the red-rot fungus from rotted seed cane in all areas where unusual damage has been experienced, followed by comparative tests of virulence under controlled conditions, appear to be necessary for detection of the beginning stages of varietal failure. Until the outcome of the present survey is known, recent red-rot damage to seed cane of 29/320 cannot be interpreted as evidence that the variety is more susceptible than during a survey previously reported.[5]

In connection with the above statements, it is worthy of note that certain cultures of the red-rot fungus isolated in 1939 were found capable of rotting severely inoculated cuttings of Co. 281. A recent report of red-rot tests at the State station also showed greater susceptibility than usual for this variety.[6] Since, in previous years, workers at both the State and Federal stations had occasionally obtained cultures of such virulence, no particular concern is felt about recent findings, except as they emphasize to growers the importance of reporting any poor stands of this and other varieties that may have been due to seed rotting.

The expansion in acreage of C. P. 29/320 also focuses attention on the variety's apparent susceptibility to chlorotic streak, and the possible losses the disease might cause should it not be confined to its present rather limited distribution. Rather large reductions in weight of infected cane of both C. P. 28/19 and 29/320, measured in preliminary tests last fall, emphasize the importance of determining the susceptibility to chlorotic streak of all seedlings that have commercial promise as well as of the principal parent, or breeding canes.

In the sirup-producing areas of Alabama, Georgia, and Mississippi, recent widespread damage to P. O. J. 213 by both mosaic and red-rot has made inadvisable further extensive cultivation of this hitherto valuable sirup cane. Although P. O. J. 213 failed from red-rot in Louisiana nearly a decade ago, specialized races of the causal fungus responsible for that failure have been slow in spreading to the widely scattered fields and "patches" of cane characterizing the sirup-producing states. Fortunately, the more resistant C. P. 29/116 and Co. 290, introduced by the Department in 1937 as superior sirup-producing canes[7] have been widely scattered by state and county agricultural workers and are now available for rapid replacement of the P. O. J. 213.

5. Abbott, E. V. Red-rot of sugarcane. U. S. Dept. Agr. Tech. Bul. 641, 96 pp., illus. 1938.

6. Dept. of Plant Pathology, La. Agr. Expt. Sta., Report to Contact Committee, Feb. 16, 1940, 12 pp. Mimeographed.

7. Belcher, B. A., and Sherwood, S. F. Two new varieties of sugarcane for sirup production. U. S. Dept. Agr. Circ. 461, 4 pp. 1937.

Disease Reaction of Unreleased Test-Field Varieties

The approximate degree of resistance or susceptibility to important diseases of most of the promising seedlings now under test by agronomists at the various stations and cooperative test fields has been given in previous publications. For many of the seedlings the severity of tests to which they were subjected and from which they made a favorable showing furnish at least a tentative guarantee that the disease hazard may be considered of secondary importance in estimating their potential commercial value. However, several of the most promising ones, in the estimation of agronomists and cooperating growers, have unfortunaetly not ranked so highly in resistance to disease. Therefore, the results of further observations and tests may now be summarized.

C. P. 33/224 has for several years attracted widespread attention but has finally been discontinued in the 1940 test-field plantings because of its usual gappy stands and nonuniform growth in all localities. Since the variety has been rated as commercially resistant to both red-rot and root-rot, special attention has been given it during the past several seasons to determine the cause of the poor stands. Examination of seed cane from gappy stands in the spring revealed severe damage to the root buds by minute soil animals and insects. Many cuttings with unsprouted, sound eyes but showing no evidence of red rot or other kind of deterioration were found to have the root buds completely eaten out. In order to determine whether this difficulty might be avoided by summer planting, small plots of comparative August and October plantings have been made on heavy soil at the Houma station during the past two seasons. In both years the stands from summer plantings were very satisfactory, while those from the fall planting characteristically gappy. In the 1939 test the weight of cane from the August planting was 38 percent greater than from the October planting, and the sucrose was approximately 10 percent higher. While the tests have been conducted on a very small scale, they suggest the possibility of obtaining satisfactory stands of this variety by summer planting.

C. P. 33/243 has been continued at the test fields apparently because of its fine type, often high yields and very early maturity. However, as pointed out previously, this variety has proved very susceptible to red rot. In 1938 stands on light soil were excellent at Albania, very poor at Rosewood, and only fair at the remaining test fields. On heavy soil where plantings were made for the purpose of studying red-rot, stands were fair to good, but inferior to those of C. P. 807 and Co. 290. In 1939, stands were generally satisfactory on the test fields, although short gaps caused by seed deterioration were noted at most places, especially at Raceland where they were quite gappy. In 1940, red-rot damage was severe at Greenwood and moderate at Raceland. At the latter also one stool of severe mosaic and two of mild mosaic were noted in 1939 in this variety. It also appear to be susceptible to chlorotic streak. Thus, the accumulated evidence to date suggests, unfortunately, that widespread commercial cultivation of this variety might be attended with considerable hazard of stand failure and serious financial loss. In all probability the variety could be grown for a period of years without such loss, but sooner or later it seems inevitable that losses similar to those sustained with P. O. J. 213 and C. P. 807 will be in-

curred. The question of whether the release of a variety with such known weaknesses is justified, is one to which the growers themselves should give serious consideration.

C. P. 33/253 was indicated in earlier reports as susceptible to a severe type of mosaic. Further observations have revealed none to only a negligible amount of secondary spread at several of the test fields, but considerable at others. Therefore, widely scattered trials to determine the effectiveness of roguing for mosaic control will be required should the variety prove to be of commercial caliber.

C. P. 34/79 is of special interest because of its early maturity and the high rating given it by the agronomists. It is classed as commercially resistant to root-rot, and thus far has not taken mosaic. One stool contracted chlorotic streak in 1939. Laboratory inoculation tests have indicated that it was commercially resistant to red-rot, although at the Louisiana Experiment Station it has proved to be very susceptible.[8] These results suggest that the variety may not be equally susceptible to all strains of the red-rot fungus. In field tests planted at Houma in the fall of 1939, there was considerable rotting of the inoculated cuttings, and in increase plantings made by the agronomists at the test fields there was severe red-rot damage to the seed cane on two plantations, comparable to that in adjacent plantings of C. P. 807 and C. P. 33/243, both of which are very susceptible to this disease. At the other cooperative test fields of the Houma station, however, no serious seed cane deterioration of the variety was found up to the first of April. The above observations, and the results of the tests at Baton Rouge, indicate that red-rot may be an important factor in determining the suitability of this variety for commercial use.

Other varieties introduced at the test fields include C. P. 31/529, 34/1, 34/21, 34/77, 34/80, and 34/120. They have been tentatively classed as commercially resistant to root-rot and red-rot, and only one of them has taken mosaic at the Houma station, 34/21 showing a trace in 1938 but none in 1939. In the spring of 1940 there was considerable fermentation and deterioration of seed cane in increase plantings of 34/77 and 34/80 at several of the test fields. However, because of the desire to increase the varieties as much as possible, the seed was not always of the best quality.

New Seedling Selections and Disease Tests in 1938 and 1939

Selection methods.—The field records, juice analyses, and preliminary pathological tests, which form the basis for assignment of C. P. numbers at the Houma station, have been described in previous reports. The alleged severity of our artificial inoculation tests for determining susceptibility to mosaic, mentioned by one or two workers in other seedling-producing countries, is believed to be more apparent than real when it is remembered that no seedling otherwise promising is ever discarded summarily because of mosaic. Only one to three stools are inoculated, and if these develop mosaic and the seedling is otherwise outstanding, both diseased and healthy cuttings are replanted. If plants from the latter become infected from secondary spread, the significance of the disease is then determined while the variety is undergoing agronomic tests. Artificial inoculation with the most prevalent strain, or strains of the virus makes the tests independent of the wide yearly fluctuations of natural mosaic spread, and saves much field space otherwise required for plantings of diseased controls to promote such spread to the seedlings.

The above procedure and conclusions are applicable to a large extent in the laboratory tests for determining resistance or susceptibility to red-rot, although several years may pass before field conditions in Louisiana become severe enough to bring about an extent of seed rotting comparable with that obtained from artificial inoculations. Nevertheless, the fact that such occasional extremes may cause heavy monetary losses because of gappy, failing stands, the method should not be considered too severe.

Total Seedlings Tested and C. P. Numbers Assigned

Table 2 summarizes separately the records of seedlings under test in 1938 and 1939, classified as to C. P. candidates, single-stool progenies, parent and foreign varieties, and agronomic selections. Few growers probably realize the large number of seedlings that annually must be examined, tested, and analyzed in order to pick out the relatively very few (2 to 10 percent) that are assigned C. P. numbers and distributed to other stations. Then, of course, only the best of these, after study by the agronomists and further pathological testing, will be sent to the cooperative test fields and come to the attention of growers.

In 1938 a total of 10,798 and in 1939, 7,103 individual seedlings or varieties were under study at Houma. However, it will be noted in column 2 of the table that less than half of these totals were candidates for C. P. numbers. The remainder were "single stool progenies", or complete families from certain crosses under special study for the Cane Breeder, as well as foreign and potential breeding varieties under test for the purpose of finding breeding canes with the highest degree of resistance to disease and adaptability to Louisiana conditions.

The "Candidates for C. P. numbers" are predominantly seedlings from proved crosses known to yield canes of potential commercial value. They are selections made by the Cane Breeder and represent only 10 to 30 percent of the complete progenies grown for a single season at Canal Point. Three to five cuttings of each number are transported to Houma in October, and several young plants of each number are inoculated with mosaic the following May. Mosaic and other field records are made in July and October and the field selections later subjected to a 10-stalk juice analysis.

Column 3 of Table 2 shows that approximately two-thirds of the "Candidates for C. P. numbers" were discarded by field observation, representing principally the elimination from mosaic, root-rot, and other diseases noted in the field, or because of unfavorable growth characters. Chemical analyses reduced the number of field selections by about one-third to one-half, and the remainder (passable in this respect) were tested for red-rot by the laboratory method (column 4).

Those seedlings showing satisfactory resistance, combined with good cane type, high indicated yield, and sucrose content were again gone over, this time in company with Mr. B. A. Belcher, Assistant Agronomist and sirup-cane expert, and Dr. G. B. Sartoris,

8. Loc. cit. (See footnote 6).

TABLE 2.—Summary of seedlings tested and C. P. numbers assigned in 1938 and 1939 at the U. S. Sugar Plant Field Station, Houma, La.

Classification and Seedlings	Nursery location on station	Total No. examined	No. analyzed	No. tested for red rot	No. inoculated with mosaic	C. P. Nos. assigned
Data for 1938—						
Candidates for C.P. numbers:						
1934 Series Canal Point selections	B-21	987	298	64	------	26
1935 Series Canal Point selections	B-21	768	320	45	------	10
1936 Series Canal Point selections	B-4 and 5 (W.)	1,879	823	329	1,879	49
Total		3,634	1,441	438	1,879	85
Percent of total number examined		------	39.7	12.1	51.7	2.3
Single stool progenies (seed sprouted at Houma):						
1936 Series commercial crosses		7,111	2,132	786	------	------
Foreign and/or parent varieties		53	53	53	53	------
Grand total in 1938		10,798	3,626	1,277	1,932	85
Data for 1939—						
Candidates for C.P. numbers:						
1933, 1934, and 1935 replants from earlier years		49	18	7	------	2
1936 Series Canal Point selections	B-4 and 5 (W.)	1,948	721	262	137	28
1936 Series grown from seed at Houma	B-16	631	213	102	------	34
1937 Series Canal Point selections	B-5 (W.)	450	153	153	450	12
Total		3,078	1,105	524	587	76
Percent of total number examined		------	------	35.9	17.0	19.1	2.5
Single stool progenies:						
1938 Series excess seed of commercial crosses		1,615	------	96	574	------
1938 Series Turkestan hybrids (breeding canes)		1,430	------	33	1,430	------
Foreign, breeding, and other varieties:						
1936 Series crosses with N. G. varieties		------	------	181	------	------
Florida station seedlings		11	11	11	11	------
Miscellaneous varieties		794	123	200	------	------
Agronomic selections and test-field varieties		175	------	144	85	------
Grand total in 1939		7,103	1,239	1,189	2,687	76

the Cane Breeder, who assigned the C. P. numbers. Only the most outstanding were selected from plant cane because the nurseries are always carried through a first-stubble crop, and the attendant more severe conditions, plus a further juice analysis enable more critical selection of canes to meet the higher standards now demanded of commercial varieties. Thus, among the candidates for C. P. numbers in 1938, only the 1,879 numbers of the 1936 Series (B-4 and 5 west, nursery) were represented as plant cane, from which 49 C. P. numbers were assigned. The first stubbles of this nursery in 1939, plus a few additional plant cane numbers making a total of 1,948, gave 28 additional C. P. numbers (last column table 2).

The above brief review of methods and testing procedure, in explanation of Table 2, is included for the benefit of growers and others who annually visit the Houma station and express interest in these early stages of the seedling-testing program.

C. P. numbers assigned at Houma during the past two years, as totaled in the last column of Table 2, were as follows:

In 1938—C. P. 34/139 to 164, C. P. 35/10 to 19, and C. P. 36/1 to 49—total 85 numbers.

In 1939—C. P. 34/165 and 166, C. P. 36/50 to 111, and C. P. 37/1 to 12—total 76 numbers.

Many of these new seedlings were selected by Mr. Belcher for sirup-cane variety tests in which high Brix rather than high sucrose content has been emphasized. One of the varieties, C. P. 36/3, was judged by him to be an excellent "chewing cane", and will be included in variety tests at the Cairo station comparing a number of similar selections of recent years. The stunted yellowish growth of the old Noble varieties of cane, in consequence of mosaic infection, has created a widespread demand throughout the South for vigorously growing varieties with equally delectable flavor and softness for chewing purposes. One such variety was released this spring by the United States Department of Agriculture (Press Release of February 14, 1940). This is C. P. 31/511, a seedling from P. O. J. 2364 X Co. 290, which is rated superior for chewing purposes, but not for commercial sirup-making on account of the rather dark color of the product. This is a vigorously growing variety, which is highly resistant to mosaic, according to reports by Mr. Belcher at the Cairo, Ga., station where the variety was extensively tested. It likewise proved resistant during two years of testing at the Houma, La., station.

Two "F"-Series varieties were distributed in 1939, for agronomic tests under Louisiana conditions. These are F. 31/641 and F. 31/962, furnished by the University of Florida at its Everglades Experiment Station at Belle Glade, Fla. Nine additional numbers kindly forwarded us by Mr. F. D. Stevens, Sugarcane Agronomist of that station, are continuing under test during 1940. F. 31/962 is extensively grown in the Florida Everglades but so far has shown disappointingly low vigor on Louisiana soils. Mr. A. E. Maier of the South Coast Company called our attention to some 20 stools of mosaic in a plot of this variety growing on Ashland Plantation near Houma, La.

Of the seedlings assigned C. P. numbers in 1939 the number of individuals that are outstanding, by combining high sucrose with disease resistance, is not large. The fact, however, that ten of these approached or slightly exceeded C. P. 28/19 in sucrose, were free of mosaic and apparently commercially resistant to red-rot and root-rot, together with the high average level of merit of the new selections, is an encouraging indication that progress is being made toward achievement of the principal objectives of the varietal-improvement program.

Seedling Family Comparisons

In previous reports large numbers of crosses were compared, although for many of them the number of seedlings represented was too few for reliable judgment of their value. Through the years, however, certain crosses have proved their worth by yielding regularly a fair percentage of seedlings combining high disease resistance with good commercial qualities. Some of these are: Co. 281 X U. S. 1694 (which in 1928, yielded C. P. 28/19), Co. 281 X P. O. J. 2878 (which gave in 1934, C. P. 34/120, although in previous years predominantly late-maturing canes), Co. 281 X C. P. 1165, Co. 281 X C. P. 29/290, P. O. J. 2725 X C. P. 1165 (which gave in 1929, C. P. 29/103, C. P. 29/116, and C. P. 29/120, and in the 1936 Series assigned in 1939, C. P. 36/56 to 36/82, 36/89 to 36/98, and 36/110 and 36/111). P. O. J. 2725 X C. P. 1161 also has given superior quality seedlings, but the cross is apparently difficult to make, so that to date only small numbers of seedlings have been sent to Houma for study.

In all of the above combinations one, and often both parents are known to be moderately early-maturing varieties. Co. 281 and the C. P. parent canes have inheritance from the North Indian Chunnee from which they apparently derive their earliness, while the P. O. J. numbers transmit sufficient wild

blood from their distant ancestor, Glagah, to give to many of their offspring good vigor and resistance to mosaic, red-rot, and root-rot.

Progeny tests completed in 1938, revealed what is probably the most outstanding cross thus far tested in Louisiana, viz., that made in 1934 between P. 33/30 (a seedling of P. O. J. 2878 X Badila) and C. P. 1161. Of the 19 seedlings from this combination planted at Houma, 12, or 63 percent, were given C. P. numbers, and three seedlings (C. P. 34/77, 34/79, and 34/80) appeared so promising during the past two years of agronomic tests that they have been distributed by the stations to the cooperative test fields.

More than 100 crosses are represented by the seedlings under test in 1938 and 1939 (Table 2). Aside from the above-mentioned annually repeated crosses, the majority of the seedlings came from so-called trial marriages made by Dr. Sartoris for the purpose of discovering valuable additional "commercial crosses" as well as for the production of seedlings for further breeding work. In the latter category was the large group of 1,430 Turkestan hybrids (Table 2) tested for mosaic resistance during 1939. These represented three crosses of P. O. J. 2725 with pollen from progenies of Amu Darya 59, 60, and selection U. S. 4513 (all Turkestan variants of the wild species *Saccharum spontaneum*). The tests revealed from 55 to 66 percent, respectively, of their seedlings to be susceptible to mosaic. From the remaining, apparently immune seedlings, many selections were made by Dr. G. B. Sartoris for distribution to other stations where tests for low-temperature endurance are being conducted according to the program outlined by Dr. E. W. Brandes[9] for obtaining cold-resistant sugarcanes. An important object of this particular line of breeding is to secure canes that will be less retarded than present varieties by frost in late winter and early spring. The devitalizing and exhausting effect of repeated freezing back of young growth during some seasons is a major predisposing cause of seed cane and stubble deterioration from red-rot and other diseases that would not otherwise cause serious stand failure.

Thus, not only are better canes of the usual type in prospect, but it is hoped that in time the introduction of cold resistance may give varieties better adapted to the climatic hazards of the Gulf States.

9. Brandes, E. W. Three generations of cold-resistant sugarcane. Sugar Bulletin 18, No. 4, pp. 3-5, Nov. 15, 1939. Brandes, E. W., and Matz, Julius. Problems and progress in breeding temperate zone sugar cane. The Sugar Journal 2, No. 6, pp. 3-6, Nov. 1939.

Questions and Answers

The American Sugar Cane League has asked Dr. Joshua Bernhardt, Chief of the Sugar Division, some questions relative to the administration of the Sugar Act of 1937, which Dr. Bernhardt has answered.

The questions and answers follow:

(a) Assume the case of "A" who is a processor of sugar and also a producer or grower of sugarcane. As a processor he purchases no sugarcane from other producers, but processes into sugar sugarcane grown on his own farm and no other. As a producer he has heretofore complied with all conditions for payment provided in Section 301 of the Sugar Act of 1937. He was allotted a marketing quota for the year 1939 under the provisions of Section 205 of the Sugar Act. There will be established for his farm a proportionate share for the year 1940. Assume further that this producer and processor disregards during the year 1940 the conditions for payment set out in Section

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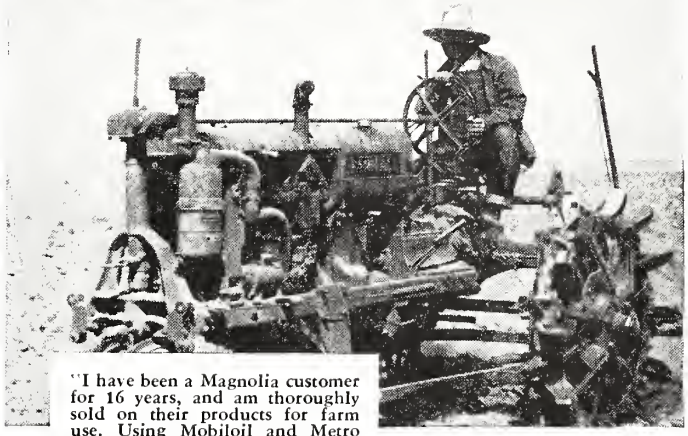

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301 of the Sugar Act, and particularly the proportionate share conditions, and processes into sugar an amount of sugarcane in excess of the proportionate share established for his farm, thereby foregoing any claim for conditional payment:

Question (a) 1. What effect, if any, will such action have upon the marketing quota to be allotted to "A" for the year 1940 under the provision of Section 205 of the Sugar Act.

Answer to (a) 1. Since the 1939 formula gave effect to the processings of sugar from 1938 proportionate share sugarcane, that is, the crop preceding this year for which allotments were established, the 1940 proportionate share of processor-grower "A" would have no effect on his 1940 marketing allotment. Processings of sugar from 1939 proportionate share sugarcane grown by processor-grower "A" would be given consideration regardless of whether or not he complied with the 1939 proportionate share condition for payment or any other condition for payment. Processings of sugar from sugarcane in excess of his 1939 proportionate share would, of course, not be given consideration.

Question (a) 2. Is it possible under the Sugar Act of 1937 to place any restriction on the marketing of the sugar processed from such cane other than the prohibition against exceeding the marketing allotment which the Secretary may find necessary under the provision of Section 205 of the Sugar Act.

Answer to (a) 2. Under the Sugar Act of 1937 it is not possible to place any restriction on the marketing of sugar processed from acreage in excess of proportionate shares other than the prohibition against exceeding any marketing allotment which the Secretary may establish under the provisions of Section 205 of said Act.

(b) Assume the case of "B" who is a processor of sugar and also a producer or grower. As a processor, he purchases a portion of the sugarcane processed by him from other producers, the remainder of his processings being of his own sugarcane. As a producer, he has heretofore complied with all conditions for payment provided in Section 301 of the Sugar Act of 1937. As a processor he has processed and marketed only sugar processed from proportionate share cane. He was allotted a marketing quota for the year 1939 under the provisions of Section 205 of the Sugar Act. There has been established for his farm a proportionate share for the year 1940.

Question (b) 1. In the event that "B" as a producer disregards during the year 1940 the conditions for payment set out in Section 301 of the Sugar Act, and particularly the proportionate share condition, and processes into sugar an amount of sugarcane grown on his own farm in excess of the proportionate share, but continues to purchase and process a portion of the cane processed by him, which cane purchased is all proportionate share cane, what effect, if any, will such action have upon the marketing quota allotted to him for the year 1940 under the provisions of Section 205 of the Sugar Act.

Question No. (b) 2. In the event that "B" as a producer continues to comply with all of the conditions for payment set out in Section 301 of the Sugar Act during the year 1940, but as a processor purchases from other producers cane grown by them in excess of their proportionate shares, what effect, if any, will such action have upon the marketing quota allotted to him for the year 1940 under the provisions of Section 205 of the Sugar Act.

Answer to (b) 1. and (b) 2. Under a formula similar to that used in 1939, sugar processed from the 1940 proportionate share sugarcane of grower-processor "B" and the independent growers who may deliver 1940 crop sugarcane to him would have no effect on the 1940 marketing allotment of grower-processor "B". Sugar processed from all 1939 proportionate share sugarcane processed by him, whether grown by him or delivered to him for processing by independent growers, would be counted in establishing his 1940 marketing allotment, regardless of whether or not he or any of the growers who delivered 1939 crop sugarcane to him did or did not comply with the 1939 proportionate share condition for payment or any other condition for payment. Sugar processed from sugarcane in excess of his proportionate share or the proportionate shares of growers who delivered sugarcane to him for processing would, of course, not be given consideration.

Question (b) 3. What effect, if any, will the purchase of such cane, grown in excess of the proportionate shares as outlined in Question 2 above have upon the conditional payment to which "B" may otherwise be entitled?

Answer to (b) 3. The purchase of sugarcane harvested by independent growers from acreage in excess of the proportionate shares of such growers does not affect the eligibility of producer-processor "B" for conditional payments, provided all of the conditions for payment are met.

(c) Assume that the Congress of the United States enacts into law a new Sugar Act to become effective on the expiration of the present Sugar Act, and that this new act contains provisions similar to the provisions of Section 205 and Section 301 of the present Sugar Act.

Question (c) 1. What effect, if any, will the action of the producer-processor "A" outlined under case (a) have upon the marketing quota allotted to him for the year 1941 and subsequent years?

Question (c) 2. What effect, if any, will the action of producer-processor "B" outlined under case (b), Questions 1 and 2, have upon the marketing quota allotted to "B" for the year 1941 and subsequent years?

Your question (c) has reference to 1941 marketing allotments to processors which may be made if the Congress of the United States enacts a new sugar act with provisions similar to Section 205 and Section 301 of the Sugar Act of 1937. If such were the case and the Secretary should find the allotment of the 1941 quota necessary to prevent disorderly marketing and to provide all interested persons an equitable opportunity to market sugar, the principles outlined above relative to 1940 marketing allotments would be applicable, provided, of course, that a formula similar to that used in establishing 1939 marketing allotments is found to result in a fair, efficient and equitable distribution of the 1941 quota for the mainland cane sugar area.

Answers to (c) 1. and (c) 2. The answers to your questions (c) 1 and (c) 2 are the same as the answers to your questions (a) 1 and (b) 1 and 2 respectively, except that proportionate shares, wherever mentioned, would refer to the proportionate shares for the next succeeding crop.

(d) Assume the case of a producer or grower who sells his 1940 crop of sugarcane, it all being proportionate share cane, to the processor mentioned in case (b), Question 1, what effect, if any, will the sale of this producer's sugar-

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cane to this processor have upon the conditional payments to which this producer may otherwise be entitled?

Answer to (d) The sale of proportionate share sugarcane to a processor who does not comply with the proportionate share condition or any other condition for payment does not affect the grower's eligibility for payment.

Little Pictures From the News

Way Cleared

The belief of some that the repeated postponements of the Cuban national election were calculated to smooth the road to the presidency for the Island dictator, Col. Batista, seems to be endorsed in an April 25th news dispatch from Havana. Ramon Grau San Martin, former chief executive and present president of the constituent assembly, who was, the dispatch says, the leading opposition candidate to Colonel Fulgencio Batista in the presidential elections scheduled for July 14th, has withdrawn from the race without telling why. His backers were given five days by the court of elections to select another candidate.

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Battle On

News dispatches from Washington indicate that the Louisiana Congressional delegation has refused to give up the fight for an increase in the production of sugar here. Apparently the odds are all against them, but still they battle on. An effort, says a New Orleans *Times-Picayune* report dated Washington, April 23d, to railroad through a resolution urging the continuance of the Sugar Act was blocked today when Representative Paul Maloney, of the Second Louisiana District, appealed to a meeting of senators and representatives to withhold action until the Louisiana sugar industry had time to state its position. Chairman Fred Cummings had urged that the present Sugar Act be continued for another year.

What Did You Do?

On page 2 of this issue of the *Sugar Bulletin* you probably have already seen the heading "What Did You Do?" This is a new feature for the *Sugar Bulletin* and is designed to give the Louisiana sugarcane farmers an opportunity to tell the world how wonderfully productive the sugarcane lands of Louisiana are. Let us know what you did and how you did it and help yourself, your fellow members and the cause of the Louisiana sugar industry.

500,000 Tons

Also on April 23d Representative Rene L. DeRouen of the Seventh Louisiana District proposed that the Louisiana sugar quota be increased to 500,000 tons and that the price of sugar be stabilized. He also suggested that the American refining industry be protected against the importation of refined sugar from outside sources as was provided in the present law in a paragraph which expired in February (This refers to Puerto Rican and Hawaiian refined sugar).

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Wallace for President

Further information from Washington is to the effect that the hopes of Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace that he may be the Democratic candidate for President are being revived. Reports state that the so called Liberals of the farm organizations of the West are planning to again boost the "Wallace for President" idea. It will be recalled that some time ago the name of the Secretary of Agriculture was prominently mentioned as presidential timber, but his star has not shone so brightly during recent months.

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Washington Comments

(By C. J. Bourg)

The following excerpt is from a statement introduced by Congressman Rene L. DeRouen of the Seventh Louisiana District in connection with sugar legislation:

The fact that the Sugar Act of 1937 expires this year has led to any number of statements with reference to the many different aspects of the sugar problem. Most of these statements are objective in character, accurate at least as far as they go, and they state economic principles correctly from the individual viewpoint.

For purposes of illustration, I will refer specifically to the recent statement of Mr. Mansfield of Texas, which appears in the Congressional Record of Monday, May 6th, Page 8667. While it is apparent that the gentleman from Texas has been incorrectly informed to some extent and on some points, perhaps even more apparent, the statement was fragmentary in the sense that important related facts were passed over without mention. I am convinced that a few pertinent illustrations may very well be presented in order that Members of Congress and interested parties reading the various statements which have appeared on the subject of sugar problems and policies may piece all of them together, and, as a result, get a more complete picture.

References to the number of people employed in connection with the sugar industry are being repeatedly made, and the greatest importance is attached to the number of people on the payrolls of the United States sugar refining industry, which in 1937 amounted to 14,024 persons scattered over industrial centers in cities along the Atlantic Seaboard, the Gulf Coast and the Pacific Coast. No group could be more interested in maintaining and preserving the refining industry than the people of Louisiana, because it is well known that Louisiana is the center of one of the greatest sugar-refining regions in the world. But, when mention is made of the fact that there are less than 15,000 people employed in all of the sugar refining establishments in the United States, it should at the same time be noted that the raw sugar mills of Louisiana and Florida alone employ more than 10,000 persons during the year, the peak loads being during the season of the harvesting and processing of the sugarcane and the production of raw sugar. Those who have only part-time employment are engaged in other work on the sugar farms and communities, so that they do have year-round employment. Thus, if there were no sugarcane produced in the United States to be processed into raw sugar in the 72 mills of Louisiana and the two sugar mills of Florida, as distinguished from refineries, the United States would have the additional problem of finding employment for the more than 10,000 persons who are now engaged in extracting the juices from the sugarcane for the production of sugar.

The suggestion is offered that the sugar refining industry of the South is of greater value than the production of sugar from sugarcane. This cannot be proved no matter on what basis one may figure. For instance, in the statement made by Mr. Mansfield, he distinguishes the refining operations as "industrial" in comparison to the processing of sugarcane into raw sugar as being "agricultural"; however, when he places the money value upon each industry, he takes the figures of the Department of Agriculture to establish the "farm value." Now, the Department of Agriculture determines the "farm value" exclusively upon the sale price of sugarcane, the latest figure for the cane area being $18,154,000. But, these figures do not include the value of the raw sugar, or of the syrup and edible molasses, or of the black-

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Charles O'Brien, Bunkie, La.
James A. Lanier, Napoleonville, La.
M. V. Marmande, Houma, La.
Leon Landry, New Iberia, La.
David W. Pipes, Jr., Houma, La.
J. P. Duhe, Jeanerette, La.
E. N. Kearny, New Orleans, La.
Geo. M. Murrell, Bayou Goula, La.
Sabin Savoie, Belle Rose, La.

What Did You Do?

Mr. Henry Blanchard, a tenant on the farm of Dr. W. H. Wagley, Maringouin, Louisiana, Iberville Parish, reports an average production of 2.454 tons of sugar per acre on 37.9 acres of sugarcane. Cultural practices advocated by the Agricultural Extension Division were followed. *It can be done.*

Mr. Alcide Bergeron, on the Richland Road, near White Castle, reports the production of 4549 lbs., or 2.275 tons of sugar per acre on 88.5 acres. Mr. Bergeron is a strong advocate of legumes plowed under and thorough soil preparation before planting. He follows the cultural practices advocated by the Agricultural Extension Division. *It can be done.*

Mr. L. H. Desobry of the Long Point Farm, Iberville Parish, reports the production of 5223 lbs. or 2.612 tons of sugar per acre on 43.7 acres. Mr. Desobry is a believer in soy beans as a soil builder and follows the cultural practices recommended by the Agricultural Extension Division. *It can be done.*

Mr. Lawless Landry on Laurel Ridge Plantation near White Castle, reports the production of 4454 lbs., or 2.227 tons of sugar per acre on 12.4 acres. He follows the recommended soil preparation and cultural practices. *It can be done.*

strap molasses, or of the bagasse, or other by-products which form part of the "agricultural operations," as defined by the gentleman from Texas and as distinguished from the industrial operations of refining raw sugar into direct-consumption sugar. It is completely necessary to have the same division of the sugar industry when comparisons are made, because the gross value of the sugar crop is not the $18,154,000 paid for sugarcane alone, but it is the total sale price of all products resulting from the agricultural operations or first processing, and before one gets into the industrial operations or final processing. The correct figures for Louisiana are as follows:

Sugarcane (5,860,000 tons at $3.60 gross)	$21,096,000
Raw sugar (less factory payments for sugarcane)	11,900,000
Blackstrap molasses	2,000,000
Edible molasses and syrup	1,000,000
Supplementary Crops and bagasse	5,000,000
Total	$40,996,000

And this leads to another aspect of the subject. While the people of Louisiana are undoubtedly 100% for the employment of the 15,000 persons in the refining industries throughout the Nation, I am satisfied that the people of the United States are equally concerned about the very much larger number of persons employed in the production of sugarcane for sugar in Louisiana and other parts of the South. The latest United States census reports give 248,441 southern farms as engaged in the production of sugarcane. It is recognized that many of these produce only relatively small quantities of sugarcane for the production of syrup, and they have a direct interest in the sugar program even though they are not part of it. The official reports for 1938 disclose that approximately 300,000 acres in the South were devoted to the production of 6,741,000 tons of sugarcane for sugar. It has been estimated that more than 15,000 farms are engaged in the production of sugarcane for sugar in the South. Thus, more farmers are engaged in the production of sugarcane for the making of sugar in the South than the total number of persons employed in all of the refineries of the United States. The number of persons employed in the refineries of the South is less than 5,000. These facts are added not to throw a cloud over the refining end of the sugar business, but to show that the production of sugarcane and of raw sugar and by-products is an equally important division of the American economic life as a whole and definitely more important to the southern economic life.

Nor is this all. Reference has only been made to the "number of farms" reporting the production of sugarcane for sugar. Now, there are employed on the sugar farms during each year over 70,000 farm hands, including members of the farmers' families together with hired workers. As a result of surveys made in Louisiana, it has been established that it requires 26 workers to produce 100 acres of sugarcane. Since the average production per acre is 3,600 pounds of sugar, this means that in 1938 there were employed in Louisiana 70,200 workers to produce 492,000 tons of sugar, and those are field workers. To these must be added the 10,000 employed in the processing plants and transportation and other employment incident to the production and sale of raw

(Continued on page 4)

Survival of Wild Sugarcane Buds Exposed to Below Zero (F.) Temperatures

(By E. W. Brandes, Principal Pathologist in Charge, Division of Sugar Plant Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture)

A noteworthy example of survival of unusual cold by buds of the wild sugarcane *Saccharum spontaneum* (from Turkestan) was observed at Arlington Farm near Washington, D. C., in 1940. Daily temperatures recorded during February on a thermograph in a louvered box one foot from the ground at the base of one of these plants checked within 2 degrees Fahrenheit with the daily temperatures recorded by the official farm thermometer located about 75 yards distant. The thermograph was in use elsewhere during January when the lowest temperatures of the winter were registered by the farm thermometer. It is assumed that the two points were isothermal or practically so in January. In January the farm thermometer readings were below 10° F. on the 1st, 2nd, 9th, 10th, 19th, 20th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th and below zero on the 29th, reaching on that date a minimum for the month of —2° F. The periods of cold were long, temperatures not rising above 32° F. on 18 of the 31 days.

At intervals during the unusually severe winter of 1940 stem cuttings were taken from the plants in question and from similar plants on the "flats" or lowlands near the Potomac River and attempts were made to sprout them in a greenhouse, but all eyes on the cuttings selected were found to be dead.

In the early days of April however, some green "lalas" or axillary shoots were observed on the old stems of the plants at one to three feet above the ground (fig. 1). The buds had evidently started to sprout a week or two previously. It is difficult to account for survival of these occasional buds when the great majority had succumbed to the cold. Most of the stems had borne flowers, as may be noted in the illustration, and in such cases the lateral buds normally die even in absence of cold, but there were also some vegetative or immature stems. On these about one percent of the buds survived. A possible explanation of this rare survival of extreme cold may be unequal moisture content of individual buds. It is barely possible that there was unequal exposure to cold due to channeling of air currents, but the blustery weather with changing wind direction on the cold nights seems to discount that explanation. Even less probable is genetic difference in buds of the same plant, but a number of the survivors are being propagated for further observation.

Whatever the explanation, the fact remains that we have evidence of extraordinary tolerance of cold in this curious sugarcane, which has been used in the program of sugarcane breeding of the Division of Sugar Plant Investigations in 1938 and 1939.[1,2] Hybrids thus far made by crossing commercial cane varieties with the wild cane were killed by temperatures of 25° to 26° F. These hybrids are definitely not economic sugar plants, although some approach commercial type. To what extent commercial cane may be endowed with the early-season, rapid-growth habit and cold tolerance of the wild cane is still an unsettled question.

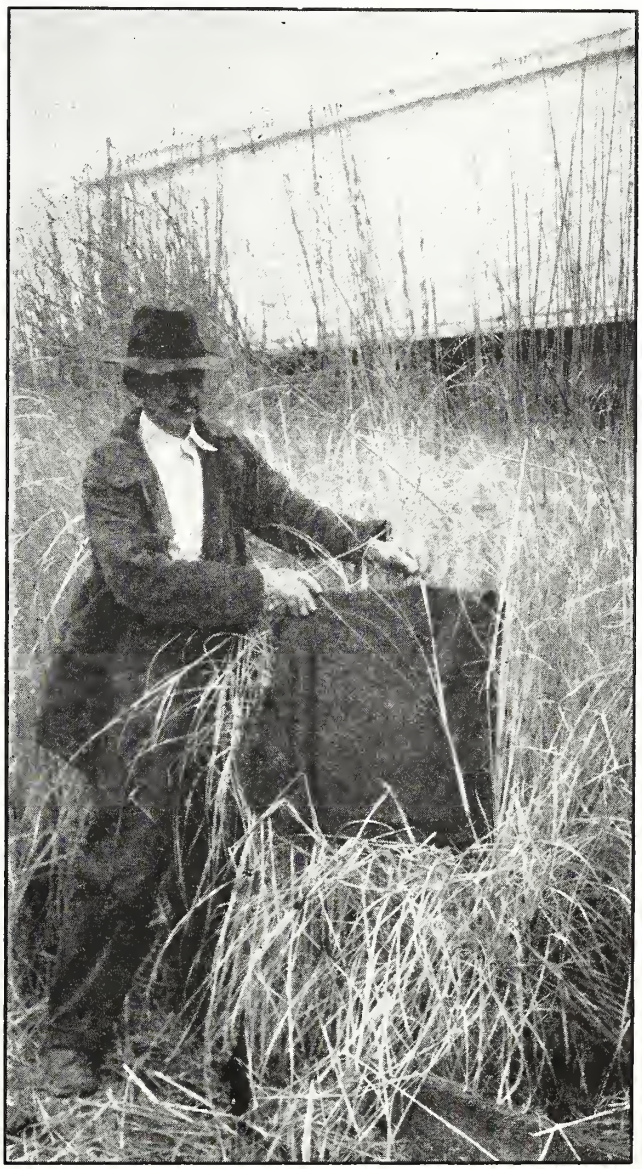

Figure 1.—Sprouting buds of *Saccharum Spontaneum*, April 15, 1940. The plant overwintered outside and in January 1940 endured temperatures below zero F.

[1]Brandes, E. W. Three Generations of Cold Resistant Sugarcane. Sugar Bull. V. 18 (No. 4, Nov. 15), pp. 3-5 illus., 1939.

[2]Brandes, E. W., and Matz, Julius. Problems and Progress in Breeding Temperate Zone Sugar Cane. The Sugar Jour., V. 2 (No. 6), pp. 3-6, illus., Nov., 1939.

sugar. Next, the raw sugar must be transported to refineries, involving railroad employees, trucking, drayage, water transportation, office workers necessary in brokers' offices, on the exchanges, etc. As a matter of fact, the refining of that raw sugar is a necessary adjunct to the employment record of the industry, and in Louisiana alone when one takes all of these into consideration, the over-all estimate is that the Louisiana sugar industry provides employment for over 100,000 persons. No wonder that I am astonished at a comparison of the value of the refining industry of the South with the sugarcane production industry of the South, when the two go to make up the total value of the Louisiana sugar industry to the South.

If one should go farther and include the tremendous number of persons employed indirectly such as in the production of machinery, fuel, electricity, bags and other containers, chemicals and other materials and the handling of the goods purchased and produced by the industry, one would then get a very clear picture of the economic importance of the sugar industry to the Nation as well as to the South. It is recognized that the 15,000 persons employed by the refiners throughout the United States are an important segment of the American sugar industry; but, it is hardly comparable to the production end of the industry in economic value or in employment importance.

One real reason for drawing attention to this subject is that all of the people employed in the sugar industry gain their livelihood in the United States, whether producing sugarcane or making raw sugar or refining the raw product. These persons in turn provide the best market in the world for all other workers in this country: they provide the best market for our southern farmers, for rice, sweet potatoes, and fruit, dairy and poultry products, cotton, etc.

We cannot fail to mention that the average family in Louisiana is composed of 4-1/2 persons; therefore, it would appear that there are at least 450,000 laborers and dependents who are provided with purchasing power so that as consumers they may buy the products of United States farmers and manufacturers. And they spend all of their money in the United States.

It is well enough to speak of the importance of the export market. It is true that if all of the sugar consumed in the United States were imported from foreign sources, there would probably be some increase in exports from the United States to these foreign sources which would be a slight compensation. But, detailed investigations have been made and data are available to show that "wherever a domestic market has been or can be established, it is overwhelmingly more profitable to other branches of American agriculture and industry than is the export market." In other words, the export market is a good market to supplement the domestic market, but a small export market must not be purchased at the price of sacrificing a larger segment of the home market.

Just one example. It is contended that the Louisiana production of sugar deprives Cuba of a market, and so Cuba buys less rice and cotton from southern farmers. Will anyone seriously contend that the Louisiana sugarcane farmers buy less rice and cotton than do the colonies of Cuba? If there is any doubt on this subject, let the question be propounded to the rice millers and to those who sell cotton goods in Louisiana and Cuba. Any theory is only important to the extent that it is practicable to apply it profitably.

Those who constantly advise supplying the American market with sugar exclusively from tropical areas find themselves on either one or the other of the two horns of a real dilemma. (1) They argue that if we import the sugar, we, in turn, create a foreign market for our surplus products; but (2), they then argue that if we buy from the tropics, we get our sugar so cheap that we cannot afford to produce it ourselves. This is the same as saying that the poor peons and serfs or even contract laborers in the tropics are paid so little and have so little that we can buy our sugar from them at impossibly low price levels. If we buy from the tropics in order to get sugar at serfdom price levels, then we do not create much of a market for our products. In other words, the poor people in the sugar jungles of the tropics have very little money to spend in buying American products. Practically everything we pay for the sugar from these areas goes into the machinery and interest or profits on capital, both of which in turn are largely owned in the United States or foreign countries. On the other hand, if we are really honestly trying to create a foreign market for other American products, we must be ready to pay the poor serf laborers in the tropical areas very much higher prices than have been customary and higher prices than our importer friends desire. The whole point is that we cannot properly argue in favor of importing in order to create an export market and at the same time argue that we should import in order to get sugar at low prices.

While on this subject, it is well enough to again remind all who may wish to understand the sugar problem that over and over again the United States has found itself exploited by foreign sugar-producing areas. Fortunate indeed are the American people that at least small amounts of both cane sugar and beet sugar have been and are produced in the United States. This has provided a valuable measuring stick as to the cost of producing sugar and at the same time has made it possible for the United States to avoid complete exploitation by foreign groups. Now that a new World War has been unleashed, most consumers in the United States may still remember that at the close of the last World War they not only were restricted in the use of sugar or unable to secure adequate supplies, but that they were paying five times the present price of sugar. Twenty-five cents a pound was not an unusual price to pay at the retail store. But, Louisiana farmers, together with mill operators and the refiners in this country, have now demonstrated in this country that they can produce tremendous quantities of refined sugar at something like 5c a pound.

In the light of what has just been stated, it seems unfortunate that any person really interested in American agriculture, industry and labor would be led astray on the argument that American consumers are being exploited by those in the United States who are engaged in producing sugarcane or extracting the juices from the cane or those engaged in producing or refining sugar for the market. No group engaged in any industry in the United States has done more to bring the price of a domestic product within reasonable consumer levels. Sugar is relatively cheaper than any other important food, and it is relatively cheaper than in any other important country in the world.

Proportionate Shares

Dr. Joshua Bernhardt, Chief of the Sugar Division, has written the following letter to Mr. F. W. Spencer, Administrative Officer in Charge of the A.A.A. in Louisiana, setting forth the Sugar Division's position with respect to 1940 proportionate share acres on Louisiana sugarcane farms. The letter is self-explanatory.

"It has been found that some Louisiana growers who failed to make the basic 25% acreage adjustment under the 1939 mainland sugarcane program, appear to be under the impression that it will be possible to revise the 1940 proportionate share determination so as to permit them to harvest acreage in excess of their proportionate share without disqualifying themselves for benefit payment.

"The 1940 proportionate share determination was issued after full and appropriate consideration of the arguments and contentions submitted by those Louisiana growers who, in accordance with the provisions of the 1939 determination of proportionate shares, elected last year to defer their acreage adjustment to 1940.

"The total 1940 acreage of sugarcane which will enable the mainland area to meet its quota and provide a normal carryover inventory has been determined to be 288, 000 acres, which compares with a figure of 278,000 acres for the 1939 crop year. In addition to the protection afforded to growers by the reserve against freeze contingencies and other weather hazards which was taken into account in arriving at the figure of 288,000 acres, growers are also protected through their right to receive deficiency and abandonment payments under the provisions of the Sugar Act of 1937. Growers who chose to defer their 1939 acreage adjustment to 1940 would not benefit in any appreciable degree from an increase in the total acreage figure, because the major portion of such increase would accrue as a matter of equity to those growers who chose to make their basic adjustment in 1939.

"It is the Department's position that administrative action in the matter cannot be taken under existing provisions of law. Consequently the Department reported favorably on the measures recently introduced in the Congress which would permit mainland sugarcane growers to harvest sugarcane in 1940 in excess of their proportionate shares without disqualifying themselves for benefit payments provided the following conditions were met:

> "'... payments shall be made only with respect to the proportionate share acreage established for the farm under the provisions of such act, and the following deductions shall be made from such payments;—on account of any acreage of sugarcane grown on the farm and marketed (or processed) for sugar in the crop year 1940 which is in excess of (1) 110 percent of the proportionate share for the farm, or (2) the proportionate share for the farm plus 25 acres, whichever is the greater; for so much of such excess as does not exceed 500 acres, a deduction of $10 per acre; for so much of such excess as exceeds 500 acres, a deduction of $20 per acre.'

"Growers who wish to qualify for payments should make their plans in accordance with the present determination of proportionate shares, pending the outcome of the above legislation."

Abandoment Payments

In order to clarify the position that the A.A.A. will take regarding the abandonment of proportionate share acres due to freeze damage in Louisiana, Mr. F. W. Spencer, Administrative Officer in Charge of the A.A.A. In Louisiana, has written the following letter to his field representatives:

"The following questions have been asked by sugarcane producers relative to the 1940 sugarcane program:

(1) A grower has a planted acreage of sugarcane for sugar within the 1940 proportionate share which he deems to be unfit for harvest due to the damage caused by the severe weather conditions in January. If this planted acreage of sugarcane is abandoned at this date and the land planted to a soil-conserving crop, will the producer be eligible for bona fide abandonment payment?

(2) If the producer abandoned such acreage and is entitled to bona fide abandonment payment, will this abandoned acreage be used in determining future proportionate share acreages of sugarcane for sugar?

"The answer to question number (1) is found in paragraph 3 of Sugar Determination No. 57, issued December 22, 1938. You will observe that any farm located in a parish in which the actual yields of commercially recoverable sugar from the sugarcane for farms comprising 10 percent or more of the acreage of such sugarcane were 80 percent or less of the normal yields therefor, because of drought, flood, storm, freeze, disease or insects, shall be eligible for abandonment and deficiency payments, pursuant to section 303 of the said act. In other words, if a producer abandons proportionate share acreage, whether now or later on, he will be eligible to receive abandonment payments provided (1) he has abandoned some proportionate share acreage that was actually planted to sugarcane, and provided further (2) that his farm is located in a deficiency parish.

"You are reminded, however, that approval of applications for payment with respect to abandonment and crop deficiency can only be determined after the crop has been harvested and only after it has been determined that the actual yields of commercially recoverable sugar from the sugarcane for farms comprising 10 percent or more of the acreage of such sugarcane were 80 percent or less of the normal yields therefor.

"In answer to question number (2), you are advised that it has not been the practice in past determinations to revise the proportionate share of a grower in line with any bona fide abandonment which may have been necessitated by unfavorable growing conditions. It is not expected that this practice will be departed from in the future.

"Naturally, the freeze of January, 1940 has raised some administrative problems in connection with determining whether or not a farm may apply for and receive abandonment and deficiency payments. The following facts in connection therewith must be established:

(1) Whether individual farms have planted up to their proportionate share;

(2) Whether proportionate acreage shares have actually been abandoned;

(3) The number of acres of proportionate acreage shares actually abandoned;

(4) Whether the acreage so abandoned was actually planted to sugarcane prior to abandonment, for harvest during the 1940 crop.

"It is, therefore, suggested that you notify all producers of sugarcane for sugar in your parish that if they contemplate abandoning or plowing out proportionate acreage share sugarcane, that they notify your office immediately. You will then take steps to determine the facts above mentioned so that a full and complete record may be had of such abandonment. If such records are not kept, it may be very difficult to determine at a later date whether a producer whose farm is located in a deficiency parish is entitled to claim abandonment or deficiency payments."

Committee Activities

The regular monthly meeting of the *Executive Committee* was held at 1:30 P. M. on April 24th at the office of the League in New Orleans. There were present the following members of the Committee: Messrs. W. F. Giles, presiding, W. C. Kemper, George L. Billeaud, Frank L. Barker, R. H. Chadwick, C. F. Dahlberg, J. P. Duhe, Charles A. Farwell, Edward J. Gay, Walter Godchaux, Jr., Warren Harang, E. N. Kearny, Leon J. Landry, James A. Lanier, H. Langdon Laws, Stephen C. Munson, George M. Murrell, Charles A. O'Brien, David W. Pipes, Dubourg Thibaut, Louis J. Wilbert, Marcel J. Voorhies and Reginald Dykers.

Absent: Messrs. John J. Shaffer, Jr., C. J. Bourg, C. D. Kemper, M. V. Marmande and Sabin Savoie.

Visitors present: Messrs. J. G. Kavanaugh, Louis LeBourgeois, H. S. Hardin, A. W. Dykers, Paul G. Borron, Jr., E. J. Rodrigue and L. G. Ebeling.

A motion was adopted that a sub-committee of the Legislative Committee Committee, to be headed by Mr. Dubourg Thibaut as Chairman, be appointed to represent the producers of syrup on the Legislative Committee.

Routine matters were discussed and disposed of.

On motion duly seconded and carried the meeting adjourned.

A special meeting of the *Legislative Committee* was held at 2 P. M. in the County Agent's office building at Thibodaux on Tuesday, April 30th.

Present: Messrs. Frank L. Barker, Chairman, R. H. Chadwick, Dubourg Thibaut, D. W. Pipes, Jr., L. A. Borne, L. J. Landry, J. J. Munson and Marcel J. Voorhies.

Absent: Messrs. W. C. Kemper and Edward J. Gay.

Visitor: C. S. Churchill.

The possibility of a compromise with the beet sugar producers was discussed. The position taken was that the Louisiana sugar industry wants to cooperate and must emphasize that the need for considerably more quota is more urgent now than ever before.

A meeting of the *Contact Committee* was held with Federal and State experiment station workers at Houma on April 19, 1940. The Committee members present were: Stephen C. Munson, Horace Nelson, Elliott Jones, F. A. Graugnard, Jr., George L. Billeaud, Bronier Thibaut, and E. A. Maier. M. J. Kahao, Jr., was absent.

The staff members present were: Messrs. George Arceneaux, C. C. Krumbhaar, Leo P. Hebert, R. D. Rands, E. V. Abbott, E. M. Summers, R. L. Tippett, J. I. Lauritzen, L. A. Hurst, R. L. Holmes, L. G. Davidson, E. G. Brown, J. W. Ingram, E. K. Bynum, T. E. Holloway, W. E. Haley, L. J. Charpentier, W. G. Taggart, C. B. Gouaux, E. C. Simon, J. Duffrenoy, P. J. Mills, A. L. Dugas, C. O. Eddy, C. W. Edgerton, Lewis H. Flint and Crawford M. Moss.

Visitors present: E. H. Graugnard, St. James, La., George J. Haydel, St. James, La., Marcel J. Voorhies, New Orleans, La., C. J. Tucker, Vacherie, La., R. F. Brou, Vacherie, La., George G. Keen, Minerva, La., W. C. Byrne, New Orleans, La., E. P. Munson, Napoleonville, La., E. N. Kearny, New Orleans, La., C. L. Denley, Raceland, La., Lawless Robichaux, Franklin, La., Frank Blanchard, Franklin, La., E. J. Badeaux, Franklin, La., St. Paul Bourgeois, Jeanerette, La., James A. Lanier, Napoleonville, La., John C. Burden, Avoca, La., W. J. Foley, Napoleonville, La., S. C. Munson, Jr., Jeanerette, La., I. L. Forbes, Baton Rouge, La., M. J. Andrepont, Houma, La., Dalph Parro, Baldwin, La., John Smith, Franklin, La., E. J. Eliser, Waterford Plantation, F. Evans Farwell, New Orleans, La., L. C. Bourgeois, Jr., Port Allen, La., M. A. Tregre, Chamberlin, La., W. R. Walton, Killona, La., F. H. Carruth, Jr., Lobdell, La., B. C. Devall, Chamberlin, La., L. G. Davidson, Houma, La., A. Guillotte, Franklin, La., D. J. Senette, Franklin, La., W. O. Major, Chamberlin, La., W. G. Burns, Port Allen, La., C. J. Arboneaux, Port Allen, La., C. J. Keen, Walls, La., M. L. Arboneaux, Chamberlin, La., D. L. Johnson, Baldwin, La., John M. Caffery, Franklin, La., Armond Breaux, Franklin, La., Leo P. Hebert, Houma, La., Paul Pavy, Jr., Kahns, La., Kerney

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The following subjects were discussed in the talks and papers presented:

1. Summary of Sugarcane Insect Investigations Conducted by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in 1939 with Special Reference to Insecticide Control of the Borer and to Sugarcane Beetle Control by J. W. Ingram.
2. Sugarcane Borer Survival During the Winter of 1939-40 by E. K. Bynum.
3. Sugarcane Borer Parasite Investigations during 1939 by T. E. Holloway.
4. Pathological Seedling Testing at the Houma Station, by Dr. R. D. Rands.
5. Results of Chlorotic Streak Experiments in 1939 by Dr. E. V. Abbott.
6. Trend of Experiments on Different Soil Types over a Period of Years by R. L. Holmes.
7. Sugarcane Buds Exposed to Below Zero (F.) Temperatures by Dr. E. W. Brandes (read by J. I. Lauritzen).
8. Laboratory Milling Tests of Sugarcane Varieties by Dr. George Arceneaux.

Chairman Munson authorized the purchase of a dusting machine which is to be the property of the League and which is to be used jointly by the experiment stations at Baton Rouge and at Houma.

The next meeting of the Contact Committee will be held in the Agricultural Extension Auditorium, University, La., on May 24th, at 1:30 P. M.

Commings Bill

The House Committee on Agriculture has refused to consider any new sugar legislation at the present session of Congress, and Congressman Commings of Colorado introduced a Bill on May 3rd to extend the Sugar Act for one year without change. We print below the full text of this bill which is known as H. R. 9654 and which has been referred to the House Committee on Agriculture.

A Bill

To extend, for an additional year, the provisions of the Sugar Act of 1937 and the taxes with respect to sugar.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 513 of the Sugar Act of 1937 (relating to termination of powers of the Secretary of Agriculture under the Sugar Act) is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 513. The powers vested in the Secretary under this Act shall terminate on December 31, 1941, except that the Secretary shall have power to make payments under title III under programs applicable to the crop year 1941 and previous crop years."

Sec. 2. Section 3508 of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to termination of taxes under the Sugar Act) is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 3508. Termination of Taxes.

"No tax shall be imposed under this chapter on the manufacture, use, or importation of sugar after June 30, 1942."

Sec. 3. Section 503 of the Sugar Act of 1937 (relating to payments to the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands) is amended by striking out "June 30, 1941" and inserting in lieu thereof "June 30, 1942".

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IN NEW ORLEANS

THE SUGAR BULLETIN

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We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

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Washington Comments

(By C. J. Bourg)

Ever since President Roosevelt interrupted the hearings on the Sugar Bills, only halting progress has been made towards the amendment of the Sugar Act. The Committee on Agriculture, after considerable delay, reported a Bill to extend the Sugar Act without change. This was acceptable to no one, except the Administration. When the question of considering this extension was submitted to the Rules Committee, a short but exciting hearing was held at which only a few Congressmen were heard. It soon became evident that no one was willing to have the Sugar Act extended without opportunity given for amending the law. Everyone was in agreement that the price control provisions of the law should be changed to avoid depressing the price to levels such as exist today. Each group desires some change in the quota provisions. The chief controversy centers in the proposal of the cane sugar refiners to restore the restrictions on the importation of our direct-consumption sugar from Hawaii and Puerto Rico. A Congressman representing the point of view of refiners advocated that a rule be granted by which the refiners' amendment would be the only amendment considered, as it would merely restore the provisions of the Act as it was enacted in 1937. The Rules Committee took no action and announced a further hearing a week later. It was announced at the hearing that the President would veto any Bill which carried the amendment proposed by the refiners.

* * * * *

The Rules Committee granted a rule for the consideration of S. 3237, as amended, which provides for the amendment of Section 301 (a) of the Sugar Act as follows:

"That subsection (a) of section 301 of the Sugar Act of 1937 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following: 'The Secretary is authorized to make payments, notwithstanding a failure to comply with the conditions provided in this subsection, but the payments made with respect to any crop shall be subject to a deduction of $10 for each child for each day, or a portion of a day, during which such child was employed or permitted to work contrary to the foregoing provisions of this subsection, in the 1937, 1938, and 1939 crops.'"

It will be noted that the proposed amendment merely covers those cases which occurred while the crops of 1937, 1938, or 1939 were being made. It does not change the law with regard to the crop of 1940 or future years, if the Act becomes applicable to future years.

The Secretary of Agriculture in recommending the approval of this amendment made the following statement in a letter to the Senate Committee on Agriculture:

"In administering the act, a number of cases have been found in which children under age were employed or permitted to work on farms, although the producers apparently did not know that the children were under age and used reasonable precautions to ascertain the facts. In the opinion of the Department, the law now requires that payment be denied in such a case, although the producer has met all other conditions for payment provided in the act. These conditions require the payment of wages determined by the Secretary to be fair and reasonable; the carrying out of soil practices which the Secretary prescribes for preserving and improving the fertility of the soil; the holding of sugarcane or sugar beet marketing within the limitations of the proportionate share for the farm; and, in the case of producers who are also processors, the payment of prices for sugarcane

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Andrew W. Dykers, Editor
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The Louisiana Sugar Planters' Assn.
The American Cane Growers' Assn.
The Producers & Mfrs. Protective Assn.
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What Did You Do?

County Agent P. J. deGravelles, St. Mary Parish, has the following to say about the cultural practices of the following farmers whose production records over a three year period were furnished: "These growers follow the practices recommended on cultivation, rotation, and fertilization. All bury summer legumes, plant vetch on plant cane, and use sixteen to eighteen pounds of nitrogen per acre on plant cane, and approximately thirty-six pounds of nitrogen on stubble."

Seraphin J. Boudreaux—

1937—38.7 acres of cane produced 5311 lbs. or 2.6555 tons of sugar per acre

1938—On 38 acres produced 5919 lbs. or 2.9598 tons of sugar per acre

1939—On 38.8 acres produced 5758 lbs. or 2.8792 tons of sugar per acre

This is a weighted average production over a three year period of 5661 lbs. or 2.8308 tons of sugar per acre. IT CAN BE DONE.

Hugh A. Junca—

1937—On 269.7 acres produced 2991 lbs. or 1.4956 tons of sugar per acre

1938—On 320.2 acres produced 3797 lbs. or 1.8984 tons of sugar per acre

1939—On 237.9 acres produced 4729 lbs. or 2.3643 tons of sugar per acre

This is a weighted average production over a three year period of 3802 lbs. or 1.901 tons of sugar per acre. IT CAN BE DONE.

and sugar beets which the Secretary determines to be fair and reasonable. Producers who have met these conditions of the act undoubtedly suffer a hardship by reason of the withholding of payments because of inadvertent child labor violations."

* * * * *

The title "Go West Young Man" might very well be applied to the following statistical tables:

Years	California		Washington		Oregon		Total Production of Pacific Coast
	Production	Acreage	Production	Acreage	Production	Acreage	
1935-36	238,804	116,000	4,804	4,405	-------	-------	243,608
1936-37	310,081	139,000	5,404	-------	-------	-------	315,485
1937-38	286,208	134,000	14,368	-------	-------	-------	300,576
1938-39	337,107	183,000	28,599	-------	34,928	-------	400,634
1939-40	450,996	171,000	32,141	17,428	35,992	16,322	519,129

Note: No official statistics published on Washington and Oregon acreage, except when acreage allotments were made.

Years	Louisiana		Florida		Total Production of Mainland Cane
	Production	Acreage	Production	Acreage	
1935-36	341,000	239,000	42,000	14,000	383,000
1936-37	386,000	227,000	51,000	17,000	437,000
1937-38	405,000	254,000	57,000	19,000	462,000
1938-39	491,000	270,000	92,000	24,000	583,000
1939-40	437,000	238,000	70,000	20,000	507,000

The percentage increase from 1935 to 1939 under acreage control for the Pacific Coast Area was 108.61%, while the percentage increase for the mainland cane area was 32.58%.

The yields-per-acre and production records present one of the most interesting comparisons which can be made of developments under the sugar control programs of the Department of Agriculture. There could be mutual satisfaction between the Gulf Coast sugarcane growers and the Pacific Coast beet growers except for the controlling fact that the production of sugar in the South has been accomplished under constant acreage restrictions for established growers and the remarkable fact that in 1939 the acreage permitted was actually less than in 1935, which was the first year of acreage control. The heart of the Louisiana problem lies in the fact that sugarcane production is not conducted on a basis of rotation with other cash crops, but for purposes of soil conservation the practice of over 100 years has been to rotate legumes with sugarcane. The admission of new growers into the program on a large scale has not only reduced the acreage of established growers but has thrown the rotation system out of gear to the extent that instead of having a ratio of 2/3 cane and 1/3 legumes on the cropland suitable to sugarcane, the actual acreage of sugarcane on many farms is reduced to almost 1/3. When it is considered that the taxes and overhead continue to be an annual charge against operations, it is not difficult to understand why necessity forces Louisiana to insist upon a quota which is adequate to set the farming operations of its sugarcane growers in reasonable order.

* * * * *

When Congressman Leonard Allen recently asserted that Louisiana is not being permitted to enjoy a quota as great as the amount of sugar produced 30 to 35 years ago, his accuracy was challenged. The following table presents a picture of comparisons involving production in the first three decades of this century with the last decade. The table gives a complete general picture of production on a percentage basis. Louisiana's share of the mainland cane area quota amounts to approximately 363,000 tons, which amount of sugar Louisiana produced in 8 out of the

SUGAR MARKET STATISTICS THROUGH MAY 25, 1940

—furnished by—

Cane Products Trade Association, Inc.

822 Perdido Street New Orleans, La.

	Today	1 month ago	1 year ago
STANDARD GRANULATED (list price)	4.50	4.50	4.50
NEW YORK No. 3 SPOT RAW SUGAR	2.75	2.85	2.90
WORLD No. 4 SPOT RAW SUGAR (In Cuba)	1.10	1.48	1.46
LOUISIANA SPOT RAW SUGAR (New Orleans)	n	n	n
LOUISIANA BLACKSTRAP (f. o. b. Plt.)	n	6¢	n

DOMESTIC FUTURE MARKET (Contract No. 3)
Closing Bid Prices

	Jan.	March	May	July	Sept.	Nov.	Dec.
Today	1.89	1.92	1.96	1.87	1.92	1.97 n	n
1 month ago	2.05	2.07	--	1.95	2.00	2.05 n	n
1 year ago	1.98	2.02	--	1.97	2.01	2.08 n	n

FOREIGN RECEIPTS AT NEW ORLEANS

	This month	Total since Jan. 1st	Same total 1 year ago
American	320,810 bags	1,375,616 bags	917,890 bags
Godchaux	280,604 bags	655,087 bags	464,054 bags
Colonial	67,200 bags	224,347 bags	395,554 bags
Henderson	22,515 bags	176,353 bags	98,194 bags
Totals	691,129 bags	2,441,403 bags	1,875,692 bags
Dealers (Cuban refined)	71,600 pockets	143,000 pockets	77,800 pockets

"n" denotes a nominal market.

The above information has been prepared by the Cane Products Trade Association, Inc., from daily records kept by them.

first 10 years of the Twentieth Century; thus it is a correct statement that Louisiana is not permitted to market as much sugar in 1940 as it produced 30 to 35 years ago.

Percentage increase in average annual production during 10-year periods 1900-1909, 1910-1919, 1920-1929, and 1930-1939, respectively.

	1900-1909 to 1930-1939	1910-1919 to 1930-1939	1920-1929 to 1930-1939	Average
Philippine Islands	871.24	187.44	62.35	181.23
Puerto Rico	471.90	127.07	63.45	143.40
Domestic Beet Area	325.17	87.62	39.94	102.03
Hawaii	129.89	70.00	31.54	69.13
Mainland Cane Area	—1.00	40.32	110.24	36.51
Louisiana alone	—11.28	21.90	85.67	21.37

Note: Florida first produced sugar commercially in 1928.

Production of Refined Sirup For Consumers of Sugar in Liquid Form

by M. A. McCalip, Carbohydrate Research Division
Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering
U. S. Department of Agriculture

The following contribution is intended as an impartial discussion of what is considered to be a controversial subject. The sole object is to present additional facts and figures.

Much thought has recently been given to small refining units, or so-called "pocketsize" refineries. It is quite natural that certain large sugar consumers have attempted to find a satisfactory and economical method of producing a suitable sugar sirup from raw sugar, thereby eliminating the cost of recrystallization, drying, and container for granulated sugar that is to be subsequently melted. The cost of the bag alone amounts to 10 or 12 cents per 100 lbs. of refined sugar.

There are several plants in the United States today producing liquid sugar from raws without prior crystallization of refined sugar, but they are confined principally to heavy consuming areas. Refined sirup is not available to many large consumers at points considerably distant from these plants, because of the additional freight that must be paid on the water the sirup contains. Small refining units have recently been offered at a price of approximately ten thousand dollars, and production cost figures have been given showing a substantial savings to an operator making his own liquid sugar. These operating cost figures have been the subject of a lengthy controversy and have been questioned and criticised by other refining interests. It has been indicated in the discussion of small refining units that some of their sponsors propose to melt the raw sugar without affining. If such a procedure should prove economically possible and at the same time give a desirable product, one of the greatest obstacles to small-scale production of sirup would, of course, be removed. Refining raw sugar must be done on a large volume basis when recovery of sucrose from affinations is involved, because much expensive equipment is necessary for operation of the remelt station, and the cost for experienced labor for small scale operation is prohibitive. Moreover, it is true that best fuel economy and maximum recovery of sucrose from an affination process is obtainable only under continuous operation. Since the solids in affination amount to only 10 to 15 percent on weight of raw sugar dumped, the comparatively greater expense of employing sugar boilers to handle the affination from 5 or even 50 tons of sugar, when normally they could handle the affination from 500 tons, becomes obvious.

In the production of refined sirup, conversion of small amounts of sucrose to invert sugar by inversion, due to low pH, is not seriously objectionable. Moreover, when carbon is used as the decolorizing agent, it is a distinct advantage to work at a low pH, as the carbon is a more effective color remover at low pH. Even with this advantage, however, experiments have indicated that it would be uneconomical to make a light colored sirup from unwashed raws, using vegetable carbon on a throw-away basis. Removal of color from a high-colored, high-ash, low-purity sugar solution has been found to be a relatively expensive operation. It is claimed that more efficient color removal is obtained by using a chlorine bleach-

ing process, but difficulty is experienced in this process also due to tendency of the sirup to recolor on standing and to possess more flavor and odor when a low-purity, high-ash melt is decolorized.

Considered from all angles, the most practical and logical procedure for a small refining unit wishing to produce a high-quality liquid sugar product suitable for use by various liquid sugar consuming industries, seems to be to use a well washed raw sugar or turbinado sugar as raw material. This appears radical upon first thought, but it is thus possible to eliminate the affination trouble at the source of manufacture of the sugar. Handling affinations in conjunction with factory sirup in a raw sugar factory is simpler than boiling affinations alone; in some cases it could be done with excess bagasse and with very little additional labor. To be sure, the price of washed sugar would have to be based on 99 percent sucrose instead of 96 percent, and would have to be high enough to compensate the manufacturer for the extra cost of washing and drying. A certain additional premium, or satisfactory contract, might also be necessary to make it a real inducement to the sugar manufacturer. With 96° sugar selling at $2.90 per 100 lbs., the premium due to higher polarization of the 99° sugar is 20 cents per 100 lbs. This represents the purification loss which must always be a necessary part of the refining cost. If compensation for loss in purification is paid to the manufacturer at the source of production, only a minor filtration loss of about one-half of 1 percent or less on sugar solids need be experienced thereafter by the producer of liquid sugar.

Duty-free raw sugar is presently quoted at $2.90, and refined sugar from approximately the same area is quoted at $4.60 per 100 lbs. This is equivalent to a price differential of 1.088 cents per lb. exclusive of the usual 2 percent discount and the excise tax which must be paid on consumption sugar. Adding the purification premium on 99° sugar to the increased processing cost to the manufacturer, estimated as approximately 0.2 cent per lb., would make a high grade sugar actually worth about 0.4 cent per lb. more than the price of raw sugar. Deducting this amount from the present price differential between raw and refined sugar, which is 1.088 cents, would still leave 0.688 cent per lb. margin to give the sugar manufacturer a reasonable profit, and enable the small-unit refinery to convert the 99° sugar into a suitable sirup. Operation under these conditions seems reasonably flexible and practicable, with a minimum amount of equipment and skilled labor required at the small refinery.

Due to the short growing season, the characteristically high P_2O_5 content of Louisiana juices, and the acid clarification ordinarily practiced, Louisiana is especially well qualified to furnish a considerable quantity of the best grade of washed sugar and turbinados direct to consumers. It is well known that, owing to the characteristically good color and washing qualities of these Louisiana sugars, they require a minimum of decolorizing agent to give a high quality sirup. Granulators are available in most Louisiana factories and could be utilized for drying the product adequately to prevent excessive caking or deterioration during storage. Somewhat better warehousing facilities are available today for storage, and such a grade of sugar perhaps could be stored and shipped in a 320 lb. raw sugar jute bag, or preferably, of course, in some inexpensive closer woven material.

It would possibly improve marketing conditions if a sizeable portion of the Louisiana crop could be turned into some product other than raw sugar and sold more advantageously. In recent years, due to pressure of supply on nearby markets, raw sugars have frequently been sold at sacrifice prices. For several weeks during the 1939 crop season, duty-free Louisiana sugar was quoted 20 to 30 points below the price that ruled for Cuban raw sugar.

Certain industries require a low-ash sirup, made by melting granulated sugar, but for many other uses, such as in certain types of beverages, ice cream, bakers' products and some types of candy, the type of liquid sugar under discussion, containing approximately 0.2 percent ash, has been used successfully. Canning and bottling industries requiring sugar of low bacterial count could possibly use a liquid sugar that has been at least partially purified by filtration at the refinery. Where color is not a critical factor, a suitable sirup might be economically produced by melting unwashed raws, though the sirup will contain more than double the ash, and the color increases rather rapidly unless the sirup is used immediately.

Experimental work has recently been conducted by the Carbohydrate Research Division of the Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering in order to secure cost data and thereby better evaluate the possible commercial production of high quality refined sirup from Louisiana washed raw or turbinado sugar. These data, which will include information on the use of different decolorizing agents, inversion, and concentration procedure will be published in the near future.

The results obtained in this investigation confirm the previous observation of many refiners that Louisiana sugars can readily be washed to contain about half the color of the usual tropical raw sugars, with similar treatment and equal yields. Expressed as color per 100 solids on the Horne scale, which was selected on account of its simplicity and practicability, Louisiana sugars can easily be washed down to a range of 4 to 6 color per 100 solids with the same quantity of water required to obtain 8 to 10 color with tropical raws. A proportionately smaller amount of decolorizing carbon is required to reduce this color to 0.5 per 100 solids, which is approximately the color of melted granulated sugar. Further, by taking advantage of a color reduction of 20 to 30 percent, obtained by lowering the pH of the melt solution by the amount permissible in sirup production, and also of the increased efficiency of carbon at the higher acidity, it has been found that 0.1 percent carbon per unit of color on the Horne scale is sufficient to give a refined sirup of approximately the same color as that made by melting refined sugar. The above carbon requirements are based on countercurrent application, using the carbon twice, as increased carbon efficiency makes this procedure more economical. On such a basis it seems that Louisiana melt solutions could be reduced to refined sirup color with carbon on what has been considered a "throw-away" basis, relieving the small refined sirup operator of the cost and responsibility of operation of the carbon revivification plant. Refineries are being operated in Louisiana today using 0.3 to 0.4 lb. of carbon per 100 lbs. of raws, the exhausted carbon being discarded. They are obtaining a first liquor of

1.0 color, or less, on the Horne scale, per 100 solids.

Although the last remaining color becomes progressively more difficult to eliminate, 0.1 percent carbon per unit of color on the Horne scale, or 0.5 to 0.6 percent of carbon on solids, will reduce the color of Louisiana washed raws to 0.5 per 100 solids, if the acidity is adjusted so as to give a finuished sirup of pH 5.3. When such small amounts of carbon are used it is always necessary to add around 0.4 percent filter aid on solids to facilitate filtration.

Under the system of producing sirup from washed raws or turbinados, carbon and filter-aid become the items of highest cost. Steam is needed only for melting and filtration purposes, and additional fuel for both steam and power should not exceed 0.5 gals. of oil per 100 lbs. of sirup solids. Labor required for the smooth and efficient operation of a unit of capacity up to 15 tons of sugar per 8 hour day is estimated to be a maximum of 3 men, which at the rate of 40 cents per man-hour amounts to $9.60 per day, or 3.2 cents per 100 lbs. of sirup solids. It is estimated that the main items of operating cost may be summarized as follows:

Item	Cost per 100 lbs. sirup solids
Decolorizing carbon, 0.55 lb.	$ 0.041
Steam and power, 0.5 gal. oil at 3 cents	0.018
Filter-aid, 0.4 lb.	0.010
Labor, 3 men, 8 hrs. at 40 cents per hr.	0.032
Sugar loss in handling and filtering	0.017
Filter cloths and miscellaneous materials	0.015
Total operating cost	$ 0.133

Depending on location, the freight on many consumers' supply of washed sugar should be no more than that presently paid on refined sugar. The consumer's approximate operating cost per 100 lbs. of sirup solids would be only $0.133, as shown above. Of the sirup producer's estimated margin of 0.688 cent per lb. this would leave 0.555 cent per lb. to be distributed between interest on investment, taxes, selling and distribution costs, and profit. It should be remembered that only a small amount of equipment is necessary when operating under these conditions, so that interest and taxes should not narrow the above margin much.

The differential between raw and refined sugar fluctuates with market conditions but usually remains very close to 1 cent per lb. At the beginning of the present European war the differential was some 0.20 cent higher for several weeks, but has recently narrowed down closer to the 1 cent level. Chapin[1] recently reported the average differential for all reporting refineries of the U. S. Cane Sugar Refiners Association from 1934 to 1937 inclusive to be 0.866 cent per lb. It has been pointed out by King[†] that this figure takes into account freight absorptions in many cases which would not be applicable to small unit refining. Granting that the true average differential did narrow down to 0.866 cent per lb., the small-scale plant after buying a high grade sugar would still have 0.466 cent per lb. margin. Deducting the processing cost of 0.133 cent per lb. would leave a margin of 0.333 cent per lb. to be distributed between interest on investment, taxes, selling cost and profit.

The sugar factories of Louisiana should not only be able to produce a standard washed raw, with a color range of 4 to 6 per 100 solids, but, accustomed as they are to making specialty sugars by use of sulphur dioxide, they could greatly reduce this color at a reasonable cost, should the trade demand such a product. Through installation of better equipment they are today producing a good filtering sugar and are striving continually to improve this quality. This potential supply of excellent sugar for making refined sirup is at the doorsteps of prospective liquid sugar consuming industries. It seems necessary, however, that consumers take the initiative if they wish to secure a supply of this high grade sugar.

*Contribution No. 140 from the Carbohydrate Research Division, Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

[1]"There's More to Sugar Refining Costs," by E. E. Chapin, Food Industries, April, 1939, p. 193.

[†]"Sugar Refining Costs," by James A. King, Food Industries, May, 1939, p. 258.

1940 Louisiana and Florida Sugarcane Soil Conserving Practices Announced

(Official A.A.A. Release)

The Sugar Division announced recently that the soil-conserving practices to be carried out in 1940 in the mainland sugarcane area (Louisiana and Florida) by sugarcane producers who wish to receive payments under the sugar program, are the same as in 1939. These practices represent one of the conditions to be met by growers who apply for the payments authorized by the Sugar Act of 1937.

Any grower who wishes to qualify for payment is required to have an acreage of the designated practices equal to at least 30 percent of his acreage in sugarcane, and the practices are to be carried out on land adapted to sugarcane production.

The approved practices consist chiefly of seeding or turning under legumes or other crops beneficial to the soil, and each practice has a definite value for soil-building purposes. Special practices for use on peat land have again been designated.

Details of the Requirements

Each acre of the following is to be counted as one acre of soil-building practices: 1. Seeding winter legumes; 2. Plowing or disking under a good stand and good growth of a green manure crop, or cover crop (excluding lespedeza, peanuts hogged off, and non-leguminous cover crops); 3. Turning under a good stand and good growth of summer legumes (excluding peanuts, lespedeza, and summer legumes used as truck crops) *not* interplanted or grown in combination with row crops such as corn.

Each two acres of the following is to be counted as one acre of soil-building practices: Turning under a good stand and good growth of summer legumes (excluding peanuts, lespedeza, and summer legumes used as truck crops) interplanted or grown in combination with row crops, such as corn, provided the summer legume occupies at least one-third of the land.

Each of the following practices in the amounts

NOTICE:

You are advised that August 31, 1940, has been set by the A.A.A. as the closing date for the acceptance of 1939 sugarcane applications for payments in the respective county offices.

specified is to be counted as one acre of soil-building practices if applied to a full seeding of winter legumes: (1) Application of 300 pounds of 16-per-cent superphosphate (or its equivalent) to, or in connection with the seeding of, winter legumes; (2) Application of 500 pounds of basic slag or rock phosphate (including colloidal phosphate) to, or in connection with the seeding of, winter legumes.

Each one and one-half acres of combustible or peat land on which there are carried out practices approved under the Agricultural Conservation Program for protecting the soil against fire, assuring adequate drainage, and preventing soil oxidation and subsidence, is to be counted as one acre of soil-building practices; provided, that there is carried out on such land on the farm such other practices as are recommended for the farm by the County Agricultural Conservation Committee, and approved by the State Agricultural Conservation Committee, for protecting the soil. These practices are to be consistent with reasonable standards of the farming community in which the land is located.

Excess Acreage

The following letter has been addressed to Mr. F. W. Spencer by Dr. Bernhardt, in connection with the excess acreage situation in Louisiana:

"Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of April 3, 1940, with which you forwarded copy of the press release prepared by your office from the contents of our letter of March 21, 1940.

Our letter of March 21, 1940 (*Sugar Bulletin* April 1st) stated the reasons why the figure of 288,000 acres was adhered to as a basis for the 1940 proportionate shares for the mainland sugarcane area after full and appropriate consideration of the arguments and contentions submitted by some Louisiana growers. In the first place, it was shown that ample allowance for weather hazards had been made in arriving at the total figure of 288,000 acres. Secondly, it was pointed out that in addition to the protection afforded by the reserve against freeze contingencies included in the 1940 crop sugar requirements, growers are also protected through their right to receive deficiency and abandonment payments under section 303 of the Sugar Act of 1937. Lastly, it was explained that even if it were possible to increase that figure, those growers who were most urgent in their pleas for a larger figure, i. e., growers under option (b)1, would not benefit in any appreciable degree from an increase in the total acreage figure, because the major portion of the increase would accrue as a matter of equity to growers under option (a).

It appears that the impression has been gathered by growers who selected option (b)1 under the 1939 program, that it will be possible to revise the 1940 proportionate share determination so as to permit them to harvest acreage in excess of their proportionate share without disqualifying themselves for benefit payments.

We hope you will make it clear to producers who raise the question with you, that if the Department had been in a position to take administrative action in the matter, there would have been no necessity for consideration of S. J. Res. 225, which was intended to accomplish this purpose. A copy of the report of the Secretary on this bill is enclosed for your information and for the information of any interested persons."

Very truly yours,
Signed) Joshua Bernhardt,
Chief.

CONFERENCE ROOM

THE AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE TAKES PLEASURE IN OFFERING A COMFORTABLE PRIVATE CONFERENCE ROOM

to any of its members who may have occasion to use it. Business conferences in New Orleans may thus be held in a secluded and entirely neutral atmosphere, which is sometimes preferable to using the office of one of the conferring parties. No advance notice necessary. Just use the room at your convenience.

Little Pictures From the News

Refined Exports

Refined sugar exports by the United States during the first three months of 1940 totalled 42,975 long tons as contrasted with 14,894 tons during a similar period last year, according to the Lamborn Sugar Market Report, which states further that refined sugar exports during the January-March period this year are the largest of any similar period in fifteen years. Fifty different countries bought the sugar, with Greece leading the list, followed by Syria, Norway and the United Kingdom.

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More and Less

News dispatches appearing in the local press state that the German people, because of the sugar beet

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NEW ORLEANS, LA. U.S.A.

fields seized in Central Europe, are being told to eat more sugar as a substitute for pork and other fats in their diets. Sugar is a great energy food and the Germans apparently have a lot of it. In contrast to this we note a dispatch from London which states that the sugar ration has been reduced in England from 12 to 8 ounces a week per person.

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Alarmed

Failure to include a restriction on refined sugar imports in the Cummings Bill to extend the Sugar Act has the U. S. refining industry worried, to put it mildly. Willett & Gray state that such omission is naturally received in a very serious light by the domestic refining industry which seeks consideration due it in the evolvement of any new sugar law or extension of the old one.

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Crop Loans

The Senate Banking Committee has approved a $500,000,000 fund to cushion wartime shocks upon prices of this country's major farm crops, according to reports from Washington in the New Orleans Times-Picayune. The money, which will be used by the Commodity Credit Corporation, is for loans to support prices on cotton, wheat, corn, tobacco and other farm products. Washington officials state that cotton needs $150,000,000; wheat another $150,000,000; corn $90,000,000; tobacco $40,000,000; and other crops $60,000,000. It is interesting to observe that the Commodity Credit Corporation already holds $458,000,000 worth of farm products, turned over by farmers as payment of past loans. This is in addition to outstanding loans amounting to approximately $500,000,000.

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War Echoes

On May 24th the Sugar Division, in an attempt to bolster the Domestic sugar market, announced that the Secretary of Agriculture still has authority to adjust quotas if conditions warrant it. The Sugar Division pointed out that the price of sugar in the United States is independent of the world market and that there is no prospect "that excessive and price depressing world supplies above quota levels will be released for consumption on the domestic market". This announcement had a stiffening effect on domestic futures but the continued Allied reverses have caused another slump despite the very obvious fact that there is no more sugar available for domestic consumption today than there was on January 1st.

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The Cummings Bill

Advices from our Washington office state that the House Committee on Rules decided on May 22nd to postpone until May 29th any further consideration of the Cummings Bill to extend the Sugar Act. It is interesting to note that all efforts to have a closed rule have been abandoned by representatives of the industry, although the Administration would prefer not to have amendments considered.

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Child Labor

Further information from our Washington office is to the effect that the House Rules Committee has granted a special rule for the consideration of the Ellender child labor amendment, allowing thirty minutes of debate. The report states that the time when the amendment will be considered on the floor of the House depends upon the wishes of the Speaker and the Chairman of the Rules Committee. The amendment, known as S. 3237 has already passed the Senate. It provides for a penalty of $10.00 per day per child against growers who permitted the employment of child labor during the crops of 1937, 1938 and 1939.

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

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We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

Vol. 18 NEW ORLEANS, LA., JUNE 15, 1940 No. 18

Chlorotic Streak, A Virus Disease of Sugarcane Reported in Louisiana

In May, 1928 chlorotic streak, a serious virus disease of sugarcane was identified and reported in Louisiana by an expert of the Department of Agriculture. Since the Plant Quarantine Act was passed in 1912 no other major disease of cane has entered the United States with the possible exception of mosaic which may have been introduced about 1912. The manner in which chlorotic streak reached the commercial cane area of the South is not known but the supposition is that it was brought on cane cuttings by some individual in ignorance of the law. The disease does not exist at the Federal or State experiment stations which are the only legally constituted agencies for importation of new varieties of cane.

Mosaic, also a virus disease, brought virtual ruin to the industry, production of sugar falling from several hundred thousand tons per year to a low of 46,000 tons in 1926, after which there was a gradual rise in production due mainly to the development of resistant varieties by the Department of Agriculture. Mosaic remains a major problem in seven states of the South. Great progress has been made in restoring production but thus far no completely immune varieties have been produced by breeding, and the disease therefore persists. One of the main projects of the Department of Agriculture's Division of Sugar Plant Investigations is breeding for immunity to mosaic which is the only hope for complete elimination of the disease.

Chlorotic streak is apparently a disease of similar nature but very little is known about it except that poor germination of seed cane and consequent faulty and deficient stands result from planting infected seed cane. This effect of chlorotic streak is a serious complication in the southern states because replanting is impossible due to limited season for making the crop. In Queensland, Hawaii and Puerto Rico, where the disease has also recently appeared, serious losses may occur but within time limits the crops may be replanted if serious stand failure results from the original planting of seed cane.

Another disastrous consequence of chlorotic streak, common to all countries, is failure of the ratoon crops, that is the crops harvested in succeeding years from an original planting of seed cane.

Nothing is known of the manner in which the disease is spread to healthy plantations, the resistance or susceptibility of local commercial cane varieties to the disease, the environmental conditions of soil, nutrition, rainfall, etc. that favor or retard spread of the disease or, in fact, any of the essential information on biology of chlorotic streak that would suggest means of combatting or eliminating it.

The disease was not found in Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, or Florida in rapid reconnaissance survey during the latter part of the past season, but the survey, due to lack of special financial provision for it was not very complete. The tentative assumption is that in some manner unknown the disease was brought into an area centering in the southeastern part of Louisiana and gained a foothold there in the very recent past. From careful observations of the past few months it is proved that under our conditions the disease spreads to new plantings and that fact, together with the fact that it causes poor germination, faulty stand of plant cane, and more serious injury to ratoon crops comprise about all that is definitely known.

The situation parallels the accidental importation of mosaic which brought such great havoc and ruination to scores of thousands of farmers who depended upon cane for cash income. In the case of chlorotic streak, an earlier identification of the disease, and more prompt realization of the danger makes possible the avoidance of the former disastrous experience.

An immediate study of the disease to establish the cause, manner of spread, relative effect on present commercial varieties, possibility of breeding resistant

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The American Cane Growers' Assn.
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What Did You Do?

County Agent P. J. deGravelles, St. Mary Parish, has the following to say about the cultural practices of the following farmers whose production records over a three year period were furnished: "These growers follow the practices recommended on cultivation, rotation, and fertilization. All bury summer legumes, plant vetch on plant cane, and use sixteen to eighteen pounds of nitrogen per acre on plant cane, and approximately thirty-six pounds of nitrogen on stubble."

Seraphin J. Boudreaux—

1937—38.7 acres of cane produced 5311 lbs. or 2.6555 tons of sugar per acre

1938—On 38 acres produced 5919 lbs. or 2.9598 tons of sugar per acre

1939—On 38.8 acres produced 5758 lbs. or 2.8792 tons of sugar per acre

This is a weighted average production over a three year period of 5661 lbs. or 2.8308 tons of sugar per acre. IT CAN BE DONE.

Hugh A. Junca—

1937—On 269.7 acres produced 2991 lbs. or 1.4956 tons of sugar per acre

1938—On 320.2 acres produced 3797 lbs. or 1.8984 tons of sugar per acre

1939—On 237.9 acres produced 4729 lbs. or 2.3643 tons of sugar per acre

This is a weighted average production over a three year period of 3802 lbs. or 1.901 tons of sugar per acre. IT CAN BE DONE.

varieties or the evolving of other measures to check or eliminate this serious threat to the industry is urgently needed. Alertness to recognize this new threat may justly be attributed to the wise provision of experts by the Congress for study of the cause of mosaic. The specialists trained in that work have made progress but are still preoccupied with a more satisfactory ultimate solution, the development of completely immune varieties and cannot be diverted from it without sacrifice of essential features of the project.

It is the studied opinion of a committee representing 10,000 sugarcane farmers that provision for immediate, adequate study of chlorotic streak be made to prevent a repetition of the disastrous experience with mosaic and that an emergency appropriation of $35,000 be made for that purpose.

A Statement

About a year ago Dr. E. V. Abbott of the Houma Sugar Experiment Station announced that another cane disease, Chlorotic Streak, had recently been discovered in Louisiana. An article from him describing the disease, with pictures, appeared in the *Sugar Bulletin* of July 15, 1938.

The Contact Committee, feeling that some report should now be made, has visited several cane fields where Chlorotic Streak disease was found in 1938, and has carefully examined the stubble cane from plants that were affected last year with the disease.

The harmful effect of the disease can readily be observed on stubble cane. Diseased stools are much smaller than healthy ones, germination is poorer, suckering is less, and a much smaller yield may be expected from diseased stools than from healthy ones. The effect of the disease is far greater than one would expect, judging from the small amount of discolored leaf surface.

Last year certain individuals and companies, in an attempt to control Chlorotic Streak disease, rogued their seed plots from which plantings were made for the 1939 plant cane crop. This rogueing was done rather late in the year, which means that the rogueing was done under adverse conditions and those who followed this practice at that time were uncertain whether or not they were justified in this effort to control the spread of Chlorotic Streak. Our Committee examined the fields in which the rogued cane was planted and found a very small amount of diseased cane. The rogueing which was done although under adverse circumstances seems to have been effective, and the results obtained seem at this time to have fully justified the effort and expense involved.

The conclusions which the Committee has formed are

(1) That the effect of the disease on individual plants is very serious, and that the sugar cane industry will be very harmfully affected if we have a large percentage of infection. It is particularly harmful to C. P. 29-320 and C. P. 2819.

(2) That by selecting as seed plots those areas which show no infection, or only a small amount of infection, and by rogueing such plots, beginning the rogueing while the cane is small, effective work can be done in controlling the spread of the disease.

Both State and Federal sugar cane investigators admit their lack of knowledge of this disease as to its

cause or origin, its rate of spread and its ultimate effect on our industry, and of the proper methods for its control; yet the Committee believes that the investigators concur in the conclusions stated above. Our scientists state that in other countries where this disease is prevalent that the only sure way to prevent carrying forward this disease in seed cane is by using hot water treatment. Let us hope that rogueing will be effective in Louisiana and that we will not be forced to resort to the hot water treatment.

All cane producers should learn to identify the disease, they should seek advice from State and Federal Experiment Station workers and from Parish Agents, and wherever their cane acreage may fortunately be free from the disease they should be keen to prevent its introduction.

Official Statistics

(By C. J. Bourg)

SUGAR BEETS AND BEET SUGAR

State	Sugar beets (in States where grown)												Beet sugar production [1]		
	Acreage planted			Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production					
	Average, 1928-37	1938	1939	Average, 1928-37	1938	1939	Average, 1928-37	1938	1939	Average, 1928-37	1938	1939	Average, 1928-37	1938	1939
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Ohio	36	53	51	31	51	47	8.4	7.2	7.7	248	366	363	29	43	42
Michigan	105	128	125	94	122	120	7.7	8.2	8.6	736	1,005	1,033	107	171	162
Nebraska	76	80	80	72	77	69	12.4	14.4	11.4	888	1,111	790	118	135	106
Montana	58	81	76	53	78	74	11.6	12.7	12.1	627	987	894	89	142	140
Idaho	52	76	77	47	71	73	10.9	15.8	13.5	517	1,122	985	79	143	127
Wyoming	49	56	55	45	53	49	11.8	12.9	11.0	530	684	539	85	106	92
Colorado	200	141	167	186	137	145	12.3	14.6	10.6	2,287	2,001	1,543	339	309	262
Utah	53	54	55	47	52	53	12.2	15.7	12.9	584	814	683	86	111	100
California	101	183	171	96	162	166	13.0	13.1	16.3	1,268	2,130	2,699	208	337	451
Other States	102	138	133	92	127	121	8.7	11.0	10.3	798	1,395	1,244	98	188	159
United States	832	990	990	763	930	917	11.1	12.5	11.7	8,486	11,615	10,773	1,238	1,685	1,641

[1] Includes some sugar manufactured from beets and beet molasses originating in other States.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR

State	Acreage harvested								
	For sugar			For seed			Total		
	Average, 1928-37	1938	1939	Average, 1928-37	1938	1939	Average, 1928-37	1938	1939
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Louisiana	200.6	270	238	19.4	18	18	220.0	288	256
Florida	12.4	24.3	20.1	.5	.6	.8	12.9	24.9	20.9
Total	213.0	294.3	258.1	19.9	18.6	18.8	232.9	312.9	276.9
	Yield of cane per acre								
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Louisiana	15.8	21.7	21.4	15.9	21.7	20.5	15.8	21.7	21.3
Florida	29.5	36.3	35.5	30.3	43.0	35.5	29.5	36.4	35.5
Total	16.6	22.9	22.5	16.3	22.4	21.2	16.6	22.9	22.4
	Production								
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Louisiana	3,227	5,859	5,084	309	391	369	3,536	6,250	5,453
Florida	382	882	714	17	25	30	399	907	744
Total	3,609	6,741	5,798	326	416	399	3,935	7,157	6,197

PRODUCTS OF CANE GROUND FOR SUGAR

State	Sugar per ton of cane, 96° equivalent			Sugar produced, 96° equivalent			Molasses,[1] including blackstrap		
	Average, 1928-37	1938	1939	Average, 1928-37	1938	1939	Average, 1928-37	1938	1939
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 gal.	1,000 gal.	1,000 gal.
Louisiana	153	168	172	250	491	437	20,726	38,891	32,718
Florida	161	209	196	32	92	70	2,520	5,497	4,207
Total	154	173	175	282	583	507	23,246	44,388	36,925

[1] Blackstrap only in Florida.

The United States Department of Agriculture has released (Vol. 17, No. 4 of Crops and Markets) the above data on sugar beets, sugarcane, and sugar, by States. These tabulations show a comparison of yields, production, and acreage in the mainland cane and domestic beet areas between the ten-year period 1928-37 and each of the years 1938 and 1939.

According to the above official statistical tables, although the total amount of sugar produced in continental United States has increased about 41 per cent, the acreage of sugar beets and sugarcane harvested has only increased about 20 per cent. This is due to the fact that the production of sugar per harvested acre has substantially increased.

During the period 1928-37, the continental beet area produced 31 per cent more sugar per acre than did the mainland cane area. However, this is reversed for the 1938-39 period, during which the mainland cane area produced 2 per cent more sugar per harvested acre than did the continental beet area.

The overwhelming increase in production of pounds of sugar per acre in Louisiana clearly demonstrates the unimpeachable efficiency of the Louisiana sugar industry under normal agricultural conditions. It is indeed striking when pointed out that the year 1938 showed an increase of 50 per cent in pounds of sugar produced per acre over the ten-year period 1928-37, and the year 1939 showed an increase of 52 per cent over the same ten-year period. The 1939 crop showed an increase of 35 pounds of sugar per harvested acre over the 1938 crop.

The following points offer impressive information as to the relative efficiency of the Louisiana sugar industry. In comparing the ten-year average of acreage harvested to the 1939 crop year, it is significant to note that although the Louisiana sugar industry recorded in 1939 an 18 per cent increase over 1928-37 in harvested acres, the production of sugarcane for the same period increased 58 per cent and the production of sugar increased 75%. In the beet area there was a 28 per cent increase in harvested acres over the 1928-37 period but only a 27 per cent increase in tons of sugar beets harvested and only a 33 per cent increase in tons of sugar produced. It is clear then that the Louisiana sugar industry with a smaller increase in acreage than the beet area did produce a relatively greater amount of sugar.

Hot Water Treatment of Seed Cane

C. W. Edgerton and I. L. Forbes, Department of Plant Pathology, Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station

During the past fifty years, investigations on the treating of seed cane with various materials have been carried on in practically every sugar-producing country. Various results have been obtained and in a few tropical countries seed treatment has been recommended and put into practice to a limited extent. Seed treatment, however, on account of the expense and trouble involved and the failure to obtain consistently satisfactory results has never been practiced consistently, and during much of the past decade has been largely abandoned by the industry. In a few countries technical men who have desired to have seed cane as free of insect pests and diseases as possible have continued to treat it in one way or another.

Recently, however, interest in seed treatment work has been reviewed. This is due to the fact that certain diseases can be eradicated from cane stalks by a treatment with hot water. This was first brought to the attention of the industry by the work of pathologists in Java which demonstrated that the hot water treatment would eliminate the sereh disease in cane stalks. Later work in Hawaii and Australia demonstrated that the chlorotic streak could be destroyed in a similar manner.

During recent years, in Hawaii particularly, investigational work on hot water treatment has been pushed to a very considerable extent. In a recent article (The Hawaiian Planters' Record 43: 277-285. 1939) the results of some of this work have been published. It is claimed that not only does the hot water treatment (52° C. for 20 minutes) destroy the chlorotic streak disease, but that it also accelerates germination of the buds and growth of the young plants, and thus insures better stands and reduces the costs of cultivation and weed control. Apparently the treatment is becoming a plantation practice in some localities. It is stated that the Olaa Sugar Company has a hot water treating unit that can handle 2,000 bags per day at a cost of one cent per bag. This is in excess of the planting requirements of that plantation. The treatment softens the eyes on the seed pieces and makes them more easily injured by rough treatment but no other deleterious effects have been noted.

In Louisiana it has been recognized for some time that the hot water treatment might become important. On this account, a certain amount of preliminary work has been carried on. The results of this work are presented in this report.

Test in 1936-1938

In Louisiana a trouble of apparently minor importance known as white stripe occurs on the stubble crop of certain varieties, especially C. P. 28-11 and C. P. 29-291. To determine whether this trouble could be prevented by the hot water treatment, a planting test was made in the fall of 1936. Seed cane showing the white stripe symptoms was treated in hot water at a temperature of 52° C. (125.6° F.) for 20 minutes after pre-heating at 45° C. A row 100 feet in length was planted with C. P. 28-11 and one 50 feet in length with C. P. 29-291. Untreated controls of similar size were also planted. These plots were observed during the following two years. The results are given in Table 1.

TABLE 1. Effect of hot water treatment on cane affected with white stripe. Cane planted October 22, 1936.

Variety	Treatment	Stand May 20, 1937	Yield tons per acre, 1937	Stand April 25 1938	Number with white stripe Apr. 25, 1938
CP 28-11	Hot water	702	29.0	629	8
CP 28-11	None	310	28.1	587	19
CP 29-291	Hot water	212	20.9	265	17
CP 29-291	None	91	22.5	242	12

The hot water treatment had no effect on the white stripe trouble but the stimulation in germination and the increase in growth, especially during the first year, was remarkable.

Tests, Baton Rouge, 1938-1940

During 1938 and 1939 studies of the effects of the hot water treatment on six commercial varieties of sugarcane were carried out by C. S. Loh, a graduate student at Louisiana State University, Department of Botany. Information was particularly desired on the reaction of the different varieties and any effects which might be influenced by time of planting. As chlorotic streak does not occur at Baton Rouge, it was not possible to include any cane with this disease. Cane was treated at different temperatures ranging from 45° C. (113° F.) to 60° C. (140° F.) and planted in small plots on the Station grounds. As a temperature of 60° C. injured the cane very severely in the preliminary tests, it was not included in the later tests.

As the results obtained in the two years were quite similar, only the results of a single series of tests are included in this report. These tests started in the fall of 1939 show the effect of hot water treatment on germination. Temperatures ranging from 45° C. to 56° C. were used and plantings were made on September 27, October 18, and November 6. The results below are based on germination of 110 eyes. The cane planted in September germinated immediately and so germination counts were made at various times. The cane in the later plantings did not germinate until spring. The results obtained are included in Tables 2A, 2B, and 2C.

TABLE 2A. Results of treatment test. Cane treated and planted September 27, 1939. Based on 110 eyes.

Date of Count	Treatment Time	CP 28-11	CP 28-19	CP 29–116	CP 29–320	Co. 290	Co. 281
Oct. 19 1939	45° C. 1 hr.	1	6	14	1	14	11
	45° C. 30 min.	12	11	18	7	21	23
	52° C. 30 min.	11	20	29	26	29	26
	56° C. 30 min.	4	5	7	14	0	5
	Check	4	3	16	6	5	6
Nov. 25 1939	45° C. 1 hr.	25	28	36	34	55	32
	45° C. 30 min.	41	44	55	32	47	44
	52° C. 30 min.	48	46	52	59	64	49
	56° C. 30 min.	18	27	18	42	4	7
	Check	25	23	46	40	35	31
May 3 1940	45° C. 1 hr.	28	37	60	42	61	35
	45° C. 30 min.	64	45	60	28	63	39
	52° C. 30 min.	51	30	59	58	56	42
	56° C. 30 min.	18	23	16	40	2	4
	Check	32	35	58	48	43	39

TABLE 2B. Results of treatment test. Cane treated and planted October 18, 1939. Based on 110 eyes.

Date of Count	Treatment Time	CP 28-11	CP 28-19	CP 29–116	CP 29–320	Co. 290	Co. 281
May 3 1940	45° C. 1 hr.	25	28	45	24	37	18
	45° C. 30 min.	35	32	61	24	43	27
	52° C. 30 min.	38	34	68	43	52	26
	56° C. 30 min.	4	2	28	5	2	1
	Check	39	35	46	23	41	30

TABLE 2C. Results of treatment test. Cane treated and planted November 6, 1939. Based on 110 eyes.

Date of Count	Treatment Time	CP 28-11	CP 28-19	CP 29–116	CP 29–320	Co. 290	Co. 281
May 3 1940	45° C. 1 hr.	37	38	30	21	28	34
	45° C. 30 min.	36	46	29	19	32	29
	52° C. 30 min.	40	46	40	29	29	32
	56° C. 30 min.	2	10	17	10	1	2
	Check	44	48	50	33	41	39

From these tests it is seen that the treatment with hot water at 52° C. gave the most satisfactory results. A higher temperature seems to injure the cane. The varieties Co. 281 and Co. 290 are more subject to injury by the heat than are the other varieties. A more rapid germination was obtained by seed treatment but in the later plantings especially this did not result in better stands.

Tests at Montegut, 1939-1940

In the summer and fall of 1939, plantings were made at Montegut with treated and non-treated seed cane affected with chlorotic streak disease. The results are given in Table 3.

TABLE 3. Hot water treatment for the control of chlorotic streak, Montegut, La.

Variety	Treatment	Planted August 2, 1939				
		Number eyes planted	Stand count 11/6	Stand count 5/8/40	Number plants with chlorotic streak 9/25	Number plants with chlorotic streak 5/8/40
CP 807	Diseased; tr.	188	120	53	0	0
807	" not tr.	188	115	48	4	0
807	Healthy; tr.	154	118	63	0	0
807	" not tr.	176	119	77	0	0
CP 29-320	Diseased; tr.	131	118	14	0	0
29-320	" not tr.	141	102	12	35	3
29-320	Healthy; tr.	122	141	20	0	0
29-320	" not tr.	134	77	36	0	0
		Planted September 15, 1939				
CP 28-19	Healthy; tr.	315	150	184	0	
28-19	" not tr.	298	89	149	0	
28-19	Diseased; tr.	314	159	109	0	
28-19	" not tr.	310	82	41	32	
CP 29-320	Healthy; tr.	372	201	72	0	
29-320	" not tr.	361	144	79	0	
29-320	Diseased; tr.	322	141	190	0	
29-320	" not tr.	324	103	70	39	
CP 807	Healthy; tr.	368	116	131	0	
807	" not tr.	313	95	100	0	
807	Diseased; tr.	307	99	89	0	
807	" not tr.	305	65	45	12	

On May 8, there was little difference in the size and appearance of cane from healthy non-treated seed and healthy and diseased treated seed of the September 15 planting. However, plants from diseased non-treated seed of the three varieties were few, small, badly stunted, and with very little leaf area on which symptoms could be checked. When healthy seed was used, stands in the spring of 1940 were not materially improved by the hot water treatment.

The preliminary experiments which have been conducted during the past several years have brought out several things of interest. (1) The hot water treatment apparently destroys all the chlorotic streak. (2) Cane affected with chlorotic streak and not treated sometimes germinates very poorly and the young shoots that are produced often do not develop satisfactorily. (3) The effect of the hot water treatment on cane free of the chlorotic streak disease apparently depends on the weather conditions during the following winter. In some years better stands will be obtained, while in other years the effects will not be so satisfactory.

More investigational work is needed before definite statements can be made in regard to the hot water treatment. It is expected that such work will be carried on by the two Stations in Louisiana. Furthermore, it is the expressed desire of the Contact Committee of the American Sugar Cane League that various plantations conduct hot water treatment demonstrations during the coming season.

Report of the Sub-Committee of the Contact Committee to the Finance Committee of the American Sugar Cane League at Thibodaux, La. June 4, 1940

As the chlorotic streak disease of sugarcane is spreading in Louisiana and is apparently causing losses of importance, it is evident that methods of control should be investigated as rapidly as possible. One of the most promising measures of control is the treatment of seed cane with hot water. Investigations in various tropical countries, and confirmed by tests in Louisiana, have shown that the disease can be entirely controlled by soaking the seed cane in hot water at a temperature of 52° C. for a period of twenty to thirty minutes. These investigations have also shown that this treatment stimulates the germination of the eyes of the cane and the growth of the young shoots.

The Contact Committee of the American Sugar Cane League recommends that a series of tests to determine the value of hot water treatment be conducted throughout the Sugar Belt. It is recommended that these tests be in cooperation with various plantations and that the cooperators be in charge and responsible for carrying out the tests, under the supervision and advice of the State and Federal Experiment Stations. The following is an outline of the suggested procedure:

1. Each test plot *of a given planting date* will consist of one-half acre, one-fourth acre to be planted with the variety C. P. 29/320, and one-fourth acre with a variety selected by the cooperator in consultation with the experiment stations.

2. The fields from which the seed cane is to be obtained will be selected by the cooperator after advising with one of the experiment stations.

3. The seed cane will be treated in tanks of hot water at a temperature of 52° C. (125.6° F.) The water should be brought to this temperature at the time the cane is immersed in it. If the temperature drops, it should be brought back with steam to 52° C. as soon as possible, at least within 10 minutes. The cane should be kept submerged in the tank for 30 minutes, during which time the temperature should not be allowed to go above 52° C.

4. It is believed that satisfactory equipment for treating cane can be found at the various sugar mills. It is recognized that the equipment may vary at the different places. Tanks to which steam can be added quickly will be necessary. The steam inlet, however, should be located at such a place that the live steam will not play directly on the cane in the tank.

5. These test plots (four in number) are to be planted as nearly as possible during the first weeks of August, September, October and November.

6. The Contact Committee also recommends that in addition to the above, all cooperators on whose plantations chlorotic streak occurs be requested to plant a demonstration plot in which hot water treated diseased seed may be compared with untreated diseased seed, and with both treated and untreated healthy seed. A row 100 feet in length should be planted with each. This plot should be adequately

separated from the test plots, and should be planted during the first week in October if possible.

7. With the exception of the supervision by the experiment stations, the cost of this work is to be borne by the cooperators. The cost of the supervision, should be borne by the American Sugar Cane League until such time as other funds are made available.

8. It is recommended that these experiments be carried out for not less than five years.

9. The League will assume the responsibility of obtaining the cooperation of the following in conducting the seed treatment tests:

(1) Godchaux Sugars, Inc. (Reserve Plantation)
(2) South Coast Co. (Lower Terrebonne Division)
(3) Realty Operators, Inc. (Greenwood Plantation)
(4) Billeaud Sugar Factory
(5) Estate Harry L. Laws (Cinclare Plantation)
(6) Delgado-Albania Plantation Commission (Albania Plantation)
(7) Haas Investment Co., Inc. (Shirley Plantation)
(8) Mr. Bronier Thibaut
(9) Milliken & Farwell

The Finance Committee of the American Sugar Cane League, after hearing the report of the Contact Committee on the prevalence of the Chlorotic Streak in Louisiana and its proposed program of study and control, agreed to recommend to the Executive Committee that funds be made immediately available to start the study and control program. Further consideration is to be given to the proper financing of this urgently necessary undertaking to combat a new threat to the Louisiana sugar industry.

At a conference of a representative of the American Sugar Cane League with the Dean of the College of Agriculture, the Directors of Experiment Station and Extension and Dr. Edgerton and Mr. Taggart at Baton Rouge, the necessity of an active educational campaign relative to the appearance of Chlorotic Streak in the sugar belt of Louisiana was agreed to.

The College of Agriculture with the assistance of the U. S. Sugar Plant Field Station at Houma, will undertake the following program:

The County Agents of the sugar belt are to be called at central points to be trained in the identification and instructed on proper control methods in an attempt to avoid or at least minimize the spread of Chlorotic Streak. The County Agents are in turn, to call their leading sugarcane farmers in groups and transmit to them whatever information about identifying Chlorotic Streak and control measures which he has secured from the pathologists of the two stations in order that as many people as possible may be trained to take the necessary precautions to prevent the spread of the disease.

Little Pictures From the News

British Buy British

Armies need the quick energy building qualities of sugars. The Germans have taken a large percentage of the European sugar beet fields and France and England have to look elsewhere if they expect to continue to have sufficient supplies of sugar for their fighting men. The realization of this is brought home by the announcement of the British Ministry of Foods that the sugars of Australia, South Africa, Mauritus, Fiji, and the British West Indies, totaling about 1,750,000 tons, have all been purchased by the British Empire.

◇ ◇ ◇

Italy's Sweet Tooth

The rulers of Italy realize the food value of sugar. This is shown in an item appearing in a recent Lamborn Sugar Market Report which states that sugar production in Italy during the current 1939-40 season reached an all time high of 442,000 long tons, raw value, an increase of 11.3 per cent over the 1938-39 output. Consumption in 1938-39 amounted to 416,000 long tons but rationing this year is expected to curb the Italian sweet tooth.

A New Plastic Compound

From the News Bulletin of the
National Farm Chemurgic Council
Vol. I, No. 10, May 25, 1940.

A plastic compound made from the lignin and cellulose of sugarcane bagasse, one of the country's important agricultural waste products, has been manufactured by chemists of the United States Department of Agriculture. The chemists estimate that this new compound can be manufactured for less than half the cost of the cheapest synthetic plastic compound on the market.

In recent years, they point out, production of synthetic plastic compounds has expanded rapidly. But the comparatively high cost of molding powders, mostly alkyd and phenol-formaldehyde resins, con-

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fines plastic manufacture largely to small articles. With a low-cost molding compound made with only a small amount of expensive chemicals, the plastics industry could branch out into broader fields, such as the manufacture of furniture, building materials and parts for automobiles. Too, where certain qualities of the costlier phenol-formaldehyde resins are not required, the cheaper product could be substituted.

The department chemists found that molding compounds may be made from the bagasse by three methods. The first, and cheapest, is hydrolysis with acid. Counting the cost of bagasse at $8 a ton baled and delivered at the factory, the chemists estimate that a plastic compound can be made by this method, in which the cost of material will be slightly more than two cents a pound.

The second method is hydrolysis in the presence of aniline, a coal tar derivative. The material cost of plastics from this process will be more, about 4½ cents a pound, but they are as strong as plastics now in use. In tests it has resisted bending pressures up to 9,000 pounds per square inch. They are slightly less water-resistant than plastics made by the first method, but do not warp and may be sawed, drilled and, with care, nailed.

Treating the bagasse with sodium hydroxide and furfural is the third process. In quality, plastics from this method are about midway between the other two. They flow better and mold at 2,500 pounds per square inch compared with 3,500 for the second treatment.

Possible Uses for Cotton

Our annual consumption of cotton in this country is from 6,000,000 to 8,000,000 bales. A few examples will indicate how much it could be increased and how greatly cotton farmers alone could assist in the increased consumption.

Textile manufacturers say that:

Every 5,000 tons of fertilizer sold in 200-pound cotton bags used 85 bales.

Every 5,000 tons of cottonseed meal or other feed in 100-pound cotton bags uses 83 to 87 bales.

Every carload of sugar (40 tons) in 5-pound cotton bags uses 1.9 bales.

Every 75,000 bags of cement sacked in cotton bags uses 79 3/4 bales.

1937 Sugar Act in such a way as to make it unconstitutional and a violation of Federal anti-trust laws. The case was originally heard in the District of Columbia Court of Appeals (Sugar Bulletin March 15, 1940) and was instigated by the failure of the Secretary to give the Union factory of the Gay interests and the Canal Bank's Longview factory a marketing quota.

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

Entered to the second-class of mail matter April 13, 1925 at the post office at New Orleans, La., under Act of March 3, 1879

We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

Vol. 18 NEW ORLEANS, LA., JULY 1, 1940 No. 19

Washington Comments

(By C. J. Bourg)

On June 20th, the House of Representatives agreed to the extension of the Sugar Act for one year and inserted an amendment continuing the limitations on refined sugar from Hawaii and Puerto Rico, which limitations had expired March 1st.

The debate and developments in the House made it very clear that the Administration offered no organized opposition to the refiners' amendment. There were a few protests by Democratic and Republican Congressmen from beet-producing States, but no one representing the Administration leadership even participated in the discussions. The threat of a veto was brought into the discussions, but no appeal was voiced by any Administration leader.

Some people interpret this as merely meaning that the Administration wanted to avoid a serious controversy in which they would probably lose. Others see it as a move whereby the Senate would change some of the language in the refiners' amendment, which would throw it into conference where the Administration would be in control and could have it eliminated. It is also quite possible that the war is so completely filling the minds of the Administration leaders that they are willing to avoid making a fight, firstly because the extension is only for one year and secondly because there will be an election this Fall. Of course, the refiners were successful in building up a "labor issue" and there may have been some consideration of unfavorable labor reaction. One thing sure is that if there had been any organized opposition, there would not have been almost 300 absentees from the House.

On the Senate side there is no inclination to have the matter brought up until after the recess. Hearings before the Senate Finance Committee have already been requested, and it appears probable that the Senate will be willing to give serious consideration to amendments, chiefly on quotas, price control and discretionary powers of administration, in addition to the amendment adopted by the House.

We are impressed with the fact that the vote in the House was another demonstration of the potential power of the domestic sugar industry when united. There was every indication that a bill desired by the continental growers, processors and refiners would have passed over the veto of the President; therefore, it is very likely that despite the letter of the President, dated April 11, 1940, the Senate would be willing to adopt amendments which a united industry agreed upon as essential to the proper functioning of the Sugar Act, even for one year—which after all is an election year.

THE
SUGAR BULLETIN
407 Carondelet St., New Orleans
Andrew W. Dykers, Editor
Issued on the 1st and 15th of each month. Official Organ of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A., in which are consolidated
The Louisiana Sugar Planters' Assn.
The American Cane Growers' Assn.
The Producers & Mfrs. Protective Assn.
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What Did You Do?

County Agent P. J. deGravelles, St. Mary Parish, has the following to say about the cultural practices of the following farmers whose production records over a three year period were furnished: "These growers follow the practices recommended on cultivation, rotation, and fertilization. All bury summer legumes, plant vetch on plant cane, and use sixteen to eighteen pounds of nitrogen per acre on plant cane, and approximately thirty-six pounds of nitrogen on stubble."

Rene Junca—

1937—On 91.6 acres produced 4704 lbs. or 2.3520 tons of sugar per acre

1938—On 123.7 acres produced 4460 lbs. or 2.2301 tons of sugar per acre

1939—On 125.2 acres produced 5434 lbs. or 2.7168 tons of sugar per acre

This is a weighted average production over a three year period of 4884 lbs. or 2.4418 tons of sugar per acre. IT CAN BE DONE.

J. R. Luke—

1937—On 175.1 acres produced 3552 lbs. or 1.7759 tons of sugar per acre

1938—On 187.9 acres produced 4966 lbs. or 2.4831 tons of sugar per acre

1939—On 184.8 acres produced 5220 lbs. or 2.6098 tons of sugar per acre

This is a weighted average production over a three year period of 4599 lbs. or 2.2988 tons of sugar per acre. IT CAN BE DONE.

Dr. Brandes Explains Chlorotic Streak Work

June 20,1940

Mr. M. J. Voorhies,
General Manager American Sugar Cane League
Dear Mr. Voorhies:

The enclosed paper on chlorotic streak by Dr. Abbott will comply in part with a recent request from the Chairman of the Contact Committee, Mr. Stephen C. Munson, that we join with the State station and other agencies in keeping interested farmers informed on the present status of the disease in Louisiana. From the time the disease was first discovered in that State by Dr. Abbott we have recognized the potential peril to the industry there and have reported on it from time to time in the Bulletin. We are fully in agreement with Mr. Munson that up-to-date publicity be given not only on the actual situation but on the prospect of control by various measures now under study.

Now that a representative portion of interested farmers have observed the visual evidence on plantations of the capacity for harm by chlorotic streak they are aroused to the danger and we feel will actively back a promising control program. That is the essential step in carrying a control program to a successful conclusion.

Fortunately, the technologists of the Federal Experiment Station at Houma and the State Experiment Station at Baton Rouge have been alert to the interests of the sugar industry, firstly, by early observation of the newly introduced disease and, secondly, by prompt consideration of control measures experimentally. Unfortunately, they have been hampered by lack of adequate allotment of funds for this new disease work which came while the disease experts were still preoccupied with mosaic, red rot and root rot problems. However, sufficient energy has been diverted to the new task to permit some progress. That progress furnishes the means of retarding the development of an epidemic like that recently experienced with mosaic, provided everyone puts his shoulder to the wheel.

Some precautionary comment on this new disease and on the technique of control measures may not be out of place here. Now that the infection has attained significant percentage in many commercial fields it should be apparent to all that for the past several years the disease has spread and, therefore, conditions in Louisiana are favorable for greater dissemination unless it is checked. Chlorotic streak is not only a serious, direct hazard to the entire industry but it is capable of frustrating many years of cane breeding effort carried on at our Canal Point, Fla. station in cooperation with L. S. U. Nearly all of our back-log of superior seedlings appear to take the disease readily. Until the breeding can take a new angle, giving due consideration to this added factor, direct and indirect field control measures must be emphasized.

As to the control measures, there are for consideration three possibilities to be used singly or in combination, depending on location, namely, planting those varieties that indicate some degree of resistance, roguing fields of susceptible varieties that are to be used for seed and killing the infection by immersing seed cane in hot water. The first two methods have been dealt with in a logical manner by Dr. Abbott in the accompanying article.

I feel some claim of paternity in connection with the third, or hot water method, as twenty years ago the original experiments were conducted in my laboratory on disease and pest control and, more importantly growth stimulation, by heat treatments and heat conditioning of seed cane. The hot water immersions gave striking results and have since been adapted to a variety of purposes by us and by others, including some in foreign countries. **It seems justifiable that I sound a warning at this time against over-emphasis of the treatment except experimental large-scale trials under expert supervision.** The varieties now in use, including seed cane cut at different dates, should be very carefully treated to determine exactly their heat tolerance, and harvest results should be secured before any recommendation for general use is possible. Newspaper publicity on the hot-water method in the past weeks raises the fear that there may be a lot of dunking of sugarcane by well-intentioned self-appointed collaborators and nothing will more effectively insure the defeat of a possibly valuable plantation procedure. Plans have been made for adequate tests to supplement the small-scale experiments already conducted by both stations and will be reported upon in due course.

It is very gratifying that the American Sugar Cane

SUGAR MARKET STATISTICS THROUGH JUNE 25, 1940

—furnished by—

Cane Products Trade Association, Inc.

822 Perdido Street New Orleans, La.

	Today	1 month ago	1 year ago
STANDARD GRANULATED (list price)	4.25	4.50	4.50
NEW YORK No. 3 SPOT RAW SUGAR	2.70	2.75	2.85
WORLD No. 4 SPOT RAW SUGAR (In Cuba)	1.00	1.10	1.50
LOUISIANA SPOT RAW SUGAR (New Orleans)	n	n	n¾
LOUISIANA BLACKSTRAP (f. o. b. Plt.)	n	n	3⅛

DOMESTIC FUTURE MARKET (Contract No. 3)
Closing Bid Prices

	Jan.	March	May	July	Sept.	Nov.	Dec.
Today	1.85	1.89	1.94	1.71	1.82	1.86 n	n
1 month ago	1.89	1.92	1.96	1.87	1.92	1.97 n	n
1 year ago	1.97	2.02	2.02 n	1.88	1.97	2.03 n	n

FOREIGN RECEIPTS AT NEW ORLEANS

	This month	Total since Jan. 1st	Same total 1 year ago
American	265,201 bags	1,640,817 bags	1,296,198 bags
Godchaux	252,607 bags	907,694 bags	835,631 bags
Colonial	77,389 bags	301,736 bags	420,563 bags
Henderson	20,973 bags	197,326 bags	172,064 bags
Totals	616,170 bags	3,047,573 bags	2,724,456 bags
Dealers (Cuban refined)	32,800 pockets	175,800 pockets	99,600 pockets

"n" denotes a nominal market.

The above information has been prepared by the Cane Products Trade Association, Inc., from daily records kept by them.

League through its Contact Committee has agreed to sponsor the elaborate set of controlled tests on cooperating farms and plantations. This should furnish information for possible widespread utilization if safe use by refinement of method results.

Seed cane treatment is only one phase of a united effort needed to control the disease. Much depends upon the energy and effectiveness of the work of County Agents and other State agencies in locating and dealing with serious outbreaks. They should constitute themselves as a corps of parachute-troop annihilators to report and deal properly with landings of the infection by roguing small percentages or traces of chlorotic streak in varieties with which such strategy is effective. They can give invaluable help by so locating and guarding plantings for seed purposes that the disease will be held in check without discarding several of the otherwise most valuable varieties and unreleased seedlings.

Any one means of attack will certainly fail and I urge that a co-ordinated program of the three methods mentioned be prosecuted with vigor, thus giving time for bringing to bear the fourth possibility, the tedious and time-consuming breeding of varieties that really resist chlorotic streak and have characteristics that fit into a balanced planting scheme.

Sincerely yours,
E. W. BRANDES,
Principal Pathologist in Charge,
Division of Sugar Plant Investigations

A Progress Report on the Study of Chlorotic Streak of Sugarcane in Louisiana

By

E. V. Abbott, Division of Sugar Plant Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture.[1]

The discovery of chlorotic streak this spring in several localities of the sugar belt of Louisiana where it was not known to occur previously, makes it apparent that the disease has become established in practically all sections of the district, and emphasizes the importance of taking steps to prevent its further increase in order that possibly serious losses to the industry may be avoided. Because of the interest aroused by this further information on distribution of the disease and the injury it is causing to susceptible varieties, among them at least two leading commercial varieties of the State, the Contact Committee of the American Sugar Cane League has requested the writer to summarize the experiments and observations he has made on the disease up to the present time.

Known Distribution of Chlorotic Streak in Louisiana

Chlorotic streak is now known to occur in the following parishes of the State: Assumption, Avoyelles, Iberville, Lafourche, St. Charles, St. James, St. John, St. Mary, Terrebonne and West Baton Rouge. The disease was found for the first time in St. Mary Parish on one plantation in December, 1939, and this spring was discovered on four additional plantations located in three different parts of the parish. It was also positively identified for the first time in West Baton Rouge Parish in May of this year. In both parishes the occurrence of the disease in stubble cane, and in St. Mary, at least, the extent of infection where it was found, indicated that it was not newly introduced but had probably been there for some time.

In view of this known widespread distribution over the sugar belt, it seems quite probable that the disease may be found in the other sugarcane-growing parishes when sufficiently detailed surveys have been made.

Varieties Affected

Of the present commercial varieties, chlorotic streak is most prevalent on C. P. 29/320, and spreads more rapidly in this variety than in the others. In the localities where the disease has been found, C. P. 28/19, as a rule, is also infected, but to a lesser extent than the 29/320. The disease has been found less frequently on C. P. 807, 28/11 and 29/116, rarely on Co. 281, and thus far has not been found on Co. 290 in Louisiana. It has been reported on this variety, however, in Australia. C. P. 29/103 and 29/120 have become infected on at least two plantations, the latter variety to a greater extent than the former.

In the test fields on plantations where chlorotic streak occurs, the disease has spread to most of the promising unreleased seedlings, and it appears at present that there are few prospective commercial canes that are resistant to infection. In addition to the unreleased seedlings on which it has been reported by the State Experiment Station,[2] i. e., C. P. 29/137, 31/529, 32/134, 32/202, 32/206, 33/224, 33/229, 33/243, and 33/406, chlorotic streak has spread to C. P. 31/509, 32/324, 33/253 and 34/79 at cooperative test fields supervised by the Houma station.

The mere fact that a variety takes the disease does not necessarily mean, of course, that spread will be rapid in it or that it will be seriously affected. These are questions that will have to be determined by experimental work now in progress, in which plots of the promising seedlings, grown from hot-water-treated seed, have been interplanted

1. The writer is indebted to Robert L. Tippett for assistance in conducting the experiments and in making the field observations discussed in this article.

2. Dept. of Plant Pathology, La. Agr. Expt. Sta., Report to Contact Committee, Feb. 16, 1940, 12 pp. Mimeographed.

with plots of diseased cane. Nevertheless, it is rather discouraging to note that most of the promising seedlings at the test fields have taken the disease.

The tests to determine varietal resistance to chlorotic streak must be conducted in the field under conditions of heavy exposure to infection, since no means of transmitting the disease by artificial inoculation, such as can be done with mosaic, are known. In the tests now being carried out, the most important parent canes that are being used in the breeding work at the Department's station at Canal Point, Florida, have been included along with the commercial and test field varieties.

It may be of interest to note that a sugarcane plant may be infected with both mosaic and chlorotic streak at the same time.

Effect of the Disease on Germination and Yields of Cane

Chlorotic streak causes reductions in stands of both plant cane and stubble, and stunting of growth, particularly early in the season. In a germination test planted in the fall of 1939, in which 10 3-row plots 20 feet long were planted with diseased seed, and a corresponding number with healthy seed, the germination of C. P. 29/320, in the spring of 1940, was reduced approximately 30 percent, and that of C. P. 28/19 approximately 5 percent by chlorotic streak. The effect of the disease in causing stunting of the young plants of both varieties was very marked.

Chlorotic streak-diseased seed does not always produce 100 percent diseased plants. Approximately one-fourth of the plants of the 29/320 and one-third of those of the 28/19 growing from diseased seed in the above experiment, were healthy up to late May, or at least lacked the characteristic leaf streaks, and were not stunted. However, since it is known that diseased plants do not show the leaf symptoms at all times, it is possible that the disease will develop from seed-cutting infection in some of these apparently healthy plants later in the season. Neither do all of the stalks in a diseased stool of cane have chlorotic streak. In studies made during 1939, it was found that some stalks in diseased stools remained healthy throughout the season, and when the eyes from such stalks were planted in an insect-proof greenhouse, they gave rise to healthy plants.

Up until this year, experiments to determine the effect of chlorotic streak on yields of cane in Louisiana have been limited to comparing the weights of individual diseased and healthy stools. Such comparisons were made with both C. P. 28/19 and 29/320 in several commercial fields last year. In early May, 50 healthy and 50 diseased stools were marked in two fields of plant cane and two of second stubble of 29/320, and in one field each of plant cane and first stubble of 28/19. The healthy and diseased pairs of stools were located within a few feet of each other, and were selected for uniformity of size at the time they were marked. During the spring and summer a periodic record was kept of the total number of shoots and the number diseased in each stool, and at harvest time the number of millable stalks and the weight of cane were obtained. Chemical analyses were made of samples from each lot.

The marked retardation of growth and suppression of suckering noted early in the season in the diseased stools, continued until about July, while from that time on until fall some of the diseased stools grew and suckered as rapidly as the healthy ones, and some slightly more so. However, the handicap of the early stunting was never overcome, as will be seen from the yield comparisons given below. Similar observations on the rate of growth of healthy and diseased plants have been reported by the pathologists of the State Experiment Station.[3]

Chlorotic streak caused a considerable reduction in the number of millable stalks of both varieties, averaging 27 percent in the 29/320 plant cane, 30 percent in the 28/19 plant cane, 21.5 percent in the 29/320 second stubble, and 20 percent in the 28/19 first stubble. Reductions in the weight of cane, however, were even greater. There was an average reduction of 38.5 percent in the 29/320 plant cane, 30 percent in the second stubble, 32 percent in the 28/19 plant cane, and 30 percent in the first stubble. These figures, of course, represent the loss from comparing 100 percent diseased cane with entirely healthy cane, and it is improbable that such great reductions in tonnage would occur in commercial fields unless the degree of infection approached 100 percent. Nevertheless, the results indicate that chlorotic streak is capable of causing important losses in tonnage.

In the 28/19 stubble there was an 8 percent reduction in sucrose in the diseased as compared with the healthy cane, but none in the plant cane of this variety. In one field of 29/320 plant cane there was a 6 percent increase in sucrose in the diseased cane, presumably resulting from the earlier mature of the stunted stools.

3. See footnote No. 2.

Relation of Drainage and Soil Type to Prevalence of the Disease

It has been observed frequently both in Louisiana and in other countries that chlorotic streak is more prevalent on low, poorly drained, heavy soils than on light, well drained ones. Its occurrence and spread are by no means limited to such areas, for rather high percentages of infection have been noted on light, well drained soils in this State. A few instances may be cited, however, to indicate its greater prevalence in poorly drained areas.

In 1939, occurrence and spread of the disease were studied in detail in a 2-acre field of C. P. 29/320 plant cane in Lafourche Parish. Beginning in early May and continuing until October, inspections of every row in the field were made at about 10-day intervals, and all diseased stools were marked with stakes. The front half of this square was light mixed soil and well drained, while the rear portion was heavy mixed and rather poorly drained. At the beginning of the season, there were more diseased plants in the front half of the square than in the rear, but during the summer the rate of secondary spread in the poorly drained portion was more than three times as great as in the well drained part.

In the spring of 1940, counts of all diseased stools were made in two fields of C. P. 29/320 plant cane in Terrebonne Parish. In each field the rear portion was low and poorly drained in comparison with the front part. The number of diseased stools in the low areas varied from two to four times that in the well drained portions of the rows, and in every row of both fields this unequal distribution of diseased stools occurred. This difference can scarcely be explained on the basis of unequal distribution of diseased seed in the different parts of the row, since both the front and rear portions were planted from the same wagons.

One possible explanation for this apparent preference of chlorotic streak for low, wet areas may be that more germination recovery from the disease occurs in well drained soils than in poorly drained ones. As mentioned earlier, some of the eyes on diseased cuttings may give rise to healthy plants (which is referred to as germination recovery), and it is possible that such recovery occurs to a greater extent in well drained than in poorly drained soils. Or, it is conceivable that fewer plants show the characteristic leaf symptoms in light, well drained soils, thus accounting for what appears to be a lower incidence of the disease on such soils. The explanation is probably of greater scientific than practical interest, although the desirability of not planting chlorotic-streak susceptible varieties on heavy soils is apparent. Where this may be necessary, as in the case of C. P. 807, it is especially important that disease-free seed be used.

Control Measures

In view of the widespread distribution of chlorotic streak over the sugar district, and the experimental results showing the potential importance of the disease, it is apparent that means of controlling it should be considered by all sugarcane growers of the State. This is true even in sections where the disease is not yet known to occur, since steps taken now to prevent its spread or increase may avoid any serious losses from it, as well as more expensive control measures later on.

From our present knowledge of the disease there appear to be three means of combatting it available to Louisiana growers:

1. Growing resistant varieties.
2. Treating seed cane with hot water.
3. Roguing fields of cane that are to be used for seed.

Resistant varieties. As mentioned earlier, Co. 281 and 290 thus far have proved resistant to infection, and to the extent that these varieties can be fitted into the planting program, chlorotic streak control is largely taken care of. In the western and Teche sections, where approximately 81 percent of the acreage is devoted to Co. 290,[4] the advantage growers there have in chlorotic streak control is obvious. The high percentage of the acreage in this variety, however, reflects the preference of small growers for the variety more than of the plantations, for some of the larger units have as high as 40 percent of their acreage in C. P. 29/320. If chlorotic streak control in 29/320

4. Rands, R. D., Abbott, E. V., and Summers, E. M. Disease resistance tests and seedling selections in 1938 and 1939. Sugar Bull. 18, No. 15, pp. 5-9, May 1, 1940.

should become a difficult problem in the western sections, several growers and others have suggested the possibility of reducing the acreage of this variety and replacing it with Co. 290.

In the remainder of the sugar district, replacing 29/320 with an equally suitable, early-maturing variety that is resistant to chlorotic streak is probably impossible with the varieties now available. C. P. 28/19 appears to be only slightly less susceptible to chlorotic streak, so that growing it in preference to 29/320 does not provide any great advantage in controlling the disease.

Although Co. 281 is resistant to chlorotic streak, the susceptibility of this variety to other diseases and its relatively low yields do not justify much further increase in the acreage devoted to it.

Up to 15 percent infection has been found in C. P. 807, a variety still preferred by some growers for heavy soils. C. P. 28/11 and 29/116 thus far have shown only light infection. Whether chlorotic streak may become of importance in these varieties remains to be seen, but it seems doubtful that they will be planted to a much greater extent than at present since they are not otherwise suitable for replacing the two early-maturing varieties susceptible to the disease.

Hot Water Treatment of Seed Cane. As the result of work in other countries where chlorotic streak has been present for 10 years or more, it is known that the disease cane be eliminated from seed cuttings by treating them with hot water at 125.6° F. for 20 minutes. This has been confirmed in Louisiana at both the State[5] and Federal Stations. The possibility of resorting to hot water treatment of seed cane for chlorotic streak control in the State was suggested two years ago,[6] but its practicability on a large scale here remains to be determined. For this purpose the American Sugar Cane League is sponsoring extensive experiments that will be initiated this summer and fall.

Even though hot water treatment of seed cane should prove to be practical in this State, its use may be limited, at least for some time, to the factories and larger units where facilities are available, and its advantages may not be accessible to those smaller growers who are not within a reasonably short distance from such facilities. For this reason, the possibility of roguing seed cane plots is suggested as a control measure immediately available to both large and small growers.

Roguing seed cane plots. Experience with roguing seed cane for chlorotic streak is as yet insufficient in Louisiana to definitely recommend it, but since it is something that can be done by all growers where the disease occurs, it seems worth while to at least consider it. It may be of interest in this connection to cite the experience of Mr. C. L. Denley of Godchaux Sugars, Inc., whose results with roguing during the past two years show very definite progress in reducing the extent of chlorotic streak infection on the properties of that company. The writer is indebted to Mr. Denley for the privilege of mentioning in this article the results of his roguing work.

In 1938, Mr. Denley made a survey of the company properties and found that chlorotic streak was quite prevalent in C. P. 29/320. On one group of properties the extent of infection was such as to indicate the impracticability of attempting to rogue, and it was decided to bring in from another locality seed cane for the 1938 plantings, believed to be free of the disease. On two other groups, fields with the lowest percentage of infection, about 5 percent, were selected for roguing.

In 1939, it was possible to continue the roguing on only one of these groups. From the seed rogued in 1938, fields were found with about 2 percent infection, and these were rogued twice. Counts made by the writer prior to planting time in the fall indicated slightly more than 1 percent infection in one of these fields, and less than 1 percent in the other. Seed was taken from both fields for fall planting, and in the spring of 1940 when the stands were established in the resulting plant cane, further counts were made. It was found that chlorotic streak infection ranged from about 0.3 to 1 percent in different squares.

On the group of properties where roguing was not continued, infection in plant cane of C. P. 29/320 this spring ranges from 8 to 28 percent in different fields. While the two plantation groups may not be strictly comparable in every respect, it seems apparent from these results that roguing has materially reduced the extent of chlorotic streak infection in a variety in which secondary spread is known to be rapid.

On the same plantation where Mr. Denley rogued fields with about 2 percent infection in 1939, but at some distance from those fields, the writer rogued a 2-acre square of C. P. 29/320 plant cane with approximately 5 percent initial infection, located near the center of a 30-acre field of the variety, to determine whether roguing could be successfully done with this much of the disease to start with, and under conditions favoring secondary spread, i. e., surrounded by cane where the disease was prevalent. The field was rogued each month from May to September, at which time there was still nearly 4 percent infection. In the adjacent unrogued squares, infection had increased up to from 7 to 14 percent. It seems evident from this that where roguing is undertaken, fields with low infection should be selected, and preferably at some distance from cane known to have a high degree of infection.

On the group of properties where Mr. Denley brought in disease-free seed of C. P. 29/320 for planting in 1938, plant cane in the spring of 1940 has considerably less than 1 percent of chlorotic streak, and some fields appear to be free. Thus, obtaining seed cane from outside sources may be considered as a control measure where roguing or hot water treatment are not practical.

Where roguing is to be attempted, it is assumed, of course, that it will be done by some one competent to recognize the disease. At first thought this may appear to be a serious drawback, but the writer has not found it difficult to train men, particularly those familiar with sugarcane, to identify the disease with a reasonable degree of accuracy. Recognizing chlorotic streak is admittedly more difficult than mosaic, and roguing it requires careful and conscientious workers.

It should also be pointed out that except possibly where only scattered stools of the disease are present in a field, complete elimination of chlorotic streak can not be anticipated from roguing. Mr. Denley's experience, however, indicates that the degree of infection may be held to such a low level that relatively minor losses will be incurred.

If roguing is undertaken it should be looked upon as an

5. Edgerton, C. W., and Forbes, I. L. Hot water treatment of seed cane. Sugar Bull. 18, No. 18, pp. 4-5, June 15, 1940.
6. Abbott, E. V. Chlorotic streak of sugarcane. Sugar Bull. 16, No. 20, pp. 4-5, July 15, 1938.

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experiment, rather than a proved means of control, but with the relatively low incidence of the disease now present on most of the plantations where the writer has observed it, it would seem an opportune time to make an effort to check its further increase and spread, rather than to wait until such increase necessitates more drastic control measures.

S. 3237

We print below the text of Senate Bill No. 3237, which was introduced by Senator Allen J. Ellender in April, passed by the Senate on April 10, by the House on June 17th, and signed by President Roosevelt on June 26. The final enactment of this bill releases between seven and eight hundred thousand dollars in government benefit payments to the domestic sugar-cane farmers.

An Act

To amend section 301 (a) of the Sugar Act of 1937

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That subsection (a) of section 301 of the Sugar Act of 1937 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following: "The Secretary is authorized to make payments, notwithstanding a failure to comply with the conditions provided in this subsection, but the payments made with respect to any crop shall be subject to a deduction of $10 for each child for each day, or a portion of a day, during which such child was employed or permitted to work contrary to the foregoing provisions of this subsection, in the 1937, 1938, and 1939 crops."

Sugar Division Issues Data on "Invisible" Sugar Stocks

(*Official Release*)

The Sugar Division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration issued its summary on June 24th of data on "invisible" supplies of sugar in the United States for the first quarter of 1940, together with a record of receipts and deliveries. The last quarterly report of the Sugar Division was issued March 13, 1940, and covered the fourth quarter of 1939. The data for the first quarter report were obtained from schedules from 1,376 manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers. The following table summarizes the data:

Stocks of Sugar Held by 1,376 Manufacturers, Wholesalers and Retailers on Specified Dates, Together with Receipts and Deliveries of Sugar, 1st Quarter 19401
(Short Tons)

	No. of Forms Sent	No. of Forms Received	Stocks Dec. 31, 1939	Receipts Jan. 1-Mar. 31 1940	Deliveries or use Jan. 1-Mar. 31, 1940	Stocks Mar. 31, 1940
Total	4,491	1,376	315,570	685,711	644,187	357,094
Comparable data for 1st quarter—1939	4,491	1,479	299,794	674,885	659,672	315,007

1. The first quarter receipts by the firms reporting for this period on Form SS-33 were approximately 56.9 percent of the total deliveries of sugar by refiners, processors, and importers for the period January 1 to March 31, 1940.

The 1939 receipts of sugar by the reporting firms were approximately 3,195,000 short tons, or 49.5 percent of the total 1939 deliveries of sugar.

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◇◇◇

Personal

With a great deal of pleasure we pass the news on to his friends, that Mr. Chas. Wiggin, Sr., well known sugar machinery expert, is improving and is now convalescing at his summer home in Mandeville.

◇◇◇

$3,051,631

The importation of foreign sugars at New Orleans thus far in 1940 is running far ahead of that of last year, according to the records of the Cane Products Trade Association, which show an excess of over half a million bags thus far this year. The value of the foreign sugar received here during the month of March, according to Harold C. Jackson, district manager of the United States Bureau of Commerce, amounted to $3,051,631. It is of interest to note that the great portion of this sugar came from Cuba.

◇◇◇

Uphold Secretary Wallace

The Gay Union Corporation, Inc. and the Canal Bank and Trust Company in Liquidation have lost

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their appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court in an effort to have the sugar control act declared unconstitutional. The Supreme Court refused to pass on their contentions that Secretary Wallace interpreted the 1937 Sugar Act in such a way as to make it unconstitutional and a violation of Federal anti-trust laws. The case was originally heard in the District of Columbia Court of Appeals (Sugar Bulletin March 15, 1940) and was instigated by the failure of the Secretary to give the Union factory of the Gay interests and the Canal Bank's Longview factory a marketing quota.

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Uneasy

According to recent news dispatches from Cuba the Island sugar producers are beginning to worry about the possibility of the United States finding it necessary to take over other islands in the West Indies group for defense purposes. In commenting on the possible acquisition of the British West Indies group a report from Cuba appearing in the "Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal" states that "the aggregate quota for the British possessions in the Western Hemisphere now amounts to 626,000 tons. With the proposed change of flags, what it might increase to at the expense of Cuban sugar only God knows!"

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Even So

With sugar so well regimented throughout the world it probably will be no surprise to learn that if a Louisiana farmer moved his plantation to the Fiji Islands he could not export his crop without a license, and that if he lived in Latvia the Government would tell him how much sugar he could eat. Such is life in the sugar business.

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A Stitch in Time

Advices from Washington are to the effect that the Pure Food and Drug Administration has become more active of late and that several shipments of maple syrup have been condemned because traces of lead were found in the syrup. Recently some Louisiana molasses met the same fate. The Administration traced the lead in the maple syrup to metal containers, pipes and fittings that had been painted with lead paint and lead pipe fitting compounds. The suggestion is made that the use of lead be avoided as much as possible during the Louisiana repair season as the authorities are sure to be on the lookout for lead in future shipments of syrup, edible molasses and blackstrap.

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We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

Vol. 18 NEW ORLEANS, LA., JULY 15, 1940 No. 20

Hemisphere-Cartel

The July 8th issue of *"Time, The Weekly Newsmagazine"*, contains an article about sugar that is very important to the thousands of Americans who are struggling to make a living out of this embattled American industry. The article is entitled *Sugar Cloudy* which, in itself, is not news, as the political skies of our industry have been perpetually "cloudy" in recent years because of the smoke screens used by those who would destroy us. This latest article is just another smoke cloud that is being swept along by the winds of hostile propaganda to befuddle our citizens and influence an already far from friendly National Administration. "Every session of Congress is punctuated" the article states, "by the sniping of seven main sugar groups at each other and the public weal. As the balance of power has worked out since 1934, the Mountain beet lobby has grudgingly accepted something between a 1,342,000 and 1,584,000 ton quota. Another 4,700,000 has gone to the refiners of imported cane, allocated as follows: 2,000,000 tons to Cuba, where cheap cane competes with domestic beet after paying a .9c tariff; the rest to four duty-free areas, the Philippines (nearly 1,000,000 tons) Puerto Rico (800,000) Virgin Islands (8,900) Hawaii (900,000 tons). The domestic cane growers and refiners in Florida and Louisiana get another 400,000 tons." The article then goes on to say:

"Manoeuvering to up their quotas in the current session, the Mountain beet lobby and its friendly rival, the Cuban cane lobby, have sought to limit imports from U. S. owned sugar countries. The 'unholy alliance' drew Humanitarian Roosevelt's wrath—as it would also draw the wrath of Libertarian Wendell Willkie. President Roosevelt reminded Congress that Hawaiians, Puerto Ricans, and Virgin Islanders 'are American citizens—with local governments that lack protection of statehood', i. e. Senators.

"But meanwhile the cloud over U. S. sugar is growing darker. Cuba has depended on the European market to get rid of 33% of her crop; Britain's sugar islands have depended on Europe even more. In Asia, the huge Javanese crop is facing a smaller market in India (which can now turn exporter), is backing up close to the Philippines and Hawaii. Thus, if the U. S. assumes the job of taking care of distress commodities inside the Monroe Doctrine area, sugar will stand near the head of the line.

"The beetlobby would not like that. Hence, if the New Deal is serious about its hemisphere-cartel scheme, it may be forced to revive a still more radical scheme in the beet country. The scheme: *the U. S. to get an independent valuation on beet properties, buy their owners out.*"

Here is a picture presenting some new angles that have not come before. Unless we are greatly mistaken we are about to witness a concerted effort to use "patriotism" to shackle and perhaps destroy an industry that is vital to the national defense of this country.

Our purpose in calling this article to the attention of our readers is to point out the new ideas that are being advanced by those who will benefit by the dissolution of the domestic sugar industry. It matters not to these people that an American industry and the livelihood of hundreds of thousands of American citizens are at stake. The domestic sugar producers stand between them and the acquisition of the American market and they must be done away with.

THE
SUGAR BULLETIN
407 Carondelet St., New Orleans
Andrew W. Dykers, Editor
Issued on the 1st and 15th of each month. Official Organ of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A., in which are consolidated
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The American Cane Growers' Assn.
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What Did You Do?

The following sugarcane farmers in St. James Parish use the cultural practices recommended by the Agricultural Extension Division:

Caire & Graugnard, of Lagan, report producing in 1939 on 267 acres 4700 lbs. or 2.350 tons of sugar per acre. IT CAN BE DONE.

Mr. Edward Martin of Paulina reports producing in 1939 on 14 acres 5100 lbs. or 2.550 tons of sugar per acre. IT CAN BE DONE.

Mr. Athanas St. Pierre of Remy reports producing in 1939 on 18 acres 3900 lbs. or 1.950 tons of sugar per acre. IT CAN BE DONE.

Mr. Francis Waguespack of Vacherie reports producing in 1939 on 24.8 acres 4300 lbs. or 2.150 tons of sugar per acre. IT CAN BE DONE.

Labor Saving Machinery

(By E. R. Theriot and E. A. Maier)

Paper Presented at a Meeting of the Agricultural Section of the Louisiana Sugarcane Technologists Association, Thibodaux, June 18, 1940

With our present restrictions on cane production together with a low price for sugar, it is more necessary than ever that we keep our costs down. The art of growing cane which we use at the present time has been developed thru generations of trial and error, and fundamental principles which have stood the test of time form the backbone of our present field practices. The economy of the use of tractor power to supplant much of the mule power for preparation and dirting cane has been discussed previously. The purpose of this paper is to discuss the use of machinery to take off dirt in the early spring.

The practice of scraping plant cane with a mule scraper is not being used to any extent any more, primarily because the mule scraper would not work well where there was a heavy cover of winter grass or winter legume. With the new type, power driven rotary scraper or shaver attached to a tractor, the cane can be scraped in January on the whole row before any plowing has been done. In a normal year this will assist the cane to get an early start and mark the row so that subsequent offbarring can be more easily accomplished. This operation using a tractor driver and one man to operate the shaver will cover 24 to 25 acres per day at a labor cost of 13c per acre. That is:

Tractor Driver	@ $1.70 per day		
Shaver Operator	@ 1.50 " "	$3.20 or 13c per acre	

The first hoeing of plant cane by hand usually costs from $1.25 per acre to $1.75 per acre where there is a heavy growth of winter grass or winter cover crop. A Hebert hoeing machine attached to a tractor will cover 20 acres per day at a labor cost of 29c per acre. That is:

Tractor driver	@ $1.70 per day		
Hoe Operator	@ 1.50 " "	$3.20 or 16c per acre	
Two men with hoes to clean ditch bank rows and ends where necessary		$2.60 or 13c " "	
	Total cost	29c " "	

As the land must be offbarred ahead of the Hebert Hoe it is advisable to add this cost to the above to be able to compare with the cost of operating the Longerman Hoe.

Labor cost to offbar 20 acres with 2 mule plows			
Four men	@ $1.30 per day	$5.20 or 26c per acre	
	Revised total	55c " "	

The hoeing machine, particularly the Hebert hoeing machine will leave a mulch on top of the barfurrow. This is quite desirable in the early spring when we are apt to have a spell of dry weather. With hand hoeing the top of the barfurrow is often left in a slick condition which accelerates loss of moisture from the barfurrow. The Longerman machine using only a tractor will cover 18 acres per day at a labor cost of 45½c per acre. That is:

Tractor Driver	@ $1.70	or 9½c per acre	
5 men with hoes to supplement hoeing machine on ends, etc.		$6.50	or 36c " "
	Total Cost		45½c " "

In the case of the Longerman machine the offbarring operation is accomplished at the same time.

Shaving stubble to be effective must be done early. With mule shavers this operation had to wait until the field has been offbarred which often permitted the cane to attain such a height that it was not advisable to go ahead with the shaving operation. By using the tractor powered rotary shaver, this operation can be done as soon as the fields are dry enough to operate a tractor. There is a great difference of opinion as to how much damage is done to stubble by the shaving operation, but there is no question that shaving does tend to warm the soil, delay and reduce the cost of the first hoeing, hold down wire grass, and permit better dirting of the cane on the layby. The costs of shaving and using the mechanical hoe on stubble would be about the same as the costs given for plant cane. The cost of the first hoeing of an acre of stubble cane by hand would be from $1.00 to $1.50 per acre.

Since the costs given are for labor only it might be well to consider the costs with tractor fuel and lube included. The cost of these materials to operate a tractor for 10 hours is about $1.80 per day.

To sum up briefly, the cost of labor plus tractor fuel and oil would be:

	Per Acre		*Per Acre*	*Total*
Shaver,				
labor cost	13c	Tractor	7.2c	$ .202
Hebert Hoe,				
labor cost	55c	Tractor	9c	.64
Longerman Hoe,				
labor cost	45.5c	Tractor	10c	.555
As contrasted with:				
Hand Hoeing	$1.00 to $1.75 per acre			

Power shavers and mechanical hoes have not been used long enough to determine how much damage, if any, is done to the crop. For plant cane, it is necessary to cover with enough dirt at planting time so that the shaver and hoe will not slice nor dig up the seed cane. The quality of work with the mechanical devices is not up to that of good hand hoeing. This is probably more than made up for by the fact that the dirt can be removed sooner to give the crop an earlier start, and a cheaper cost of operation. On the whole our results with these mechanical devices have been satisfactory.

Washington Comments

(*By C. J. Bourg*)

Among the provisions contained in the agricultural planks of the National Platform adopted by the Republican Party we find the following which are of direct interest to sugarcane growers and sugar producers:

(1) "The farmer is entitled to a *profit-price* for his products."

(2) "We propose to provide benefit payments, based upon a widely applied, constructive soil conservation program free from *government-dominated control,* but administered, as far as practicable, by farmers themselves. * * * to eliminate the present *extensive* and costly bureaucratic interference."

(3) "We shall provide incentive payments, when necessary, *to encourage increased production* of agricultural commodities, adaptable to our soil and climate, not now produced in sufficient quantities for our home markets."

For a long time the three major objectives of the domestic sugar industry have been, broadly speaking: (1) The right to increase domestic production; (2) a price which is fair to both producer and consumer; and (3) a minimum of Government control over individual operations.

An analysis of the agricultural planks quoted above demonstrate that the language is responsive to these objectives.

The expression "profit-price" distinctly means that the price received by the farmer for his sugarcane and by the producer for his sugar will permit of a profitable and efficient enterprise.

While sugar is not mentioned in the platform, and no agricultural commodity is mentioned specifically, it would be impossible to raise any doubt that sugar is defined in the expression "encourage increased production of agricultural commodities adaptable to our soil and climate not now produced in sufficient quantities for our home markets". The record of increased efficiency, as shown by official statistics published on page 3 of the June 15 issue of the *Sugar Bulletin,* certainly establishes the fact that sugar is an agricultural commodity adaptable to our soil and climate. The fact that continental producers are only allowed to supply about 30% of the consumption requirements of the United States establishes that we do not produce sufficiently for our home market.

While the language is very broad with respect to administration of agricultural programs there is certainly comfort and hope for sugar farmers in the definite determination advocating that these Federal programs should be free from "government-dominated control" and "costly bureaucratic interference."

We have been unable to recall agricultural planks in any of the National platforms of the past years which have been more specifically and directly encouraging, or which demand interpretation that will necessarily be friendly, helpful and beneficial to the men who grow sugarcane and who produce sugar.

Louisiana Factory Cleaning Practices

(*By Dr. Arthur G. Keller, Louisiana State University*)

A Paper Presented at a Meeting of the Louisiana Sugar Cane Technologists Association, Houma, June 4th, 1940

The fouling of the heating surfaces of evaporators, vacuum pans and juice heaters is responsible for a very large percentage of the time lost by Louisiana factories during their short operating season. There is usually a reduction in capacity or slowing down prior to the actual shut down for cleaning the equipment. The loss in capacity thus occasioned plus the cost of the cleaning operation all tend to increase operating expenses and lower efficiencies.

There is a paucity of reliable information concerning cleaning practices. There is very little agreement among operators as to cleaning methods either as to agents to be employed, method of use and costs. It was with the idea of accumulating for the common good, such information, that a questionnaire was sent out to some sixty Louisiana factories during the 1939 season. This paper is concerned with the results of that survey.

The response to the questionnaire was good but very few factories furnished full information on all of the questions asked. A total of forty replies was received. Of this number only fifteen furnished full information on the concentrations of the cleaning solutions used. A much larger percentage of answers was obtained to other questions.

The first question to be considered in cleaning

equipment is what agents are to be employed for the job. The chemicals employed are listed in Table I.

TABLE I

Chemicals Used	*Number of Factories Reported Using*
Sodium Hydroxide	36
Soda Ash	24
Muriatic Acid	40
Co-Acid	7
Oakite	1

It should be noted that sodium hydroxide and soda ash (Na_2CO_3) are normally used together. Plants reported the use of a mixture containing from 60-75% NaOH and 40-25% Na_2CO_3. The mixture is reported as being more effective than NaOH alone.

In addition to the cleaning agents listed above, one plant reported that its heaters were kept clean by pumping cold unlimed juice through their spare heater continuously. By changing heaters at twelve or twenty-four hour intervals they were able to keep the surfaces in excellent condition at all times. In this case the acidity of the raw juice plus the eroding effect of suspended solids is probably responsible for the cleaning action.

The proper concentration of the cleaning agents for most effective action seems to have been determined by each operator by trial and success methods. Most plants reported the strength of the soda and acid solutions by listing the pounds of soda or gallons of acid applied to each piece of equipment. For comparative purposes this data is almost valueless since the amount of added water is not usually known. In Tables II and III the data on concentration of agents has been tabulated for ready inspection.

TABLE II

Concentration of Sodium Hydroxide used for Cleaning

Concentration Range, % by weight	*Number of Plants using each Concentration Range*
Minimum, 1.5%	1
Maximum, 24.0%	1
Less than 2.5%	3
2.5% to 6.0%	12
More than 6%	8

TABLE III

Concentration of HC1 used for Cleaning

Concentration Ranges, % by weight	*Number of Plants using each Concentration Range*
Minimum, 0.17%	1
Maximum, 6.5%	1
Less than 1.00%	4
1.0 to 3.0%	8
More than 3%	4

The range of concentrations of sodium hydroxide employed is quite wide as can be noted. The majority of the plants reporting this figure however used a value of 2.5% to 6.0% NaOH by weight. The average of this group was 3.6%.

Very few plants seemed to have any idea as to the strength of the acid solution used for cleaning. Most of the values were listed as approximate only so that one must keep this in mind in evaluating these figures. The majority of the plants reported using an acid concentration of 1.0 to 3.0% with an average value for this group of 1.84% by weight.

There has been a strong effort made by chemical salesmen to induce factories to use higher acid concentrations for cleaning. The use of an inhibitor reduces to a considerable extent the corrosion of the heating surfaces and thus makes higher acid strengths feasible. Other reagents have been advocated for use in conjunction with HC1 with the claim that the combination would produce effective cleaning without the necessity of a preliminary boiling with caustic soda. Seven plants report the use of this agent. Of this group three use the acid combination only for cleaning while the rest use both soda and acid. None of these plants reported the strength of the acid used in cleaning.

One phase of the cleaning problem which has not received any great amount of consideration is that of the disposal of the chemicals used after cleaning is accomplished. Eighteen factories have tanks in which they store their caustic soda solution; two plants are able to store a part of this material; and twenty mills have no storage but must ditch their soda solution after each cleaning. It would seem that the savings and convenience of having a soda storage tank would justify these factories in making this improvement.

To effectively clean heating equipment requires time and this item is always at a premium during the operating season. There is a wide variation in the length of cleaning periods reported by the factories. Some idea of the values reported can be obtained from Tables IV and V.

TABLE IV

Time Used for Boiling with NaOH

Length of Period	*Number Factories*
Minimum = 45 min.	1
Maximum = 12 hours	1
Less than 3 hours	5
3-6 hours	25
More than 6 hours	7

TABLE V

Time Required for Boiling with HC1

Length of Period	*Number Factories*
Minimum = 30 minutes	1
Maximum = 7 hours	1
Less than 1.5 hours	11
1.5-2.5 hours	27
More than 2.5 hours	4

There are two other factors of interest in this question. The quantities of chemicals used per ton of cane ground furnishes some idea as to the probable chemical cost. The number of tons of cane ground per square foot of evaporator heating surface between successive cleanings should furnish some idea of the relative severity of the problem in the several plants and to serve as an indication of the performance which the factory operator can normally expect. In Tables VI, VII and VIII this information has been briefly summarized.

TABLE VI

NaOH Consumption for Cleaning Purposes

Wt. of Chemical used/Ton Cane	*Number Factories Represented*	*Avge. value for Group Lbs./Ton Cane*
Less than 0.01 lbs.	2	0.008 lbs.
0.01-0.10 lbs.	19	0.06 lbs.
0.11-0.20 lbs.	6	0.13 lbs.
0.21-0.30 lbs.	1	0.25 lbs.
0.71-0.80 lbs.	2	0.78 lbs.

TABLE VII
18° Be HCl Consumption for Cleaning Purposes

Wt. of Chemical used/Ton Cane	*Number Factories Represented*	*Avge. value for Group Lbs./Ton Cane*
Less than 0.02 lbs.	1	0.015 lbs.
0.02-0.10 lbs.	11	0.066 lbs.
0.11-0.20 lbs.	11	0.142 lbs.
0.21-0.30	11	0.253 lbs.
0.41	1	0.41 lbs.
1.01	1	1.02 lbs.
2.50	1	2.50 lbs.

TABLE VIII
Cane Ground Per Cleaning

Tons Cane Ground Square Foot Evaporator Heating Surface	*Number Plants in Group*	*Average Value for Group*
Less than 0.5 T	1	0.14 T
0.51 to 0.75 T	2	0.71 T
0.76 to 1.00 T	8	0.91 T
1.01 to 1.25 T	12	1.13 T
1.26 to 1.50 T	5	1.38 T
1.51 to 1.75 T	4	1.58 T
1.76 to 2.00 T	2	1.87 T
More than 2.0 T	3	4.13 T

In the questionnaire each operator was asked to detail his method of cleaning and add any additional information thought pertinent. One fact brought out is that silent heaters, circulators and similar devices are being installed in increasing number. These devices increase the temperature of the cleaning solution, bring about more thorough interaction between the scale and the acid or soda and speed up very considerably the cleaning operation.

Lowering of the pH of the clarified juice has greatly reduced scaling troubles in many plants, particularly in the Teche section. During the past season most factories were carrying clarified juices at a pH of 6.0-6.4 and apparently without any loss of sucrose by inversion.

It is felt that there is much room for improvement in cleaning procedures. Factory operators should check the strengths of their acid and alkali solutions by titration against standard base or acid and record these figures along with their other control data on the laboratory reports. The installation of soda storage tanks would speed up this operation, cut chemical costs and reduce the problem of disposal of this product. Cleaning is a function largely of time, temperature and concentration of reagent. The installation of heaters and circulators in the evaporator bodies will permit much better work in the same time or work of the same quality in a shorter period of time.

A study of the data of Table VIII shows wide variation in the amount of cane put through the factories per unit of evaporating surface. It is suggested that operators keep a much closer check on this figure in the future. It should offer a convenient means for checking overall evaporator efficiency with the idea of improvement and consequent increase in capacity.

In conclusion I wish to thank the factories who have cooperated with us by supplying information.

Committee Activities

The *Contact Committee* of the American Sugar Cane League met in Baton Rouge on May 24th, 1940. Those present were:

Stephen C. Munson, Chairman; Elliott Jones; E. A. Maier; Bronier Thibaut, Horace Nelson.

Absent: George L. Billeaud, F. A. Graugnard, M. J. Kahao, Jr. .

Houma Experiment Station: Dr. E. V. Abbott, Mr. E. M. Summers, Mr. J. W. Ingram, Mr. R. L. Holmes, Mr. L. J. Charpentier, Dr. George Arceneaux.

L. S. U. Experiment Station: Dr. C. T. Dowell, Dr. W. G. Taggart, Mr. E. C. Simon, Mr. C. B. Gouaux, Dr. C. W. Edgerton, Mr. P. J. Mills, Mr. L. L. Forbes, Mr. C. O. Eddy.

Visitors: Messrs. J. Dufrenoy, L. V. Flint, Marcel J. Voorhies, R. T. Gibbons, Arthur G. Keller, Tom Arceneaux.

Dr. Edgerton outlined results on "Hot Water Treatment of Seed Cane" with relation to Chlorotic Streak control and stimulation in germination and growth.

Dr. Abbott reported on the prevalence of Chlorotic Streak in the cane belt.

Dr. A. G. Keller reported on studies on cane milling and also the effect of cane trash on milling efficiency. The studies were conducted by Dr. Keller and Mr. William Kenda.

The regular monthly meeting of the *Executive Committee* was held in the League auditorium in New Orleans at 1:30 P. M. on June 26, 1940. Those present were:

W. F. Giles, President, W. C. Kemper, John J. Shaffer, Jr., George L. Billëaud, Frank L. Barker, R. H. Chadwick, C. F. Dahlberg, Charles A. Farwell, Edward J. Gay, Walter Godchaux, Jr., James A. Lanier, Stephen C. Munson, Charles A. O'Brien, David W. Pipes, Reginald Dykers and Marcel J. Voorhies.

Absent: Sabin Savoie, George M. Murrell, E. N. Kearny, J. P. Duhe, Leon J. Landry, M. V. Marmande, Louis Wilbert, Warren Harang, H. Langdon Laws, C. D. Kemper and Dubourg Thibaut.

Visitor: Paul G. Borron, Jr. and A. W. Dykers.

It was decided to maintain the League office in the same building next year.

The Committee made financial provision to initiate the Chlorotic Streak control demonstrations in cooperation with the Federal and State Experiment Stations and cooperating farmers.

The Legislative Committee was given jurisdiction over all legislative matters, Federal and State.

All matters of a routine nature were attended to before adjournment.

A meeting of *Legislative Committee* of American Sugarcane League was held in the County Agent's Office Building in Thibodeaux at 2 P. M. on July 8th, 1940.

The Committee members present were:

Frank L. Barker, Chairman, W. C. Kemper, D. W. Pipes, Jr., R. H. Chadwick, Dubourg Thibaut, J. J. Munson, W. F. Giles, ex-officio, Charles A. Farwell, ex-officio, Marcel J. Voorhies, ex-officio.

Absent: L. A. Borne, Leon J. Landry, Edward J. Gay.

Visitors: C. J. Bourg, American Sugar Cane League Washington representative, John J. Shaffer, Jr., John

Caffery, George Billeaud, Bronier Thibaut, Paul Borron, Jr.

A detailed analysis and report of the Washington legislative situation was given by Mr. Bourg.

The relative importance of securing a larger quota and avoiding the plow-up was discussed. Both are highly important and both should be fought for. The quota feature, however, affects every grower while the plow up feature affects only a part of the industry and it would cause serious consequences to secure the plow-up feature at the expense of a larger quota. It was decided to thoroughly explain the situation and the possible serious consequences to the Louisiana Legislators in Washington.

Raw Sugar Offered

Mr. John M. Caffery, Chairman of the Raw Sugar Committee of the American Sugar Cane League, has had a letter sent to all of the sugar refiners in Louisiana. The communication is to call the attention of the buyers of Louisiana raws to the coming crop in the hope that they will cooperate in its orderly marketing. The letter follows:

Dear Sirs:

The 1940 Louisiana sugar crop will begin to reach the market the first part of October.

The American Sugar Cane League and the individual processors are confidently looking forward to your cooperation in the orderly movement of the Louisiana sugar crop on a "Price Date of Arrival Basis."

There will be a considerable tonnage of Louisiana sugar available for market from the first days of October to December 31st, 1940, and of course provision must be made for the Louisiana sugar available for market beginning January 1st, 1940.

It will be our purpose to supplement whatever information you have on available Louisiana sugar with information which we shall endeavor to gather from time to time.

Yours very truly,
Marcel J. Voorhies,
Secretary Raw Sugar Committee
The American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A., Inc.

Amend Ruling

The Wage and Hour Division has issued an amended ruling which appears in the Federal Register of June 18th and which is of interest to the domestic sugar industry as an "industry of seasonal nature". The ruling follows:

"526.3 Industry to which the exemption is applicable.

The exemption for an industry of a seasonal nature is applicable to an industry (a) which both

(1) engages in the handling, extracting, or processing of materials during a season or seasons occurring in a regularly, annually recurring part or parts of the year; and

(2) ceases production, apart from work such as maintenance, repair, clerical, and sales work, in the remainder of the year because of the fact, that, owing to climate or other natural conditions, the materials handled, extracted, or processed, in the form in which such materials are handled, extracted, or processed, are not available in the remainder of the year,

Or (b) which both

(1) engages in the packing or storing of agricultural commodities in their raw and natural state, and

(2) receives for packing or storing 50 percent or more of the annual volume in a period or periods amounting in the aggregate to not more than 14 work-weeks."

Little Pictures From the News

Passes

The many sugar samplers, weighers and other workers who toil on the shipments of foreign sugars when these arrive at New Orleans, are probably the first sugar workers in Louisiana to feel the close proximity of the war. The New Orleans Dock Board is requiring all persons working on the docks to have identifying passes. This is a wartime precaution and the sugar men who go down to the ships have all had to comply.

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Foreign Bottoms

It is very interesting to note that statistics published by Mr. Chas. A. Farwell, the dynamic chairman of the League's Educational Committee, show that 1,324,591 tons of the 1,773,888 tons of Cuban sugar shipped to the U. S. in 1938 were carried in foreign vessels and that 709,855 tons of the 834,361 tons of Philippine sugar imported were brought to our shores in foreign bottoms. This should eliminate

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the American shipowners as foreign sugar supporters since the travels of foreign sugar mean practically nothing to them.

◇ ◇ ◇

Tail Wags the Dog

The approximately 38,000 tons of Louisiana sugar sold on the New Orleans spot market fixed the price of the entire Louisiana raw sugar and cane crop in the 1939-40 cane purchase contract season. Average price and price date of arrival sales disposed of the balance of the raw sugar produced. This is certainly an outstanding example of "the tail wagging the dog". As pointed out previously in the *Sugar Bulletin* (March 1, 1939), average price and P. D. A. sales practically force the control of the market into the hands of the buyers and are very bad medicine, unless, of course, you happen to be a buyer.

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Revised Determination

Notice is given in the Federal Register, dated July 2nd, that the Determination of Proportionate Shares for Farms in the Mainland Cane Sugar Area for the 1940 Crop, Pursuant to the Sugar Act of 1937, issued March 6, 1940, has been revised by adding the following subparagraph:

"(c) 1940 proportionate shares for producer-owned and producer-controlled cooperatives. The proportionate share for any farm operated by a producer-owned and producer-controlled cooperative association which is eligible to obtain a loan under or pursuant to any existing act of Congress, and which was organized prior to the date hereof, shall be not less than the lesser of either: (i) ten acres multiplied by the number of members of the association engaged in the production of sugarcane on the farm, or (ii) one-third of the acreage on the farm suitable for the production of sugarcane".

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The Scythe Swings

It is with deep regret that we chronicle the passing of Mr. Chas. E. Smedes, veteran planter of St. Martin Parish. Mr. Smedes, the President and General Manager of Smedes Bros., Inc., of Cades, La., was one of the leading planters of our State. He will be sorely missed by the industry. He died on Friday, July 5th, 1940.

The many friends of William A. (Billy) White, who served as chief engineer of the Southdown factory for a great many years, will join with us in regretting that death has taken him from us after a long and successful career. Mr. White died on June 22nd, 1940 and was buried in the City of Houma.

Sugar Deliveries

Total deliveries of sugar during the period January-May, 1940, amounted to 2,457,854 short tons, raw value, compared with 2,405,106 tons during the corresponding period last year according to an official release by the Sugar Division. Distribution of sugar in continental United States during the first five months of 1940, in short tons, raw value, was as follows:

Raw Sugar by Refiners	2,442
Refined Sugar by Refiners	1,606,262
Beet Sugar Processors	514,128
Importers of Direct Consumption Sugar	291,600
Mainland Cane Mills for Direct Consumption	43,422
Total	2,457,854

The distribution of sugar for local consumption in the Territory of Hawaii for the first five months of 1940 was 8,455 tons and in Puerto Rico it was 27,841 tons.

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Entered to the second-class of mail matter April 13, 1925 at the post office at New Orleans, La., under Act of March 3, 1879

We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

Vol. 18 NEW ORLEANS, LA., AUGUST 1, 1940 No. 21

What Our National Parties Offer on Sugar

(By C. J. Bourg)

The following proposals were submitted by the American Sugar Cane League, on behalf of the Louisiana sugar industry, to both the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia and the Democratic National Convention at Chicago:

1. The American farmer is entitled to priority and preference in his home market.
2. Farmers who produce a non-surplus crop should be encouraged to increase production.
3. Essential foods should be produced within the United States as part of the national defense program.
4. Continental producers supply less than 30% of the home consumption of sugar and should be permitted to supply to the extent of their ability as a safeguard against shortages and high prices.
5. The plowing up of growing crops, like the killing of little pigs, is indefensible as a Government agricultural policy.
6. The sugar policy of the United States Government should be based upon adequate tariff and quotas against foreign countries, so that supply and demand may be properly adjusted and normal expansion in the domestic industry encouraged.

Let us study the provisions in each platform adopted by the respective National Parties, in their references to agriculture, to examine their responses to the requests of the sugar industry as contained in the above proposals, which obviously point to three major objectives: increased production, a fair price, and less control.

REPUBLICAN PLANKS ADOPTED:

1. "The farmer is entitled to a profit-price for his products."

2. "We propose to provide benefit payments, based upon a widely applied, constructive soil conservation program free from government-dominated control, but administered, as far as practicable, by farmers themselves, * * * to eliminate the present extensive and costly bureaucratic interference."

3. "We shall provide incentive payments, when necessary, to encourage increased production of agricultural commodities adaptable to our soil and climate, not now produced in sufficient quantities for our home markets."

DEMOCRATIC PLANKS ADOPTED:

1. "To make parity as well as soil conservation payments until such time as the goal of parity income for agriculture is realized."

2. "To continue to provide for adjustment of production through democratic processes to the extent that excess surpluses are capable of control."

3. "To safeguard the farmer's foreign markets and expand his domestic market for all domestic crops."

(Continued on page 3)

THE
SUGAR BULLETIN
407 Carondelet St., New Orleans
Andrew W. Dykers, Editor
Issued on the 1st and 15th of each month. Official Organ of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A., in which are consolidated The Louisiana Sugar Planters' Assn. The American Cane Growers' Assn. The Producers & Mfrs. Protective Assn. Subscription Price, 50 Cents per Year.

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Nicholas Paul of St. James Parish, following the cultural practices recommended by the Agricultural Extension Division, produced in—

1937—On 32.3 acres produced 5216 lbs. or 2.6078 tons of sugar per acre

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Sugar Cane Area Wage and Price Hearings Scheduled

We print the following official releases so that our readers may keep an accurate record of the developments covering the 1940-41 Sugarcane Purchase Contract. Messrs. G. LaGuardia, Otis E. Mulliken, Charles M. Nicholson, and John C. Bagwell, have been officially designated by the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct the hearings.

The Sugar Division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration announced on July 16th that public hearings were to be held shortly in Louisiana and Florida for the purpose of receiving evidence on fair and reasonable prices for the 1940 crop of sugarcane and on wage rates for persons employed in the harvesting of that crop and in the planting and cultivating of the 1941 crop.

The Sugar Act of 1937 provides, as one of the conditions of payment to growers, that all persons employed in the production, cultivation, or harvesting of sugarcane be paid at rates not less than those determined by the Secretary to be fair and reasonable. The Act also provides for a determination by the Secretary of fair and reasonable prices to be paid for sugarcane purchased by processors who as producers apply for sugar payments.

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In view of the small quantity of raw sugar marketed on the Louisiana exchanges, it is also proposed that New York prices be used in lieu of New Orleans prices for any week in which the volume of sugar

(Continued on page 4)

What Our National Parties Offer on Sugar

(*Continued from page 1*)

(*By C. J. Bourg*)

Analysis of What the Democratic Planks Offer:

PLANK 1–

"Parity income" for sugar would mean that the total income for a farm of a certain acreage at the time of the base period, 1909-14, would be the goal of the program for that farm in present-day operations, worked out on a State-wide basis with factors applicable to each farm. Hence, the total income for the farm might be reached independently of unit price, or volume, or cost of production. In 1934 and 1935 sugarcane farmers received a "parity price" which guaranteed a unit price per ton of cane for the total production permitted. Therefore "parity income" in the case of a sugar farm may be beneficial to the farmer only to the extent that the volume permitted each farm is unlimited or sufficiently great to permit of a profitable farm operation, costs considered.

PLANK 2–

The adjustment of production is intended exclusively for "excess surpluses" which should not include sugar which is a non-surplus crop; but, in the past, the pattern of production control worked out for surplus crops has been applied to sugar by assuming that the surplus production in Cuba and the Philippines creates "excess surpluses" of sugar for the United States. We admit that sugar is capable of control through democratic processes, but we can hardly recognize as democratic the processes now being applied by the Administration.

PLANK 3–

We are unable to read into the expression "expand his domestic market for all domestic crops" a pledge or promise of increased production and a larger quota for sugar. Our principal reason is that in 1936 the Democratic platform contained a much more specific and comprehensive plank, stating "We favor the production of *all the market will absorb* both *at home* and abroad, plus a reserve supply sufficient to insure fair prices to consumers;" This 1936 plank does promise *increased production* to sugar, but in 1937 we got the Sugar Act with a restricted quota of 420,000 tons for the mainland cane area and 1,550,000 tons for the continental beet area, and its administration for three years has meant restricted acreage and plowing up. We cannot indulge in wishful thinking to the extent of believing that the Secretary of Agriculture and the Sugar Division will interpret the 1940 plank to expand the domestic market as being more of a mandate than the 1936 plank which favored increased production, limited only by the ability of the home market to absorb. The plank offers to expand our domestic market, which already exists. What we need is to expand our domestic production in order to enjoy the already expanded domestic market. The expansion we want is not of the market but of our production, to supply the existing market.

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The expression "profit-price" means that the returns received from the sale of the product will permit of a profitable farming operation. The farmers and producers of sugar would receive a price which includes a profit at the time of the sale of the product, instead of waiting for and permanently depending upon a Government payment. In the case of sugar, this can easily be accomplished by controlling the supply of foreign sugars which enter the United States, with reasonable fairness to both the consumer and the producer.

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Benefit payments for purposes of soil conservation as generally applied to all agricultural products can be applied to sugar without production control and interference, except solely as to practices needed to maintain soil fertility and a proper rotation between sugarcane and legumes or other crops.

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While sugar is not mentioned, no one can question that sugar is an agricultural commodity adaptable to our soil and climate not now produced in sufficient quantities for our home market; therefore, sugar is defined, if not named. The pledge of incentive payments is made for the purpose of encouraging *increased production* as contrasted with conditional payments made to *restrict production.*

With regard to the national defense, both Parties have adopted sufficiently comprehensive planks to permit of special consideration being given to sugar as an essential food and as strategic material in any preparedness plans, but helpful policies under the national defense program will necessarily require coordination with production and marketing, as parts of the agricultural program.

Fortunately, what the agricultural planks mean to the sugarcane grower in Louisiana will have an opportunity for testing within the next several weeks when the Senate takes up for consideration the Cummings Bill which provides for the extension of the Sugar Act for one year. The amendments offered by the continental sugar industry, covering fair price, adequate quotas, and control regulations, were refused consideration by the House of Representatives at the written suggestion of the President upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of the Interior. Normally, a platform pledge must await the election for fulfillment, but in 1940 the preliminary test will come for the party members in the Senate to make effective immediately, at least the application of their platform principles with respect to sugar, even though a complete and permanent program may have to await adoption at the 1941 Session of Congress.

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exchanged in Louisiana is less than 3,000 tons, raw basis.

During recent seasons about 12 different definitions of so-called "par" or standard sugarcane have been employed in Louisiana. This year it is proposed that uniform definitions be employed for each of the two major areas in this state, lying east and west of the Atchafalaya River. The proposed definitions of "par" sugarcane constitute minimum requirements only and do not preclude private arrangements which may establish "par" ranges more advantageous to the producer.

In the case of Florida, the following modification is proposed: The price per ton of standard sugarcane now fixed at a $1.00 per ton of cane for each 1 cent of the price per pound at a 3.75 cent level, New York basis, would be made $1.00 per ton for each 1 cent at a 3.5 cent level of price, with corresponding adjustments throughout the entire price schedule. The proposed modification would result in an increase of 10 cents per ton of "par" sugarcane.

Tentative Recommendations for Fair and Reasonable Prices for the 1940 Crop of Louisiana and Florida Sugarcane

It is proposed to recommend to the Secretary of Agriculture that:

(a) Fair and Reasonable Prices for the 1940 crop of Louisiana sugarcane shall be (when the price of 96° raw sugar, duty-paid basis, is 3 1/4 cents per pound) not less than $1.00 per ton of standard sugarcane for each 1 cent of (1) the average of the weekly quotations of 96° raw sugar, duty-paid basis, on the Louisiana Sugar & Rice Exchange and the Cane Products Trade Association Exchange for the week in which sugarcane is delivered, or (2) the simple average of the weekly quotations of 96° raw sugar, duty-paid basis, on the Louisiana Sugar & Rice Exchange and the Cane Products Trade Association Exchange, (or upon such quotations as the Secretary may elect for the purpose), for the weeks from October 11, 1940, to March 27, 1941, as may be agreed upon, except that the simple average of the daily quotations of 96° raw sugar, duty-paid basis, on the New York Coffee & Sugar Exchange shall be substituted for those above mentioned for any week in which the volume of transactions on the Louisaina exchanges is less than 3,000 tons, raw value:

Provided, however, (i) That for each decline of 1/4 cent in the price of 1 pound of 96° raw sugar, below 3.25 cents per pound, the price of standard sugarcane shall be reduced by not more than 3 per centum, with intervening prices in proportion, unless the price of sugar falls below 2.75 cents, in which case no further reduction shall be made;

(ii) That for an advance of 1/4 cent in the price of 1 pound of 96° raw sugar, duty-paid basis, above 3.25 cents per pound, the price of standard sugarcane shall be increased by not less than 3 per centum, with intervening prices in proportion, unless the price of raw sugar exceeds 3.50 cents per pound, in which case settlement shall be made on the basis of $1.03 per ton of standard sugarcane for each 1 cent of the price;

(iii) That premiums paid for sugarcane of the 1940 crop containing more sucrose in the normal juice than that defined herein as standard sugarcane shall be not less than 1/2 per centum for each full 1/10 of 1 per centum by which such sucrose content of the normal juice exceeds that of standard sugarcane but shall in no event be less than 1 per centum for each full 1/10 of 1 per centum by which such sucrose content of the normal juice exceeds 12 1/2 per centum;

(iv) That the discounts applicable to sugarcane of the 1940 crop containing less sucrose in the normal juice than that defined herein as standard sugarcane shall not exceed 2 per centum for each full 1/10 of 1 per centum down to 9 1/2 per centum of sucrose in the normal juice;

(v) That deductions based upon decreased boiling house efficiency may be made for frozen sugar cane accepted by the processor (it being understood that cane shall not be considered as frozen even after being subjected to freezing temperature unless and until there is evidence of damage having taken place because of the freeze) at a rate not in excess of 3.775 per centum of the payment, computed as aforesaid, for each 0.25 cc. of acidity above 2.25 cc. but not in excess of 4.50 cc. (analyzed in accordance with the established methods of the area, with intervening fractions computed to the nearest multiple of 0.05 cc.).

(b) *Definitions and general provisions. For purposes of this determination*:

(1) Standard sugarcane, for the area lying east of the Atchafalaya River shall be defined as sugarcane containing 11 1/2 per centum to 12 per centum of sucrose in the normal juice and for the area lying west of the Atchafalaya River shall be defined as sugarcane containing 11 1/2 per centum to 12 1/2 per centum of sucrose in the normal juice;

(2) Costs, such as hoisting and weighing of sugarcane, shall be absorbed by the producer or processor, as the case may be, who absorbed such costs in 1939,

FOR SALE
STRICTLY #1 Second Hand
Selected, thoroughly mended Blue Stripe Cuban
RAW SUGAR BAGS
QUALITY AND SERVICE GUARANTEED!
The HARDIN BAG & BURLAP CO., INC.
NEW ORLEANS, LA. U.S.A.

SUGAR MARKET STATISTICS THROUGH JULY 25, 1940

——furnished by——

Cane Products Trade Association, Inc.

822 Perdido Street New Orleans, La.

	Today	1 month ago	1 year ago
STANDARD GRANULATED (list price)	4.50	4.25	4.40
NEW YORK No. 3 SPOT RAW SUGAR	2.65	2.70	2.90
WORLD No. 4 SPOT RAW SUGAR (In Cuba)	1.00	1.00	1.30
LOUISIANA SPOT RAW SUGAR (New Orleans)	n	n	n
LOUISIANA BLACKSTRAP (f. o. b. Plt.)	n	n	3¢

DOMESTIC FUTURE MARKET (Contract No. 3)
Closing Bid Prices

	Jan.	March	May	July	Sept.	Nov.	Dec.
Today	1.80	1.84	1.88	1.92	1.74	1.79 n	n
1 month ago	1.85	1.89	1.94	----	1.82	1.86 n	n
1 year ago	1.94	1.97	1.99	2.02	1.98	2.03 n	n

FOREIGN RECEIPTS AT NEW ORLEANS

	This month	Total since Jan. 1st	Same total 1 year ago
American	179,481 bags	1,820,298 bags	1,506,687 bags
Godchaux	113,027 bags	1,020,721 bags	1,047,559 bags
Colonial	9,556 bags	311,292 bags	459,468 bags
Henderson	41,674 bags	239,000 bags	277,933 bags
Totals	343,738 bags	3,391,311 bags	3,291,647 bags
Dealers (Cuban refined)	16,675 pockets	192,475 pockets	128,200 pockets

"n" denotes a nominal market.

The above information has been prepared by the Cane Products Trade Association, Inc., from daily records kept by them.

but nothing in this paragraph shall be construed as prohibiting negotiations with respect to the level of such costs, subject upon appeal, to review by the Secretary of Agriculture or his authorized agent in the event of changes alleged to be unfair to either producer or processor.

(3) Where the only available practicable means of transportation are rail facilities and the distance to the nearest factory is in excess of 50 miles, the cost of transportation may, by mutual consent of the interested parties, and subject to review by the Secretary of Agriculture or his authorized agent, be shared by the processor and producer.

The tentative price recommendations for the 1940 Crop of Florida Sugarcane are as follows:

Fair and Reasonable Prices for the 1940 Crop of Florida Sugarcane shall be (when the price of 96° raw sugar is 3.50 cents per pound) not less than $1.00 per ton of standard sugarcane for each 1 cent of the simple average of the weekly quotations of 96° raw sugar, duty-paid basis, on the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange (as provided for in the standard Florida purchase agreement with supplement) for the period beginning December 1, 1940 and ending May 31, 1941;

Provided, However, (1) That the rates of discount applicable to sugarcane containing less sucrose in the crusher juice than that defined as standard sugarcane in the contract used in the purchase of the 1939 crop shall be identical with those applied in connection with the 1939 crop; and

(2) That the rates of premium applicable to sugarcane containing more sucrose in the crusher juice than that defined as standard sugarcane in the contract used in the purchase of the 1939 crop shall be identical with those applied in connection with the 1939 crop.

Note: *The first of these hearings was held in New Orleans on July 29th at which time it was decided to reserve the bulk of the testimony for the meetings at New Iberia and Donaldsonville.*

Method of Sampling and Testing Cane

(Paper Presented at a Meeting of the Agricultural Section of the Louisiana Sugarcane Technologists Association, Houma, June 4th, 1940)

(By R. H. Littell, Plant Manager, Billeaud Sugar Factory)

The Louisiana Sugarcane Purchase Contract adopted in 1934 stated in paragraph 11, quote, "One sucrose test shall be made at the factory, of each barge or car of cane, or in the case of delivery by wagon or truck, of each daily delivery. The resulting test shall be the basis for settlement, as above set forth." Previous to that time few factories in Louisiana were purchasing cane on a sucrose basis. The cane supply at these few factories was chiefly of their own plantations, which simplified the sampling and testing of individual shippers. At that time it was the opinion of many of us that it was utterly impossible for the factory to give the grower a satisfactory individual test of his daily cane delivery, especially at those factories where the number of shippers was large.

Through our own experience and study of methods at other factories we evolved the present system of sampling and testing individual grower's cane.

A laboratory was designed and built for cane tests exclusively. The building consists of two rooms, measuring 22 x 11 1/2′ and 22 x 12 1/2′. The smaller of the two rooms is used for clerical and analytical work and the larger room for the milling equipment.

The mill consists of three rolls, 8″ x 7″ in diameter, and is driven by a 5 H. P. motor. The mill is of sufficient size to handle four to six stalks of cane at a time, which is about the average sample of a grower's daily delivery. In the corner of the room, near the mill, is a small montejus for pumping the discarded juice to the factory measuring tanks.

In the smaller room, where the testing is done, the polariscope box and work bench are so aligned as to require the chemist to make a minimum number of

steps in the performance of his work. Directly over the work bench is the hydrometer cylinder rack. There is ample equipment to handle as many as fifty samples at one time. All the laboratory equipment is standard, both the polariscope and brix hydrometers having Bureau of Standard Certificates.

The personnel required to sample, analyze, and record the results, consists of one chemist and seven helpers. Samples are taken at two scales, the wagon and truck scales, where there are racks for composite samples of cane. It may be well to mention at this point that all the growers have a definite quota of daily delivery. This aids the chemist in determining the amount of cane necessary for a fair sample of each shipper. A tag system is employed for identification of shippers. When the sample is being ground that part of the tag with the number only accompanies the sample, and the other half of the tag with the duplicate number and the name of the grower is handled by the recording clerk. This eliminates the personal element of the chemist, as he deals with numbers instead of names. The average number of samples handled daily is 220.

The sucrose factor used is calculated each day by the ratio of the average sucrose analysis of the test mill to that of the factory mill. For the past season this factor averaged 92.21. Weekly checks are made comparing the average sucrose of the factory mill with the sucrose of cane purchased. The difference for the past year was .08, the factory sucrose being the lower.

Each grower receives his test on the day following his delivery of cane. This is accomplished by sending to each derrick, or shipping point, a list with the names of the growers and the sucrose tests. Next to the growers' names there are three columns, marked Below, Standard, and Above, which enables the grower at a glance to see whether or not his cane is standard. This part of the work is done by the main office personnel. These reports not only inform the grower as to his tests of the previous day's delivery, but also create a spirit of competition among them to bring standard, or better, cane to the factory.

In conclusion, we feel that the extra expenditure for maintaining a separate laboratory and personnel for this work has placed the testing of cane on a more business like basis. It has also increased the interest of the grower in delivering fresh and properly cut cane. The method protects the factory and is fair to the grower.

Sugar Quota Deficits Not to Be Determined

The Sugar Division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration announced recently that, unless unusual circumstances which cannot now be foreseen develop before the end of the year, determinations of deficits for the various sugar producing areas supplying the United States' market will not be recommended in 1940 and, in consequence, that there will be no reallotment of such deficits as in prior years. It was pointed out that under present price conditions in the sugar market and in view of the supplies available to consumers there would be no necessity for such determinations.

A similar public announcement was made on August 19, 1938, with respect to a deficit in marketings of the sugar beet producing area that year.

The Sugar Act provides that the Secretary shall, "as he deems necessary during the calendar year" determine whether any sugar producing area will be unable to market its quota. If the Secretary makes such finding of a deficit for any area, the amount of the deficit must be reallotted to other areas able to meet the deficit.

In prior years, the first of such determinations of deficits and their reallotment has been made at about this time of the year for that portion of the quota of the Philippine Islands between the amount of sugar which the Philippines may bring into the United States, duty-free, under the Independence Act, and the quota established under the Jones-Costigan Act.

Little Pictures From the News

Interesting Bulletins

The Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College Agricultural Experiment Stations, Dr. C. T. Dowell, Director, has issued three very interesting reports covering activities in the Louisiana sugar industry that we feel sure many of our readers will want. They are Louisiana Bulletin No. 314 by W. M. McPherson and J. N. Efferson entitled "A Farm Management and Cost Study on 500 Family-Sized Farms in the Louisiana Cane Area, 1938"; Louisiana Bulletin No. 315 by Roy A. Ballinger covering "Financial Results of the Operation of Large Sugar Cane Farms in Louisiana 1937 and 1938", and Louisiana Bulletin No. 316, also by Roy A. Ballinger, on "Financial Results of the Operation of Sugar Mills in Louisiana, 1937-1938".

These bulletins are being used by the Sugar Section

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as evidence that the basic relation for cane buying should be reduced from $3.50 to $3.25 ($1.00 per ton of sugarcane for each 1c of the price of 96° raw sugar). *See page 2 of this issue.*

Copies may be obtained by writing to Dr. C. T. Dowell, Director, Louisiana A. & M. College Agricultural Experiment Stations, University, La.

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Items From Washington

The Senate Finance Committee met on Wednesday, July 31st, for the purpose of discussing the Cummings Bill to extend the Sugar Act for one year, which passed the House last month.

This Bill contains only one amendment, affecting the importation of refined sugar, but efforts are being made to have the Senate consider several amendments which the domestic industry considers necessary. The Senate Committee was scheduled to decide on July 31st whether to hold public hearings as requested by several Senators on behalf of the domestic areas. It is expected that the hearings will be short and that they will be largely restricted to amendments affecting quotas, price control, and regulations.

◇◇◇

Philippines "Indefensible"

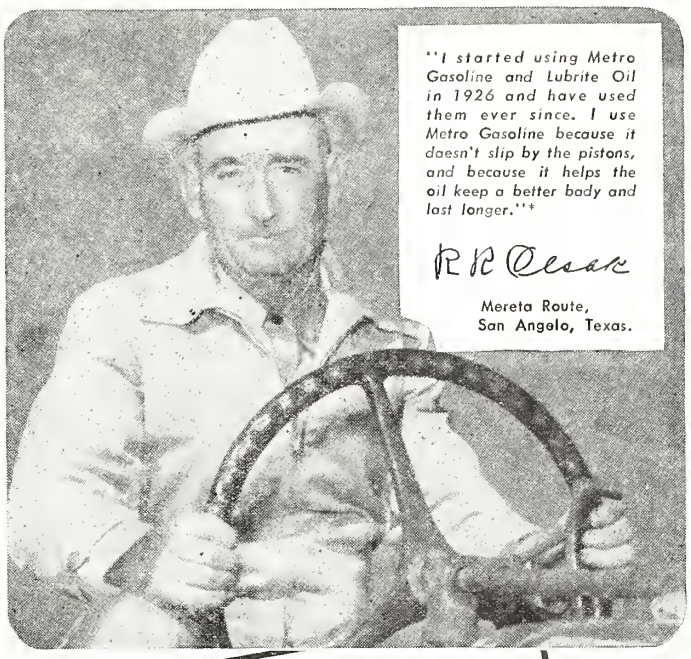
The following news item appeared in papers all over the United States which carry the International News Service and presents an interesting viewpoint as to the relationship of the United States with the Philippines in matters of national defense, trade, and independence:

"MANILA, P. I., July 24 (I. N. S.) President Manuel Quezon has virtually decided to abandon the Philippine national defense plan and disband the army, retaining only the constabulary for police purposes, it was learned from authoritative Manila sources today.

The commonwealth president has expressed himself as believing the Philippines are indefensible. He is known to believe the defense money could be better spent for education, bringing out the "moral qualities" of Filipinos.

The Philippine national assembly is revamping the public system in accordance with the president's desire. Attendance in primary schools would be compulsory under the new plan.

The commonwealth has been spending $8,000,000 annually for defense. It has a standing army of 10,000 including 4,000 constabularies and approximately 150,000 reserves, who have served six-month training periods. Also included are 40 military planes with little other modern equipment."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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

Entered to the second-class of mail matter April 13, 1925 at the post office at New Orleans, La., under Act of March 3, 1879

We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

Vol. 18 NEW ORLEANS, LA., AUGUST 15, 1940 No. 22

Washington Comments

(By C. J. Bourg)

The hearings called by the Senate Finance Committee on the subject of extending the Sugar Act for one year were postponed because of a decision by the Senate Finance Committee to meet with the House Ways and Means Committee for the purpose of holding joint hearings on excess profit taxes to meet extraordinary national defense appropriations. It was decided that the tax matter is one of great national emergency and that it should take precedence. There have been many wild rumors as to there being other reasons why the hearings were postponed, but assurances have been given that the delay is only temporary and that opportunity will be given the different areas to present their cases.

It is generally accepted among representatives of domestic sugar groups that consideration will be given to amendments deemed to be essential to the proper functioning of the Sugar Act. Of widespread interest to all persons engaged in the farming, processing and distribution of sugar is the price of sugar. Record lows are being established these days in the price of raw sugar, in the wholesale price of refined sugar, and in the retail price of sugar sold in stores. Statements in trade publications unanimously agree that the present situation is the direct result of the sugar program, and one prominent trade source publishes this appropriate declaration: "After all, the 'proof of the pudding is in the eating,' and if the present quota law can not be administered in a manner to bring more successful results than those now being realized, the question must be met as to why it should be continued."

Hemisphere Cartel

For a while, the main subject of conversation was the proposal for the organization of a cartel to take care of surpluses in the Western Hemisphere. At the recent Havana conference, there was no open discussion of this subject, although among the terms of the agreement there appear certain paragraphs which indicate that the matter is still alive in the background. In Congress, an inquiry is being made into the request that $500,000,000 additional be made available to the R.F.C. for loans through the Export-Import Bank for several purposes, among which is to assist in the orderly marketing of products of the countries of the Western Hemisphere. The fact that there is no surplus of sugar in the United States has never seemed to bother program planners, because under the present Sugar Act a surplus of sugar is assumed by considering as part of the domestic supply the generous quotas accorded to Cuba and the Philippines, amounting to a total of, roughly, three million tons per annum. The next step under a Western

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The American Cane Growers' Assn.
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What Did You Do?

Mr. Onezime Dufresne of Lucy, St. John Parish, follows the cultural practices recommended by the Agricultural Extension Division. Mr. Dufresne reports producing in 1938 on 44.5 acres, 4754 lbs. or 2.377 tons of sugar per acre. In 1939 he reports producing on 48.5 acres, 4178 lbs. or 2.089 tons of sugar per acre. This is a weighted two year average of 4454 lbs. of 2.227 tons of sugar per acre. IT CAN BE DONE.

Mrs. Mederic Perilloux, LaPlace, St. John Parish, also follows the cultural practices recommended by the Agricultural Extension Division. Mrs. Perilloux reports producing in 1938, on 14.3 acres, 4279 lbs. or 2.139 tons of sugar per acre. In 1939 she reports producing on 17.8 acres 4631 lbs. or 2.315 tons of sugar per acre. This is a weighted two year average production of 4474 lbs. or 2.237 tons of sugar per acre. IT CAN BE DONE.

Mr. S. J. Levet of Lions, St. John Parish, follows the cultural practices recommended by the Agricultural Extension Division and reports producing in 1939 on 753.5 acres, 4532 lbs. or 2.266 tons of sugar per acre. IT CAN BE DONE.

CORRECTION: The cane production of Mr. Nicholas Paul printed in the August 1st issue of the *Sugar Bulletin* should have placed Mr. Paul as living in St. Mary Parish instead of St. James Parish.—Editor.

Hemisphere plan, whether it be called a cartel or some other name, would be to extend the beneficence of the United States Government to all countries of Pan America which produce sugar. A hurried glimpse at the figures shows that the production of sugar in Latin American republics, excluding Cuba, is about 3,800,000 tons each year, of which over 1,700,000 tons have been exported in recent years. When we consider that Cuba has been exporting about two million tons to the United States while exporting one million tons to Europe, it requires no statistician to realize that the surplus of sugar could become dangerously great if the United States should choose to consider all Western Hemisphere sugar as part of our problem, recognizing that European markets for Pan American sugar have practically ceased to exist in the recent months of total war. The paradox of such a situation would be that of this built-up and comprehensive surplus, one million tons come annually from the Philippine Islands, which are not in the Western Hemisphere at all. The above statement should be studied very carefully by the thousands of farmers who produce sugar in the United States and who often wonder why there are so many complications with regard to sugar and so much unwillingness to help and encourage domestic expansion. To them it seems perfectly obvious that they should be permitted to grow more sugar and be assisted toward greater production, rather than be reduced in acreage and restricted in the control of their own operations on their own farms.

Less Control or More Quota

Regardless of what the international situation might be or the viewpoint as to national considerations, the simple fact confronts us that to make the Sugar Act work satisfactorily and with a reasonable degree of benefit for all persons engaged in the sugar industry of Louisiana, it is obvious that the Act must be amended. Primarily, the basic cause for the disheartening and harmful problems which face Louisiana lies in the inadequate quota. We often hear it said that all areas want more quotas, which suggests that Louisiana is only trying to get more of a good thing. The facts are that the administration of the Sugar Act has failed to recognize the requirements of the growers who were established and operating at the time that the quota system was instituted. New growers are entitled to consideration under the law and in keeping with the American spirit of fair play and free enterprise. Everyone would like to see each grower of South Louisiana permitted to participate in a beneficial sugar program, but when new growers are brought into the program in such great number and involving so large an acreage that the quota is exhausted, then problems are created by administrators which defeat the very purpose of the law being administered. The whole quota system is based upon stabilization. But, on one hand, operating farmers are directed to reduce acreage for the general benefit; and, on the other hand, they are required to yield that benefit to persons who were strangers to the original plan of stabilization. Speaking with open frankness, we review the facts of acreage reduction to 60% of cropland in 1938, of a 25% reduction in acreage in 1939, and additional reductions in acreage for 1940, which under a complicated system run between 10% and about 40%. Our farmers are told to become efficient and then directed not to harvest

that acreage which would give efficiency in volume; our farmers are told that their cost of production is too high to justify existence, but they are directed under the sugar program to comply with curtailment and control regulations which increase the average unit cost of producing a ton of cane and a pound of sugar. These contradictions and conflicts make no sense at all to a grower who wants to cooperate with his Government and who has the intelligence and the industry to improve the efficiency of his farming operations. No matter by what route you may try to reason why the problems of the farmers in Louisiana have become increasingly unsatisfactory and further removed from solution, the final answer of the administrators is that there is not enough quota under the law. Think it out as you will, you are irresistibly forced to the conclusion that you must have a change of policy in the administration of the sugar program, or you must have a quota adequate to permit all growers to enjoy a reasonable share of prosperity. Bluntly stated, the proposition is less control or more quota. We are convinced after years of study and constant thinking on the subject that some of both would help Louisiana most of all.

Export Tax On Philippine Island Sugar

(*Reprinted from "Sugar News"*)

To resolve a question that has arisen in Philippine sugar circles, the office of the United States High Commissioner, through the courtesy of the U. S. Department of the Interior, has recently received an opinion of the U. S. Treasury Department, concurring in the opinion of the United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands "that the import tax imposed by section 403 (U.S.C. Sup. IV, title 7, sec. 1153), of title IV of the Sugar Act of September 1, 1937, (U.S.C. Sup. IV, title 7, secs. 1151-1156), is not included within the term 'ordinary customs duty' as defined in section 18 of the Act of March 24, 1934, as amended. It would seem to follow, therefore, that the export tax imposed by section 6 of the same Act (Tydings-McDuffie), as amended on sugars of the character provided for in paragraph 501 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (U.S.C., title 19, sec. 401, par. 501), should be fixed for the calendar year 1941 at 5 per centum of the appropriate rate specified in the Proclamation of the President dated May 9, 1934, and published in T. D. 47040, and that the export should be computed with the appropriate percentage of increase on the same basis for succeeding years provided no change should be made in the existing rates of duty."

The export tax which, under the Act of August 7, 1939 (Public No. 300—76th Congress), should be levied by the Commonwealth Government on sugar shipped from the Philippines to the United States after January 1, 1941, will therefore be computed as 5 per cent of the United States full duty on sugar, namely 1.875 cents gold per pound or .09375 cent gold per pound, excluding from the computation the compensatory import tax of ½ cent per pound. Every year thereafter, the export tax will be increased 5 per cent until January 1, 1945 to July 3, 1946, when the tax will have amounted to 25 per cent of the U. S. full duty. On July 4, 1946, unless the Tydings-McDuffie Act, as amended, is further changed, Philippine sugar and all other export products shipped to the United States will be considered foreign and will be subject to the full duty.

How Proportionate Shares Were Determined

We print below Proportionate Share Acreage Form L. S.-307. Each individual cane farmer was required this year to determine his 1940 proportionate share acreage by using this form and to comply with the directions which are included in it. This is printed now for reference and is official.

PROPORTIONATE ACREAGE SHARE OF SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR FOR THE FARM FOR THE 1940 CROP

(Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sugar Act of 1937, approved September 1, 1937) All acreage, unless otherwise specified refers to sugarcane for sugar.

		(Acres)
BASIC DATA		
	1. Cropland adapted to sugarcane, 1940	------
	2. Final 1938 proportionate share (Option __)	------
	3. Planted proportionate share acreage measured for harvest under the 1938 mainland sugarcane program	------
	4. Final 1939 proportionate share (Option __)	------
	5. Planted proportionate share acreage measured for harvest under the 1939 mainland sugarcane program	------
Determination of Proportionate Shares for the 1940 Crop, General:		
(1)	**1940 BASE ACREAGE** (Applicable to farms for which a 1939 proportionate share was established pursuant to paragraph (a) or subparagraph (1) of paragraph (b) of the 1939 proportionate share determination)	
(i)	6. Line 3	------
	7. Line 2 x 1.5	------
(ii)	8. Line 7 minus line 5	------
	9. 1940 acreage (The lesser of line 6 or line 8)	------
	10. **1940 proportionate acreage share** (Line 9 x 1.21) [1, 2]	------
(2)	**1940 BASE ACREAGE** (Applicable to farms for which a 1939 proportionate share was established pursuant to subparagraph (3) of paragraph (b) of the 1939 proportionate share determination)	------
	11. Line 5	------
	12. Line 15, Form LS-207 (Obtainable proportionate share, 1939)	------
	13. 50% of line 12	------
	14. 1940 base acreage (Line 11 or line 13, whichever is smaller)	------
	15. **1940 proportionate acreage share** (Line 14 x 1.21)[1]	------
(a)	**1940 Proportionate Shares for Farms Whose Proportionate Shares for 1939 were 10 Acres or Less and for New Growers.**	------
(1)	16. Line 5	------
(2)	17. (i) 10 acres or (ii) one-third of line 1 (whichever is smaller)	------
	18. **1940 proportionate acreage share** (Line 16 or line 17, whichever is greater)[1]	------
(b)	**Minimum Proportionate Share**[1, 2 & 3]	------
	19. Final 1940 proportionate share (Under paragraph __)[4]	------
	20. Planted acres measured for harvest, 1940 crop	------
	21. Acreage in excess of 1940 proportionate share	------

* * * * *

1When line 5 is in excess of 10 acres, line 10, 15, or 18 shall not be less than 10 acres. When line 5 is less than 10 acres, lines 16, 17 & 18 may also be filled in to determine the minimum proportionate share.

2When lines 2 and 4 read "Option A" and line 5 equals 18 acres or less, not less than line 5.

3Not less than 5 acres in any event.

4Line 10, 15, or 18, whichever is filled in.

(*Continued on page 4*)

The following procedure was used in filling out Form LS-307:

Basic Data—Lines 1 to 5 inclusive will be completely filled in. If the farm had no proportionate share in 1938 or 1939, the word "None" will be written in the space provided under "Acres".

Line 1—Ordinarily this line will be taken from line (b), Section II of Form SC-15. If the farm is combined with other farming units in 1940 or is divided into smaller units, line 1 will be comprised of all the cropland contained in the farm for 1940.

Line 2—Line (f), Section II, Form SC-15.

Line 3—Line (c), Section II, Form SC-15.

Line 4—Line (g), Section II, Form SC-15.

Line 5—Line (j), Section II, Form SC-15.

Do not fill in lines 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 unless the 1939 proportionate acreage share was established pursuant to paragraph (a) or subparagraph (1) of paragraph (b) of the 1939 proportionate share determination.

Line 6—Enter the planted proportionate share acreage measured for harvest in 1938.

Line 7—Enter 150% of the 1938 final proportionate share.

Line 8—Enter the amount obtained by subtracting the amount shown in line 5 from the amount shown in line 7.

Line 9—Enter the amount given on line 6 or line 8, whichever is smaller.

Line 10—Enter the amount obtained by multiplying the amount given in line 9 times the factor, 1.21. If the amount in line 5 is more than 10 acres, the amount entered in line 10 shall not be less than 10 acres. If the 1939 proportionate share was established under the proviso in paragraph (a) of the 1939 determination, line 10 shall not be less than the planted proportionate share acreage measured for harvest in 1939.

Do not fill in lines 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 unless the 1939 proportionate share acreage was established pursuant to subparagraph (3) of paragraph (b) of the 1939 proportionate share determination.

Line 11—Enter the planted proportionate share acreage measured for harvest in 1939.

Line 12—Enter the maximum 1939 proportionate share acreage to which the farm would have been entitled had the conditions of subparagraph (3) of paragraph (b) of the 1939 determination been complied with.

Line 13—Enter 50 percent of line 12.

Line 14—Enter the smaller of line 11 or line 13.

Line 15—Enter the amount obtained by multiplying the amount in line 14 by the factor, 1.21. When the planted proportionate share acreage in 1939 was more than 10 acres, line 15 shall not be less than 10 acres.

Do not fill in lines 16, 17, and 18 unless the 1940 proportionate share is to be established for a farm whose proportionate share for 1939 was 10 acres or less, or for a new grower.

Line 16—Enter the planted proportionate share acreage measured for harvest in 1939.

Line 17—Enter the smaller of 10 acres or one-third of the cropland suitable for sugarcane.

Line 18—Enter the planted proportionate share acreage measured for harvest in 1939 or the amount in line 17, whichever is larger.

Line 19—Enter the paragraph under which the 1940 proportionate share was determined in the parentheses and the number of acres shown on line 10, 15 or 18, whichever is applicable.

Line 20—Enter the planted proportionate share acreage measured for harvest for the 1940 crop.

Line 21—Fill in the amount of acreage in excess of the 1940 proportionate share.

General—Do not fill in any lines which are not necessary in arriving at the 1940 proportionate acreage share. A glance at the acres of cropland and the options under which the 1938 and 1939 proportionate shares were established will indicate the section of Form LS-307 which is applicable. When the 1939 planted proportionate share acreage is less than 10 acres, lines 16, 17 and 18 may have to be filled in to determine the minimum proportionate acreage share.

I. New Growers

A new grower is defined as an operator in 1940 of a farm consisting of land not covered by a 1939 worksheet (Form SC-15) and from which no sugarcane was harvested for sugar in 1939. Such a new grower will be entitled to a 1940 proportionate share equal to one-third of the acreage of cropland on the farm suitable for the production of sugarcane, but not in excess of 10 acres. For example:

(a) Cropland suitable for the production of sugarcane ---------- 24 acres
1940 proportionate share ---------- 8 acres

(b) Cropland suitable for the production of sugarcane ---------- 40 acres
1940 proportionate share ---------- 10 acres

The above represents the maximum proportionate share obtainable by a new grower. The minimum proportionate share for such farms is 5 acres.

Before establishing the 1940 proportionate share for a "new grower" farm, the county committee must determine that no part of the land on the farm operated by a new grower is covered by a 1939 sugarcane worksheet, or a 1939 proportionate share.

II. Growers who are producers of sugarcane for sugar on land which qualifies as a separate farm in 1940, but which in 1939 was part of an "original farm" covered by a 1939 worksheet (Form SC-15) and a 1939 proportionate share.

The 1940 proportionate share for any such farm must be computed as follows:

(A. The 1940 proportionate share for the "original farm" covered by a 1939 proportionate share must be established in accordance with the 1940 proportionate share determination (S. D. No. 62, revised, issued March 6, 1940) and the percentage relationship of the 1940 proportionate share to the acreage of cropland on the "original farm" suitable for the production of sugarcane must be computed. For example:

(a) Cropland on the "original farm" suitable for the production of sugarcane ---- 100 acres
1940 proportionate share ---------- 40 acres
Percentage relationship ---------- 40%

(b) Cropland on the "original farm" suitable for the production of sugarcane ------ 100 acres
1940 proportionate share ---------- 20 acres
Percentage relationship ---------- 20%

B. It must be established that the farming units resulting from the division of the "original farm" meet all of the requirements necessary to qualify as a farm in accordance with S. D. No .7, issued September, 1937.

C. The acreage of cropland suitable for the production of sugarcane in each of the "separated farms" must be ascertained from the operator of each such farm, and verified from records filed in the county office. The sum of the acreages of cropland suitable for the production of sugarcane in the "separated farms" must equal such acreage in the "original farm" under the 1939 mainland sugarcane program.

D. The 1940 proportionate share for each of the "separated farms" will be computed by multiplying the number of acres of cropland suitable for the production of sugarcane on each "separated farm" by the "percentage relationship" for the "original farm" as computed in accordance with A above. For example:

(a) Cropland suitable for sugarcane on "original farm" for which a 1939 proportionate share is established ---------- 100 acres
1940 proportionate share for such farm -- 40 acres
Percentage relationship ---------- 40%

If the "original farm" is divided into two "separated farms", and it is established in accordance with C above:

Acreage of cropland suitable for sugarcane on "separated farm" No. 1 is --- 40 acres
Acreage of cropland suitable for sugarcane on "separated farm" No. 2 is --- 60 acres
1940 proportionate share for "separated farm" No. 1 (40% of 40 acres) ------ 16 acres
1940 proportionate share for "separated farm" No. 2 (40% of 60 acres) ------ 24 acres

(b) Cropland suitable for sugarcane on "original farm" ---------- 100 acres
1940 proportionate share for such farm -- 20 acres
Percentage relationship ---------- 20%

If the "original farm" is divided into two "separated farms" and under C above it is established that:

Cropland suitable for sugarcane on "separated farm" No. 1 ---------- 70 acres
Cropland suitable for sugarcane on "separated farm" No. 2 ---------- 30 acres
1940 proportionate share for "separated farm" No. 1 (20% of 70 acres) ------ 14 acres
1940 proportionate share for "separated farm" No. 2 (20% of 30 acres) ------ 6 acres

In the last instance "separated farm" No. 2 is entitled to a minimum proportionate share of ---------- 10 acres

E. (a) In cases where "separated farms", each cov-

ered by a 1939 proportionate share, are combined into one farming unit, the 1940 proportionate share of each separate unit must be determined in accordance with the 1940 proportionate share determination (S. D. No. 62, revised, issued March 6, 1940) and the 1940 proportionate share for the combined farm will be the sum of the proportionate shares of each of the separate units.

(b) In cases where an original farming unit, covered by a 1939 proportionate share and entitled to a 1940 proportionate share based on the 1940 proportionate share determination (S. D. No. 62, revised, issued March 6, 1940), is increased by the acquisition of land having no 1939 proportionate share established, the 1940 proportionate share of the farm will be the same as it would have been had no additional cropland been acquired.

(c) In the event that such combination results in a farming unit having 30 acres or more of cropland and the proportionate share, as determined above, amounts to less than 10 acres, the combined farm is entitled to a minimum proportionate share of 10 acres.

Sugar Statistics For First 6 Months of 1940 Announced by Sugar Division

(Official Release)

The Sugar Division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration issued on August 5th its monthly statistical statement covering the first six months of 1940, consolidating reports obtained from cane sugar refiners, beet sugar processors, importers, and others.

Total deliveries of sugar during the period January-June, 1940, amounted to 3,073,085 short tons, raw value, compared with 2,962,118 tons during the corresponding period last year. Distribution of sugar in continental United States during the first six months of 1940, in short tons, raw value, was as follows:

Raw Sugar by Refiners (Table 1)	3,583
Refined Sugar by Refiners (Table 2, less exports)	1,996,901
Beet Sugar Processors (Table 2)	658,606
Importers of Direct Consumption Sugar (Table 3)	364,387
Mainland Cane Mills for Direct Consumption (Table 4)	49,608
Total	3,073,085

The distribution of sugar for local consumption in the Territory of Hawaii for the first six months of 1940 was 12,145 tons and in Puerto Rico it was 36,285 tons (Table 5).

Stocks of sugar on hand on June 30, 1940, and comparative figures for 1939, in short tons, raw value, were as follows:[1]

	1940	1939
Refiners' raw	619,827	449,172
Refiner's refined	435,754	479,557
Beet Sugar factories	755,268	870,686
Importers' direct-consumption sugar	201,413	189,181
Mainland Cane Factories	32,575	33,282
Total	2,044,837	2,021,878

These data were obtained in the administration of the Sugar Act of 1937.

[1] Not including raws for processing held by importers other than refiners.

SUGAR STATISTICAL REPORTS

Vol. 7 No. 6—January-June, 1940

TABLE 1

Raw Sugar: Refiners' stocks, receipts, meltings, and deliveries for direct consumption for January-June, 1940
(In short tons, raw value)

Source of Supply	Stocks on January 1, 1940	Receipts	Meltings	Deliveries for direct consumption	Lost by fire etc.	Stocks on June 30, 1940
Cuba	250,845	951,472	872,847	1,164	3	328,303
Hawaii	46,212	449,485	437,104	956	0	57,637
Puerto Rico	37,187	365,181	319,448	99	0	82,821
Philippines	17,902	432,876	337,392	65	0	113,321
Continental Raws	117,162	121,845	204,216	1,299	2	33,490
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Countries	9,397	29,925	35,067	0	0	4,255
Miscellaneous	0	73	73	0	0	0
Total	478,705	2,350,857	2,206,147	3,583	5	619,827

Compiled in the Sugar Division, from receipts submitted by sugar refineries on Form SS-15-A.

TABLE 2

Stocks, Production, and Deliveries of Cane and Beet Sugars by United States Refiners and Processors, January-June, 1940
(In Short tons, raw value)

	Refineries[1]	Domestic Beet Factories
Initial stocks of refined, January 1, 1940	355,600	1,351,886
Production	2,218,543	61,988
Deliveries	2,138,389[2]	658,606[3]
Final stocks of refined, June 30, 1940	435,754	755,268

Compiled by the Sugar Division, from reports submitted on Forms SS-16-A and SS-11-C by the sugar refineries and beet sugar factories.

[1] The refineries' figures are converted to raw value by using the factor 1.061725, which is the ratio of meltings of raw sugar to refined sugar produced during the years 1938 and 1939.

[2] Deliveries include sugar delivered against sales for export. The Department of Commerce reports that exports of refined sugar amounted to 141,488 short tons, raw value, during the period January-June, 1940.

[3] Larger than actual deliveries by a small amount representing losses in transit, through reprocessing, etc.

TABLE 3

Stocks, receipts, and deliveries of direct-consumption sugar, from specified areas, January-June, 1940
(In short tons, raw value)

Source of Supply	Stocks on Jan. 1, 1940	Receipts	Deliveries or usage	Stocks on June 30, 1940
Cuba	89,805[1]	256,716	231,284	115,237[1]
Hawaii	138	4,342	4,445	35
Puerto Rico	11,313	162,295	103,096	70,512
Philippines	11,517	29,366	25,254	15,629
England	0	0	0	0
China and Hongkong	0	102	102	0
Other Foreign areas	0	206	206	0
Total	112,773	453,027	364,387	201,413

Compiled in the Sugar Division from reports and information submitted by importers and distributors of direct-consumption sugar on Forms SS-15-B and SS-3.

[1] Includes sugar in bond.

TABLE 4

Mainland Cane Mills' Stocks, Production, and Deliveries, January-June, 1940
(In short tons, raw value)

Stocks on Jan. 1, 1940	Production	Deliveries: For Direct Consumption	Deliveries: For further processing	Stocks on June 30, 1940
160,816	38,915	49,608	117,548	32,575

TABLE 5

Distribution of Sugar for Local Consumption in the Territory of Hawaii and Puerto Rico, January-June, 1940
(In short tons, raw value)

Territory of Hawaii	12,145
Puerto Rico	36,285

SITUATION WANTED

WANTED—Position as field manager where soberness, integrity and reliability count. Louisiana and tropical experience. E. H. Madere, Hahnville, La.

Committee Reports

A joint meeting of the Contact and Educational Committees was called for 2 P. M. Monday, August 5th, in Mr. W. G. Taggart's office at the University in Baton Rouge to discuss with the University authorities the use of the State special sugar appropriation. Others invited were W. F. Giles, President, Mr. R. H. Chadwick and Mr. Frank L. Barker, Chairman of the Finance and the Legislative Committees respectively, of the American Sugar Cane League.

Mr. Stephen C. Munson, Chairman, called the meeting to order.

Contact Committee

Present: Stephen C. Munson, Bronier Thibaut, Elliott Jones, George L. Billeaud, E. A. Maier, F. A. Graugnard, Horace Nelson, Marcel J. Voorhies, Ex-officio.

Absent: M. J. Kahao, Jr.

Educational Committee

Present: Stephen C. Munson.

Absent: Chas. A. Farwell, C. F. Dahlberg, George Germany, Walter Godchaux, Jr., Sabin Savoie, Hampton P. Stewart.

Station Staff

Present: W. G. Taggart, C. W. Edgerton, E. C. Simon, Roy Ballinger, E. N. Efferson, George Arceneaux.

Budgets for Chlorotic Streak Control Studies and for Sugar Cost Studies, 1940-41 were approved.

Mr. Jones then moved that a Committee of both Stations, to be appointed by the Chair, assemble data and, at the proper time, make recommendations and suggestions to Dr. Brandes with a view of securing funds in the next Federal Budget.

The Committee appointed is as follows: L. S. U. Experiment Station: Mr. W. G. Taggart and Dr. C. W. Edgerton; for the Federal Station: Dr. Geo. Arceneaux and Dr. E. V. Abbott.

The Secretary was requested to prepare suitable resolutions on the passing of Mr. Floyd Spencer, which resolutions follow:

WHEREAS: Mr. Floyd W. Spencer, State A.A.A. Administrator and Administrator of the Louisiana Federal Sugar Program, died August 4th, and

WHEREAS: The death of Mr. Spencer is something that all of us feel keenly in a personal sense and as members of the organized sugar industry which he so consistently endeavored to assist, therefore be it

RESOLVED: That we go on record now as expressing our realization of the loss we have sustained and the loss that Louisiana agriculture has sustained, through the untimely end of so fine and useful an agricultural leader which occurred when he was in his prime and when his influence was at its peak, and be it further

RESOLVED: That a copy of this preamble and resolutions be published in the American Sugar Cane League *Bulletin* and that a copy of the resolution, with a suitable letter from the General Manager of the League, be sent to Mr. Spencer's bereaved family.

Little Pictures From the News

Patriotism

Godchaux Sugars, Inc., through its Vice-President, Mr. Jules Godchaux, has notified its employes, according to a dispatch in the *New Orleans Item,* that should any employee of that big Louisiana sugar enterprise enter the United States army, navy, or air corps, such employee is assured of the opportunity of securing his job when he returns from active duty. The announcement also states that to the extent of the company's coverage and the rules and regulations of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, the Company will endeavor to continue the employe's group insurance for him during the period of his leave of absence.

◇ ◇ ◇

Mexicans Eat Sugar

With excess sugar production problems facing most of the countries of the World, it is refreshing to note that sugar consumption in Mexico has reached a level in excess of domestic production. This information is contained in a recent news item appearing in the *New Orleans Times-Picayune.* The dispatch states that the Mexican sugar crop during 1939 was the largest on record, yielding a total of 342,000 tons. Current consumption is estimated at approximately 365,000 tons. Every effort will be made to increase production this year but experts do not look for a crop much, if any, larger than that of last year.

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With small stocks on hand at the beginning of this year it is indicated that there will be a shortage of sugar in Mexico, and that country may become an importer of sugar by 1941.

◇ ◇ ◇

Hearings Postponed

The Senate finance committee announced on August 5th that public hearings on sugar legislation, scheduled to begin on August 8th, had been postponed indefinitely. It will be recalled that the hearings had been scheduled because of the insistence of the domestic cane interests. Urgent tax measures dealing with defense caused the postponement. The sugar bill before the Senate finance committee is H. R. 9654, which is the Cummings Bill to extend the 1937 quota law for another year. The House has already passed the bill.

◇ ◇ ◇

LOUISIANA PRICES

The following season average prices show the trend of the Sugar Markets since the passage of the 1937 Sugar Act:

Season	Raw Sugar	Standard Cane
1937-38	3.1924	3.075
1938-39	2.8194	2.589
1939-40	2.9229	2.7205

◇ ◇ ◇

The Scythe Swings

We again have the unwelcome task of recording the death of a friend. It is with sorrow that we report the passing of Mr. Raymond Waguespack, head of the Waguespack Planting Co. of Vacherie, who was not only a friend of individuals, but who, through his willingness to cooperate throughout the long years of his life, proved himself a true friend of the Louisiana sugar industry. Mr. Waguespack died at his home in Vacherie on Saturday, July 27, 1940.

◇ ◇ ◇

Better Beets

While the Louisiana sugarcane farmers were worrying about rain and grass in July, their contemporaries in Florida and the beet sugar states seem to have been doing very nicely. This is shown in the August 1st Government crop report that estimates the beet production this year at 10,553,000 tons, 5% higher than the July 1st estimate, and pointing to the third largest beet crop on record. Florida's sugarcane production was placed at 847,000 tons, a 19% increase over last year's 714,000 tons of cane. The Louisiana crop in the meantime continued to take it on the chin from old man weather. Estimated production here has been shaved from 4,655,000 to 4,410,000 tons of cane, and this was made before the storm of August 6th and 7th broke and flattened cane over a large part of the sugar belt.

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Hearings Held

The Sugar Section hearings relative to the 1940-41 Cane Purchase Contract and field wages were held on schedule at New Orleans, July 29th, New Iberia, July 31st and Donaldsonville, August 2nd. Evidence against proposed changes recommended by the Government was submitted by Mr. George L. Billeaud, Dr. Roy A. Bellinger, Dr. J. Norman Efferson and many others. One guess is as good as another as to the final decision to be handed down by the Sugar Section.

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

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We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

Vol. 18 **NEW ORLEANS, LA., SEPTEMBER 1, 1940** **No. 23**

Washington Comments

(By C. J. Bourg)

Several inquiries have been received asking for the figures on proportionate shares for Louisiana in 1940 expressed in terms of sugar production.

Under the Sugar Act, the Secretary is given discretion in determining how much sugar should be produced by each area in order to permit of the *full* delivery of the final quota, plus a normal carryover. The Sugar Division estimated a total production in 1940 for the Mainland Cane Area of 505,000 tons, when announcing the proportionate-share determination. The Division does not give out all of the facts leading up to such a determination, but it is estimated that the carryover on January 1, 1940, was about 15,000 tons above normal, which, deducted from 420,000 tons minimum quota for the area, leaves 405,000 tons. To this was added 100,000 tons as a buffer against a short crop, or abandonment, or failure to plant, or a final quota greater than the minimum through increases in consumption or because of deficits in other areas.

Of the quota of 420,167 tons for the Mainland Cane Area, approximately 57,000 tons is Florida's share and 363,000 tons is Louisiana's share. Applying the ratio of 57 to 363, the result is 14% for Florida and 86% for Louisiana; therefore, it can be assumed that of the 505,000 tons production possible for the area under the proportionate-share determination for 1940, it must have been estimated that Florida would produce approximately 70,700 tons and Louisiana would produce approximately 434,300 tons.

There is only one factor which will change the relationship somewhat, because of the fact that last year Florida reduced 25% on all of its acreage (with the help of the freeze), while in Louisiana there were many growers who harvested 100%. The effect is that Florida has a 10% cut on all acreage this year, while in Louisiana the average cut is greater than 10% because of the B-1 group. But, this difference isn't sufficiently great to cause an appreciable change.

Therefore, if the full acreage authorized for Louisiana and Florida (288,000 acres) were harvested, then it can be assumed that Louisiana growers could receive benefit payments on as much as 86% of 505,000 tons, which is 434,000 tons; consequently, it can also be assumed that the estimate of the Sugar Division as to the Louisiana production must have been originally set at 434,000 tons, in round numbers. Of course, the production in Louisiana in 1940 is now being estimated at figures well below the original estimate of the Sugar Division; but, nevertheless, if all crop conditions had been favorable and if the estimate of the tons of sugar produced per acre had turned out to be accurately estimated by the Sugar Division, the total benefit payments would have been made on the 434,000 tons of sugar at the rate of 60c per 100 pounds of sugar produced from proportionate-share sugarcane.

* * * * *

The following announcement from the Department of Agriculture has just been issued:

"Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace on August 26th announced a reduction in the estimate of consumers' requirements of sugar for the calendar year 1940 from the present estimate of 6,607,745 tons, announced February 23, 1940, to 6,471,362 tons, a decrease of 136,383 tons.

"The Sugar Act of 1937 directs the Secretary of Agriculture to make an initial determination of consumers' requirements in December for the following calendar year and to make any necessary adjustments in this initial determination during the year. The present revision was made in accordance with a formula contained in the Act on the basis of an analysis of statistics on sugar distribution in the United States during the first six months of 1940, which have been obtained recently and which were released on August 5, 1940, preliminary figures received to date on "invisible" stocks of sugar to be released shortly, and other data on demand conditions for sugar. The quotas for the various sugar producing areas under the revised figure compare with the former quotas as follows:

	Revised Determination	Previous Determination of February 23, 1940
Domestic beet	1,549,898	1,549,898
Mainland cane	420,167	420,167
Hawaii	938,037	938,037
Puerto Rico	797,982	797,982
Virgin Islands	8,916	8,916
Philippine Islands	982,441*	1,003,783
Cuba	1,749,796	1,863,217
Foreign countries other than Cuba	24,125	25,745
TOTAL	6,471,362	6,607,745

*1939 duty-free quota.

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407 Carondelet St., New Orleans
Andrew W. Dykers, Editor
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The American Cane Growers' Assn.
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Officials of the Department pointed out that under the Sugar Act no reduction may be made below 3,715,000 tons in the domestic quotas. Consequently the reduction affects the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands, Cuba, and other foreign countries solely."

This announcement justifies clearly the merit of the requests from the industry made at the recent hearings before the House Agriculture Committee that concurrently with the announcement by the Secretary of any determination of consumption estimates "the Secretary shall also announce the statistics, factors, and computations, by which he arrived at such determination." The statistics in the possession of the industry, and which have been published, indicate that the total inventories of 1939 quota sugars available for distribution in 1940 amounted to 911,000 tons, which means that this sugar is available for consumption in addition to the amount in the consumption estimate, or total quotas for 1940. The new estimate being 6,471,362 tons, the industry faces the fact that 7,382,000 tons of sugar can be sold for consumption in the United States during 1940. The normal year-end carryover under the Jones-Costigan Act was less than 500,000 tons. Since 1937, the carryover has been greater, because 7,042,000 tons were made available in 1937, although only 6,677,000 tons were delivered for consumption in 1937. It is quite evident to the industry that there still is a great deal more sugar available for consumption than is needed to supply all consumer requirements and to provide a normal year-end carryover into 1941. The fact that the sugar trade (the buyers and sellers of sugar on the open market) interpret the statistics in the same manner as the producing industry does is proved by the fact that this reduction of 136,000 tons has had very little effect upon the price of raw sugar and none so far on the price of refined sugar. Evidently, the trade is not convinced that the law of supply and demand can work when the supply is greatly in excess of any probable demand.

It would be a refreshing contribution, if the secrecy which surrounds the bases of consumption estimates were removed and a frank publication were made of the figures used. The Sugar Act does not require secrecy. There could be no harmful disclosure of Government secrets in connection with the statistics which must eventually be proved accurate or incorrect when the deliveries for consumption in 1940 are published. Each year since 1937, the price of sugar has become lower and the industry has insisted that the available supplies of sugar have been greatly in excess of the consumption requirements. Each year the contentions of the industry have been vindicated, as shown by the fact that in 1937, the consumption estimate was 7,042,000 tons, while the deliveries were 6,677,000 tons; in 1938, the consumption estimate was 6,780,000 tons, while the deliveries were 6,643,000 tons; in 1939, the consumption estimate was 6,832,000 tons, and the deliveries were 6,865,000 tons, because excess-quota sugars (principally from Puerto Rico) were pressed upon the market during the suspension of the quotas in order that each area might start 1940 cleared of excess sugars, and also because Cuba marketed an abnormal amount of unsought sugars in the last week of 1939 to take advantage of the reduced tariff. The full effect of this disorderly marketing is best demonstrated by comparing the 911,000 tons carryover inventory of January 1, 1940, with the normal carryover inventory of 500,000 tons.

Under the circumstances, we must regret that a complete job was not performed in the revision of the sugar consumption estimate. The administration of the sugar quotas is the very easiest of all agricultural programs, because of the complete control over supply. The Secretary is authorized to change his consumption estimate as often as may be required. Just at a time when the continental cane and beet areas are preparing for the 1940 harvest, it is indeed regrettable that the Secretary did not for once accept the industry's analysis of statistics and demand conditions or did not take the industry completely into his confidence by publishing the statistics, factors, and computations by which he arrived at his determination. Had he done the former and the price advanced too much, he still would have had the power to amend his estimate and increase the supplies, to say nothing of proving to the industry that it was wrong about the available sugar. If he had done the latter, the industry would have been convinced, or, by the democratic process of petition and hearing, would have been given an opportunity to point out the necessary corrections. Conclusively, there is seldom place or justification for secrecy in democratic processes.

Be Forehanded About Labor

The attention of the members of the American Sugar Cane League is earnestly directed to the letter below, written to the League on August 26, 1940, by Mr. William P. Boyd, Farm Placement Supervisor for Louisiana, Bureau of Employment Security.

Baton Rouge, La., August 26, 1940.

Mr. Marcel J. Voorhies,
General Manager, American Sugar Cane League,
407 Carondelet St.,
New Orleans, La.

Dear Mr. Voorhies:

In order that we may be in a position to determine the approximate amount of labor that will be required for the harvesting of this season's cane crop and that we may be in a position to proceed with the early organization of groups of labor for this purpose, each cane grower should advise the Louisiana State Employment Service representative in his respective area the approximate number of workers that will be required, the distance from which the individual grower is willing to transport his labor, and the names and addresses of his former labor hustlers, or leaders.

The latter is in order that we may guard against the referral of a particular gowers' seasonal labor to a new field and further for the reason that we have found these labor hustlers assist materially and voluntarily in the recruiting of isolated groups, especially when they are advised by their former employers to confer with the State Employment Service office in their respective areas.

It is felt that, if the information as requested in the preceding paragraph is furnished us by the individual growers within the next thirty to sixty days sufficient labor for the harvest of this season's crop can be organized into groups and distributed in such a way that no labor shortage will exist this season.

In conclusion, I am enclosing herewith a roster cover-

(Continued on page 7)

A Required Photothermal Balance for Survival and Growth of Sugarcane

By E. W. Brandes, Head Pathologist in Charge, and J. I. Lauritzen, Senior Physiologist, Division of Sugar Plant Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture.

SUMMARY

In connection with rate-of-growth investigations of a group of wild and garden varieties of sugarcane indigenous in different latitudes, which were assembled and studied individually at a series of stations ranging from the Equator to 40° North, a part of the same group of varieties was studied under artificially controlled conditions of light and temperature at Arlington Farm, Rosslyn, Virginia, in 1940. These experiments led to consideration of the possibility that light and temperature quotas must be at suitable balance for the maintenance of life in the sugarcane plant and, more importantly from the practical standpoint, that there are special relationships conducive to maximum vegetative growth.

Accordingly, an experiment was conducted in which growth of the group of varieties was studied at or near what was judged to be the average optimum temperature for growth of the group under different light intensities. Simultaneously the varieties were studied at a lower temperature under a range of diminished light intensities which overlapped the range used at the "optimum" temperature. Thus an opportunity was offered to observe the effect on the plants of "high" and "low" light intensities at the optimum temperature and at the same time to observe the effect of similar "low" light intensity at a temperature below the optimum.

The effect of these combinations of light and temperature on the growth and survival of the group of sugarcane varieties was so striking that it appears worth reporting as a possible fundamental relationship. The evidence points to the conclusion that at given temperatures there are definite light requirements, the light needs being greater at the higher temperatures and less at the lower temperatures.

The implications of this experiment in practical sugarcane culture under the diverse conditions where the crop is grown may be very great and, as a guide to varieties adapted to particular conditions, may lead to consideration of the relative sensitivity of the different kinds of cane to the photothermal balance. It has long been noted, for example, that with other conditions reasonably equal the same variety of cane performs differently on the light and cloudy sides of a mountain, growth being less under clouds. The cloudy side is referred to as "cold" and in fact the mean temperature is lower. The strikingly dissimilar light intensities are often overlooked in rationalizing the lower yields from the cold side. It is assumed from this experiment that with adequate light on the "cold" side the performance of the cane crop would more nearly approach the performance on the light side, in spite of the somewhat lower temperature. The illustration given could be duplicated under other contrasting conditions with different combinations of light and temperature influenced by distance from seacoast, valleys contrasted with coastal areas, and many other paired situations in which light is more dissimilar than temperature. The results of the experiment are suggestive that the character as well as the absolute amount of growth may be influenced by the inseparable relationship of these two factors and, progressively to the point where the unbalance is extreme, that the normal processes are so disturbed that the plant suffers acutely or dies.

Experiment No. 3

The experiment upon which the conclusions in the summary are predicated was in itself simple but was preceded by other experiments on rate of growth of various sugarcanes at different temperatures in which adjustments of light intensity were conducted to find an artificial light "suitable" for growth under controlled conditions. It is not essential to describe in detail the preliminary experiments in which the objective was different. They will be reported upon separately and are mentioned only to trace the manner in which the investigation was led to consider the possibility of a required photothermal balance. In Experiment No. 3 the criteria selected as of significance were lineal stem growth increment, color of leaves, and survival of plants.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The plants used were from stem cuttings sent January 11, 1940, from the United States Sugar Plant Field Station, Canal Point, Fla., and germinated in 8-inch pots in a greenhouse at Arlington Farm. They comprise a group of varieties commonly used as parents in sugarcane breeding or for other purposes at the station.

Controlled conditions were provided by adapting to the needs of the tests a series of chambers approximately 7 feet by 14 feet by 11 feet high in the cold storage laboratory at Arlington Farm. The adaptations were planned mainly with the idea of controlling temperature, humidity, light, and air change in preliminary experiments of exploratory character, and included use of a room-unit air-conditioning apparatus for rapid evacuation and renewal of air. It would have been desirable to have provided air exchange and humidity control in all the chambers, but to have done so would have required expensive duplication in each of a series of chambers. They were therefore omitted. The environmental factors except temperature and light were fairly comparable in all chambers and records were kept of the relative humidity. Constant temperatures were maintained by thermostatically controlled resistance-wire heaters provided with fans for air circulation, installed in chambers refrigerated by brine coils cooled by an ammonia cooling unit.

Light was supplied from banks of fluorescent tubes 4 feet long, 108 volt, 40 watt, T-12 bulb daylight type and 100 watt Mazda lamps mounted on frames suspended from pulleys so that the light source was kept

equally distant from the growing points of the plants during growth. The combination of fluorescent tubes and Mazda bulbs furnished a close approach in quality to the natural spectrum with low heat radiation which simplified the control of temperature.

As essential to the conclusions in this report, detailed description of the controlled conditions in only three of the chambers will be given. Chamber No. 16 was maintained at 78° F. with a bank of eight fluorescent tubes and four Mazda bulbs arranged to cover an area of 24 square feet of potted plants. At the growing points of the plants the light intensity was about 90-foot candles. Chamber No. 15 was maintained at 78° F. with a bank of three fluorescent tubes and two Mazda bulbs arranged to cover an area of 24 square feet of plants. At the growing points the light intensity was about 40-foot candles. Chamber No. 11 was maintained at 60° F. with the same number of lights as chamber No. 15 and a light intensity of about 33-foot candles.

The plants, averaging 16 inches tall, were introduced on June 12, 1940, each variety in triplicate and arranged (modified Latin Square) on a low stand for compartment. The measurement of height and color were recorded on that date and subsequently on the same day of the weeks following for the duration of the experiment.

RESULTS

Results are recorded in Table 1. (See below).

The appearance of the plants on August 2 after 7½ weeks under the three combinations of light and temperature is shown in Figure 1. (Page 5).

DISCUSSION

The outstanding result of the experiment is the evidence of continuance of normal life processes and growth of all plants at the "high" light intensity in chamber No. 16 at 78° F., the similar continuance of apparently normal life processes and growth at a retarded rate at the "low" light intensity in chamber No. 11 at 60° F., and, in great contrast, the evidence of acute suffering and death of the plants at the convenience in watering and observation, in each

Table 1–Growth increments in plants of different varieties exposed to different conditions of light and temperature.

Variety	Temperature	Light[1] (amount)	Average growth increments after different intervals of exposure								Total average increase in length per plant
			1 week	2 weeks	3 weeks	4 weeks	5 weeks	6 weeks	7 weeks	8 weeks	
	°F.		Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	inches
U. S. 1694	59	3 F.[2] and 2 M.[3]	.44	.19	.31	.12	.31	0	0.12	0.31	1.81
	78	3 F. and 2 M.	.94	.25	.75	.13	.06	0	0	0	2.13
	78	8 F. and 4 M.	1.94	1.63	3.00	2.37	.50	1.43	1.00	.94	12.82
Co. 281	59	3 F. and 2 M.	.31	.06	.25	.12	.37	.44	.31	.25	2.12
	78	3 F. and 2 M.	.50	.19	.75	.31	.19	0	0	0	1.94
	78	8 F. and 4 M.	1.56	1.44	1.88	2.44	1.12	.56	.69	.31	10.00
Co. 290	59	3 F. and 2 M.	.50	.13	.50	.44	.38	.13	.19	.37	2.63
	78	3 F. and 2 M.	1.88	.63	.69	.19	.06	0	0	0	2.44
	78	8 F. and 4 M.	4.00	1.75	1.06	.69	.25	.50	.31	.06	8.63
C. P. 1161	59	3 F. and 2 M.	.37	.19	.25	.38	.38	.75	.94	.56	3.82
	78	3 F. and 2 M.	1.19	.19	.38	0	.13	0	0	0	1.88
	78	8 F. and 4 M.	1.44	.75	.88	1.50	1.44	1.19	1.32	.13	8.63
C. P. 29/120	59	3 F. and 2 M.	.38	.06	.38	.50	.56	0	.06	.06	2.00
	78	3 F. and 2 M.	.44	.06	0	0	.25	.13	0	0	.88
	78	8 F. and 4 M.	.75	1.25	1.06	2.13	1.00	1.25	.31	.43	8.19
C. P. 27/108	59	3 F. and 2 M.	0	0	.06	.23	.19	.25	.31	.19	1.23
	78	3 F. and 2 M.	.50	.13	.06	0	.06	.06	0 (1 dead)	0 (1 dead)	.82
	78	8 F. and 4 M.	.50	.88	.50	.06	.31	0	0	0	2.25
Co. 356, Imp. 931	59	3 F. and 2 M.	.19	0	.06	.31	.25	.19	.25	.06	1.31
	78	3 F. and 2 M.	.50	.06	.13	0	.06	0	All dead	All dead	.75
	78	8 F. and 4 M.	.44	.37	.38	0	.13	0	0	0	1.32
P. O. J. 2725	59	3 F. and 2 M.	.06	0	0	0	.06	.06	.06	.06	.31
	78	3 F. and 2 M.	.44	.13	0	.06	.13	0	0	0	.75
	78	8 F. and 4 M.	.50	.25	.75	.25	.13	0	0	0	1.88
P. 33-30	59	3 F. and 2 M.	.06	.06	.06	0	.06	0	.06	0	.31
	78	3 F. and 2 M.	.25	.13	0	0	.13	0	0 (1 dead)	All dead	.50
	78	8 F. and 4 M.	.56	.13	.19	0	.25	0	0	0	1.13
P. 33-29	59	3 F. and 2 M.	.12	0	.06	.06	.15	0	0	0	.38
	78	3 F. and 2 M.	.19	0	.06	0	.06	0	All dead	All dead	.32
	78	8 F. and 4 M.	.31	.38	.19	0	.13	.19	.13	0	1.32
C. P. 31/469	59	3 F. and 2 M.	.08	.02	.05	.05	.15	.13	.13	.05	.65
	78	3 F. and 2 M.	.40	.08	.05	.03	.13	0 (2 dead)	0 (4 dead)	All dead	.70
	78	8 F. and 4 M.	.18	.23	.18	.02	.08	0	0	0	.68

[1] The daily exposure was 14-1/2 hours of light and 9 1/2 hours of darkness.
[2] F.-Fluorescent lights.
[3] M.-Mazda lights.

"low" light intensity in chamber No. 15 at 78° F. These results confirm indications of the preliminary experiments designed for another purpose, and lead to the conclusion that there is a requirement, exacting within certain limits, for a definite amount of light at a given temperature to permit continuance of life processes in the sugarcane plant, and probably a similar requirement for maximum growth.

It may be pointed out that in this experiment no account is taken of the exact diurnal alternations of light and darkness under natural conditions nor of the generally low level of the light intensities used in the experiment in contrast with natural daylight. Such refinements of the controlled conditions may be attempted in future experiments. The facts are stated as recorded and conclusions drawn from them are in part influenced by general observations.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The operation of the large cold-storage laboratory of the Bureau of Plant Industry used in this experiment and for other tests of sugarcane during 1940 was partly financed by the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A., Inc. Measurements of the plants were taken by Julius Matz, Associate Pathologist, and James E. Taylor, Scientific Assistant, Division of Sugar Plant Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry. The unusually difficult photographic illustrations, with the camera lens facing the source of light, were made by James F. Brewer, Botanical Artist, Division of Sugar Plant Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry.

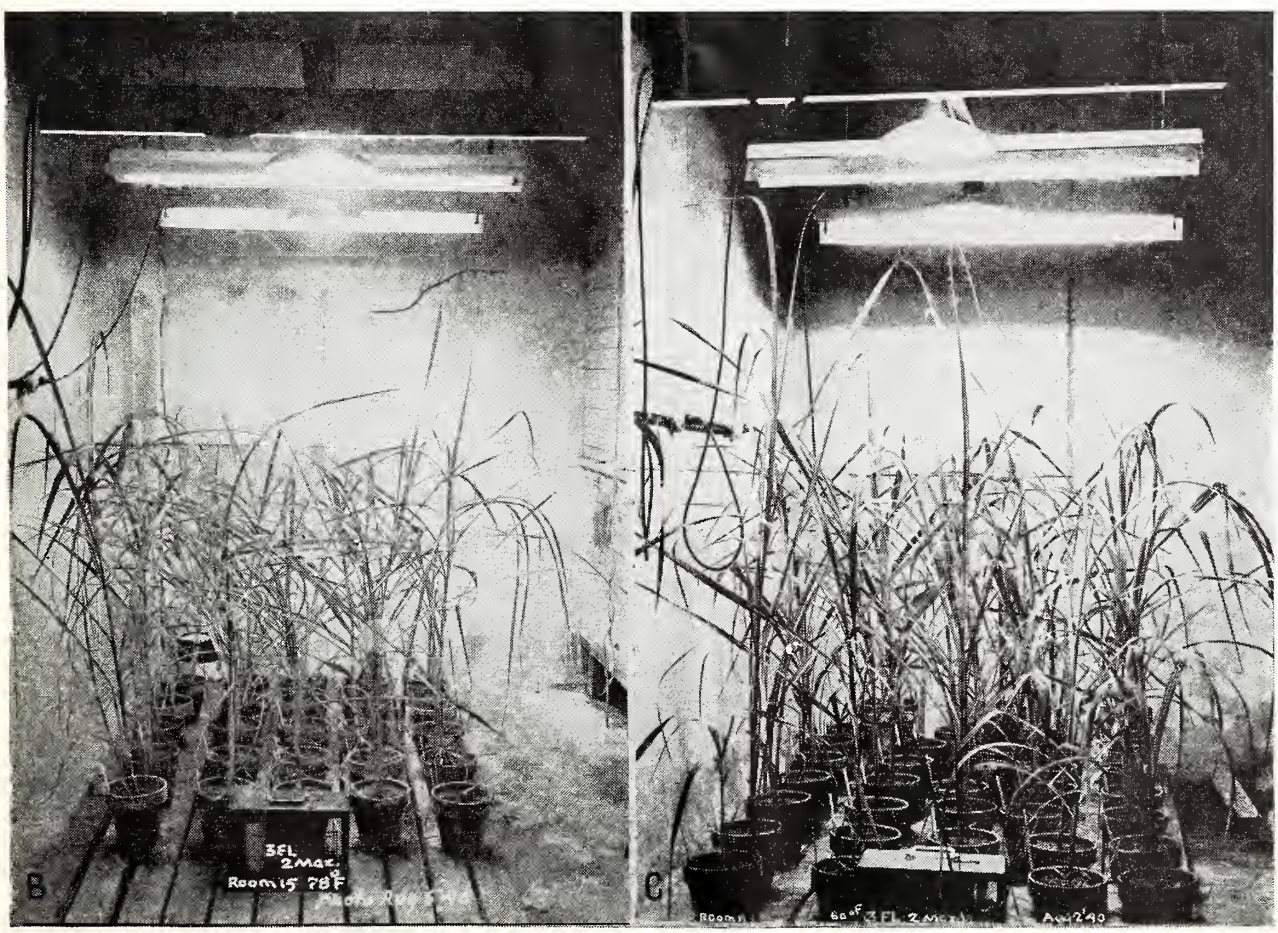

Figure 1—Showing the Interdependence of Light and Temperature Effects on Sugar Cane—The plants shown in A and B were grown at the same temperature, 78° F., with "high" and "low" light intensities, respectively. The plants shown in C were grown at a lower temperature, 60° F., and with similar "low" light as that shown in B. At the end of the experiment all plants in A and C were in good condition, but those in B were yellowed and nearly half of them were dead

SUGAR MARKET STATISTICS THROUGH AUG. 26, 1940

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	Today	1 month ago	1 year ago
STANDARD GRANULATED (list price)	4.30	4.50	4.40
NEW YORK No. 3 SPOT RAW SUGAR	2.61	2.65	2.90
WORLD No. 4 SPOT RAW SUGAR (In Cuba)	.75	1.00	2.01
LOUISIANA SPOT RAW SUGAR (New Orleans)	n	n	n
LOUISIANA BLACKSTRAP (f. o. b. Plt.)	n	n	3¢

DOMESTIC FUTURE MARKET (Contract No. 3)
Closing Bid Prices

	Jan.	March	May	July	Sept.	Nov.	Dec.
Today	1.75	1.79	1.84	1.87	1.66	1.71 n	n
1 month ago	1.80	1.84	1.88	1.92	1.74	1.79 n	n
1 year ago	1.94	1.97	1.99	2.02	1.98	2.03 n	n

FOREIGN RECEIPTS AT NEW ORLEANS

	This month	Total since Jan. 1st	Same total 1 year ago
American	396,372 bags	2,216,670 bags	1,679,200 bags
Godchaux	296.823 bags	1,317,544 bags	1,277,418 bags
Colonial	31,000 bags	342,292 bags	515,468 bags
Henderson	56,984 bags	295,984 bags	317,358 bags
Totals	781,179 bags	4,172,490 bags	3,789,444 bags
Dealers (Cuban refined)	19,600 pockets	212,075 pockets	132,800 pockets

"n" denotes a nominal market.
The above information has been prepared by the Cane Products Trade Association, Inc., from daily records kept by them.

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Field Day of 1940

Mr. W. G. Taggart, Assistant Director of the Louisiana Experiment Station has announced that the Annual Sugar Planters' Field Day will be held on Tuesday, September 10, 1940, at Louisiana State University, University, La. The planned program calls for conducted field tours from 9:30 a. m. until noon and an indoor meeting beginning at 1:30 p. m. at which short talks on timely topics of interest to the Louisiana sugar industry will be made. All interested persons are cordially invited to attend the Field Day.

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Little Pictures From the News

Secretary Wallace Resigns

United States Secretary of Agriculture, Henry A. Wallace, handed his resignation to President Roosevelt on August 15th. This news will probably be well received by the Louisiana sugar industry despite the fact that it cannot be proved that the resignation was brought about by the prayers of the sugarcane farmers. Mr. Wallace has resigned to devote all of his time to the job of getting himself elected Vice-President of the United States. According to a recent press dispatch he and President Roosevelt had luncheon together at the White House on August 15th where the President presented Mr. Wallace with a picture autographed as follows, "For Running Mate Henry A. Wallace from Running Mate Franklin D. Roosevelt." Secretary Wallace was formally notified of his nomination at Des Moines, Iowa, on August 29th.

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Distribution in Asia

Sugar distribution in Asia is getting back to normal, according to a recent report by Willett & Gray, which states that Persian Gulf ports, and ports of Ceylon, the Straits, Penang, Siam, Hongkong, and China are all regularly replenishing supplies. Shanghai is buying whites as well as superior soft sugar and molasses sugar while Hongkong is using whites and browns for direct consumption.

Be Forehanded About Labor

(Continued from page 2)

ing the offices of the Louisiana State Employment Service in the sugar district for use when communicating with your various growers and will sincerely appreciate your cooperation in this matter.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) William P. Boyd,
Farm Placement Supervisor
for Louisiana,
Room 101 Capitol Annex,
Baton Rouge, La.

Offices of the State Employment Service in the Louisiana sugar district:

Wm. J. Pyburn, 320 Washington St., Alexandria, La.; L. M. Dawson, 211 Jefferson St., Lafayette, La.; George J. Domas, 519½ Main St., Franklin, La.; F. E. Broussard, 121 W. Main St., New Iberia, La.; F. X. Armstrong, 736 Laurel St., Baton Rouge, La.; J. I. Nichols, Dagostino Bldg., Plaquemine, La.; W. B. Debnam, 221 Lafayette St., Houma, La.; B. H. Day, 826 Perdido St., New Orleans, La.; Mel Dietlein, West Landry St., Opelousas, La.

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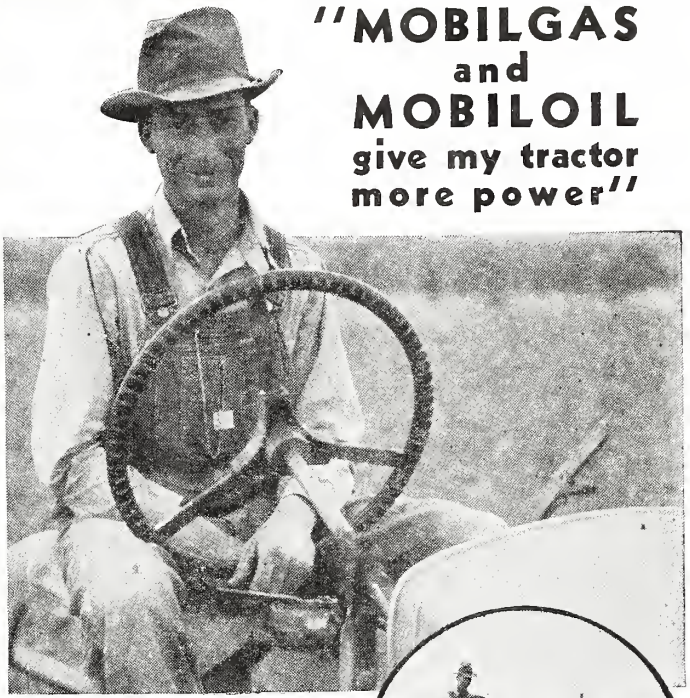

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We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

Vol. 18 NEW ORLEANS, LA., SEPTEMBER 15, 1940 No. 24

Announcing The

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING

of the

AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE

of the

U. S. A., Inc.

Thursday, September 26th, 1940

At the Office of the League, 407 Carondelet St.
New Orleans, La.

Meeting Convenes at 1:30 P. M.

At this meeting there will be an election of Officers and Members of the Executive Committee to serve during the ensuing year.

All Members of the League Will Please Consider This as an Official Notice To Attend

...Library, ...State University, ...University, La.

THE
SUGAR BULLETIN
407 Carondelet St., New Orleans
Andrew W. Dykers, Editor
Issued on the 1st and 15th of each month. Official Organ of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A., in which are consolidated
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The American Cane Growers' Assn.
The Producers & Mfrs. Protective Assn.
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Washington Comments

(By C. J. Bourg)

For more than forty years the Philippines have sought independence. Their activities under the American flag have consistently pointed to the ultimate goal of a free republic. In 1934, they were successful in securing the approval of a program whereby full and complete independence would be granted in 1946. In the meantime, a gradual program of transition, political and economic, was prescribed.

Recently we have read numerous dispatches from the Philippines indicating that many of its leaders are having a change of heart. It has been several times reported that President Quezon has had serious conflict with the United States High Commissioner due to the insistence on the part of the Commissioner that the program of independence be carried out in accordance with the law and pledges made.

Indications are that this will develop into another case of wanting to "have your cake and eat it too." The Filipino leaders want political independence, but economic and military protection. To put it more bluntly, but more accurately, they want the privileges and advantages of independence without assuming the burdens and responsibilities of national defense and foreign commerce.

Articles are beginning to appear showing the value of the trade with the United States, with particular emphasis on sugar exports, which constitute 40% of the Filipino total exports to the United States, and on the refunds of excise taxes on sugar and coconut products which are collected by the United States and returned to the Philippine Government. One publication begins to build up for a preferential relationship on behalf of the Philippine Islands by the following statement:

"It is unnecessary to state that the loss of much of the American market will result in a sharp decline in the standard of living of the Filipino people, with all its dire consequences, such as serious unemployment problems, social dissatisfaction, and general retrogression. This can be avoided only by producing within the Philippines a considerable part of the goods which are now imported. But this cannot be done within the next six years.

"The only solution, therefore, is the continuation, for an indefinite period after independence, of trade preferences in the trade relations between the United States and the Philippines. It is vital to the Philippines; it is both desirable and important to the United States. It is to be hoped that such trade preferences will be indefinitely continued, not alone for the economic gains to the people of both countries, but also for the broader interests of the United States and for the welfare of the Philippines.

"A new joint conference is scheduled for not later than July 4, 1944, to adjust the trade relations between the two countries. The result of this conference may determine the course which is to be followed—whether to peace, contentment and progress, or to social and economic crisis, dissatisfaction and retrogression. We should prepare for it."

From our standpoint, the advice given by this editor on preparedness is darn good advice for Americans in the United States who have a direct interest because of competition from Philippine products. If we may judge by the recommendations made by the Joint Preparatory Committee on Philippine Affairs in 1938 regarding amendments to the Independence Act, there is very serious reason to prepare. We recognize that the readjustment to economic and commercial independence will be a trying and difficult experience, but we submit that a practical and very generous program of transition is being applied over a period of twelve years, so that ample opportunity is being given for necessary adjustments with full knowledge of what is in prospect. We do not suggest canceling out the magnificent job done by the United States amounting to a benevolent protectorate which has trained and qualified this nation for an independent status. The independence program was adopted at the request of the Filipinos, it was approved by the vote of the Philippine people, and ratified by their Government. Naturally, the bargain looks a little different now that the enjoyment of political independence has become an every-day experience and the obligations of economic independence are beginning to be applied. Our interest lies in making sure that full consideration for the rights of domestic producers of American products shall be the primary concern in the negotiations for the future, according to Section 13 of the Act which contains the following:

"Provided, That at least two years prior to the date fixed in this Act for the independence of the Philippine Islands, there shall be held a conference of representatives of the Government of the United States and the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands, such representatives, on the part of the United States, to consist of three United States Senators appointed by the President of the Senate, three Members of the House of Representatives appointed by the Speaker of the House, and three persons appointed by the President of the United States, and on the part of the Philippines, to consist of nine representatives to be appointed by the President of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, with the consent of the Commission on Appointments of the National Assembly, for the purpose of formulating recommendations as to future trade relations between the United States and the independent Philippine Republic, the time, place, and manner of holding such conference to be determined by the President of the United States; but nothing in this proviso shall be construed to modify or affect in any way any provision of this Act relating to the procedure leading up to Philippine independence or the date upon which the Philippine Islands shall become independent.

"In the event any vacancy occurs in the Commission by reason of the death, resignation, or retirement of any member thereof, such vacancy may be filled by the authority appointing the member whose death, resignation, or retirement caused the vacancy."

We have on numerous occasions advocated that all legislation which affects sugar should be co-ordinated by Congress and by the National Administration, which is charged with the carrying out of the laws enacted. There have too often been conflicts which have deprived domestic producers of their rights and of benefits which Congress intended. The conflicts have not always been intentional because each law is passed for a particular purpose and sometimes the existence of the conflict is not realized until a new measure is under consideration by Congress or the provisions of a new law are applied for the first

(Continued on page 7)

Laboratory Milling Tests of Sugarcane Varieties

(*By George Arceneaux, Agronomist, and C. C. Krumbhaar, Agent, Division of Sugar Plant Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture*)

We all recognize that sugarcane seedlings now being produced differ greatly among themselves as to fiber content and other characters affecting their milling qualities. It is therefore considered important to have some basis for making suitable adjustments for such differences in comparing results of field tests. The quantity of cane required for a satisfactory mill test at a commercial factory is so large that such a test is out of the question during early stages of field tests. It requires several years to accumulate the necessary tonnage with a given seedling, and if the seedling is a valuable one we dislike the idea of sacrificing so much valuable potential seed cane.

With these thoughts in mind studies were begun at the Houma Laboratory 10 years ago in an attempt to develop a technique whereby the relative milling qualities of different varieties could be determined on relatively small quantities of cane by means of laboratory mills. Specifically it was an attempt to arrive at a basis for using the analyses of crusher juice or from a similar milling operation to compute the yields of sugar per ton of cane with appropriate allowances for differences in milling properties between the varieties involved.

The following equipment was used in conducting the milling tests:

1. A 3-roll power-driven mill with roll 14 inches long and 10 inches in diameter not equipped with hydraulic pressure. This mill designated as mill No. 1 is the one used for all routine milling of cane samples and is adjusted to give approximately 60 percent extraction with the variety Co. 281.

2. A 3-roll power-driven mill designated as mill No. 2 with roll 14 inches long and 10 inches in diameter on which was maintained a hydraulic pressure of 30 tons.[1]

A sample of sugarcane weighing 80 pounds was first crushed by means of mill No. 1. The weight of the juice extracted was determined and a sample analyzed for Brix and sucrose content (polarization). The bagasse from the sample was then milled twice through mill No. 2 following which it was uniformly sprinkled with 15 pounds of water and again milled twice through mill No. 2. Separate weights and analyses were obtained on the juice from mill No. 1, the juice extracted by the first two millings of mill No. 2 and that extracted by the last two millings of mill No. 2. With the information so obtained it was possible to compute the analysis and weight of the juice from the first mill plus that from two dry millings with mill No. 2 which corresponds to the usual factory "dry milling juice", and to compute also the analysis and weight of the composite lot of juice from all millings. From these values, the percent extraction and analysis of "normal juice" was computed in the usual manner. Brix and sucrose "Reduction Factors" to convert the analysis of juice from mill No. 1 to that of the corresponding normal juice were determined in each case.

Table 1 gives results obtained with each of three varieties in preliminary milling tests during 1931 and 1932. It will be noted that in each case Co. 290 gave the highest and C. P. 807 the lowest normal juice extraction, while Co. 290 invariably gave the highest and Co. 281 the lowest values for Brix and sucrose reduction factors.

The following illustration emphasizes the importance of the observed varietal differences as related to the calculation of sugar yields from crusher juice analyses.

Let us assume a crusher juice analysis of Brix 16.00, sucrose, 13.00 percent for each of the three varieties. Let us also assume varietal juice extraction values and Brix and sucrose reduction factors as per the average of results given in table 1. The following would have been the "normal juice" analyses:

Variety	Brix	Percent Sucrose	Purity
C. P. 807	15.81	12.67	80.1
Co. 281	15.75	12.59	79.9
Co. 290	15.86	12.78	80.6

Assuming a normal juice extraction for each variety equivalent to average value shown for the variety in table 1 and sugar recoveries according to the Winter-Carp Formula it may be shown that the following would have been the yields of 96° sugar per ton of cane with the three varieties:

	Pounds
C. P. 807	186.2
Co. 281	189.1
Co. 290	200.7

TABLE 1.—Results of preliminary milling tests at Houma, Louisiana during 1931 and 1932

Variety	Juice extraction percent cane		Reduction factor[1]	
	First milling	Complete milling	For Brix	For percent sucrose
Test I. December 23, 1931				
C. P. 807	59.81	79.98	0.989	0.972
Co. 281	60.69	81.75	0.982	0.965
Co. 290	65.44	84.95	0.991	0.987
Test II. October 25, 1932				
C. P. 807	57.85	76.77	0.987	0.979
Co. 281	60.81	79.48	0.985	0.971
Co. 290	64.50	81.41	0.992	0.982
Test III. November 23, 1932				
C. P. 807	60.20	78.20	0.989	0.973
Co. 281	62.08	79.22	0.986	0.970
Co. 290	66.46	83.92	0.991	0.981
Average of three tests				
C. P. 807	59.29	78.32	0.9883	0.9747
Co. 281	61.19	80.15	0.9843	0.9687
Co. 290	65.47	83.43	0.9913	0.9833

[1] To convert analysis of first milling juice to that of complete milling or "normal" juice.

Thus the yield of available sugar from Co. 290 would have been 14.5 pounds greater than that from C. P. 807 and 11.6 pounds greater than that from Co. 281 with first milling juice showing the same analysis in all cases.

Table 2 gives the juice extractions observed with five important varieties at each of four locations in the Louisiana sugarcane district during 1935 and 1936. Each extraction value given in the table was based on average results obtained with two 80-pound samples of cane obtained from a variety test at the locality indicated. Each of the samples was assembled by taking a small random sample of cane from each plot of the variety involved at the regular time

[1] We are indebted to the Division of Soil Fertility Investigations of the Bureau of Plant Industry for extensive use made of its mill in connection with these tests.

of harvest. An examination of the data shows that very important varietal differences were consistently maintained under the various conditions involved.

The results presented and discussed above indicate that the information necessary for making theoretical sugar yield calculations from the crusher juice analysis of any lot of cane may be determined experimentally. We may now inquire as to the degree of precision attainable in such measurements. The yield of sugar per ton of cane showing a given crusher juice analysis has been shown to depend on three factors; namely, (1) the yield of juice per unit weight of cane, (2) the sucrose reduction factor, and (3) the Brix reduction factor; which are subject to significant variations between varieties. Up to now in this paper, varietal differences have been considered in terms of each of the three factors separately. We are, however, interested primarily in the combined effect of such varietal differences on the yield of sugar from a unit weight of cane showing a given crusher juice analysis. The objects of this study will therefore be satisfactorily realized if we can arrive at a measure of varietal differences in terms of their combined effect on theoretical sugar yields as based on the analysis of juice obtained from factory crushing, or a similar initial milling operation.

It has been shown above that, on the basis of average results obtained in preliminary milling tests, the indicated yields of recoverable sugar from the varieties C. P. 807, Co. 281, and Co. 290 would have been 186.2, 189.1, and 200.7 pounds, respectively, with a crusher juice analysis of Brix, 16.00 and sucrose, 13.00 percent in each case. Thus, the calculated value for Co. 290 is approximately 6 percent greater, and that for C. P. 807, approximately 1.5 percent less than that for Co. 281 at the same crusher juice analysis.

We may thus regard the numbers 1.06 or $\frac{200.7}{189.1}$, and .985 or $\frac{186.2}{189.1}$ as factors to convert sugar yield determinations based on milling factors applicable to the variety Co. 281 to corresponding values to be expected with Co. 290 and C. P. 807, respectively, under the same conditions. These have been designated in a previous publication as "varietal correction factors".

TABLE 2.—Juice extraction in laboratory milling tests on samples from four test fields during 1935 and 1936

Variety	Normal juice extraction percent cane									
	Albania		L. Landry		Erath		Greenwood		Average	
	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936
Co. 281	77.9	78.8	75.7	77.4	78.2	78.6	76.1	77.6	76.97	78.10
C. P. 28/11	75.1	75.8	72.7	74.0	73.3	74.2	72.9	74.9	73.50	74.72
C. P. 28/19	72.9	76.5	72.0	75.3	73.7	76.6	73.7	74.7	73.07	75.77
C. P. 29/320	74.3	76.7	73.8	75.7	74.4	74.8	75.4	76.4	74.47	75.90
C. P. 29/116	79.9	81.6	79.7	80.1	79.8	81.8	80.1	80.8	79.87	81.07
Average	76.02	77.88	74.78	76.50	75.88	77.20	75.64	76.88	75.58	77.11

Since 1932 a large number of milling tests such as described above have been conducted from the results of which "correction factors" were calculated for a number of varieties in comparison with the standard, or check variety, Co. 281. In each case, the yield of sugar per ton of cane was first determined for each variety as based on milling results actually obtained in the test. A corresponding set of values was then determined by applying to the crusher juice analysis of each variety, the percent juice extraction and reduction factors observed with Co. 281 in the same test. A varietal "correction factor" was then determined for each variety by dividing the yield of sugar per ton of cane based on actual milling results by the corresponding yield based on Co. 281 milling factors.

Table 3 gives varietal correction factors for each of four varieties in comparison with Co. 281 as determined from the results of milling tests on cane from variety tests at each of four localities during 1935 and 1936. As will be noted, the differences in milling qualities between varieties have been very consistently reflected in the "varietal correction factors". A statistical analysis of the data indicates that highly significant varietal differences were maintained between the calculated correction factors and gives no evidence that values observed in individual cases have been significantly affected by differences between localities or years.

In a further attempt to determine the effect of additional variable factors on the relative milling qualities of different varieties, tests were conducted on plant-cane and first-stubble of Co. 281, Co. 290, and C. P. 28/19 at six different dates between September 24 and December 15, during 1935 and 1936, results of which are summarized in table 4. Again, we find a highly significant variety effect and no indications that the other factors studied, namely, differences between crops (plant and stubble), years or dates of harvest, have significantly affected values of varietal correction factors as calculated.

Thus the results indicate that a varietal correction factor as calculated above will closely approximate a constant under a wide range of conditions, if determined with a sufficient degree of accuracy. Hence, after correction factors for differences in milling qualities have been determined for a given set of varieties, it is considered possible to arrive at a satisfactory basis for comparing the relative yields of sugar per ton of cane of such varieties from a knowledge of crusher (first-milling) juice analyses alone. But as indicated by results of preliminary tests summarized in table 2, the actual yield of juice per ton of cane and to a lesser extent Brix and sucrose reduction factors for any given variety will vary under different conditions. It is considered, however, that the essential purposes of a variety test may be satisfactorily realized by assuming for the check variety in all cases the same set of values for percent juice extraction and Brix and sucrose reduction factors and by correcting for varietal milling differences through the use of generalized varietal correction factors. It is realized that sugar yield values as determined according to the above will vary somewhat from actual yields to be obtained in individual tests, but the relative yields from the different varieties as well as the varietal differences in yield should be approximately the same in either case if milling factors assumed for the check variety are reasonably representative.

TABLE 3.—Varietal correction factors as calculated from laboratory milling tests on sugarcane samples from four test fields during 1935 and 1936

Variety	Tests during 1935					Tests during 1936				
	Albania	L.Landry	Erath	Gr'nwood	Average	Albania	L.Landry	Erath	Gr'nwood	Average
Co. 281	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.000	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.000
C. P. 28/11	.96	.95	.94	.95	.950	.95	.96	.96	.95	.955
C. P. 28/19	.94	.95	.94	.97	.950	.97	.97	.97	.96	.967
C. P. 29/320	.96	.99	.96	.99	.975	.98	.98	.96	.99	.977
C. P. 29/116	1.04	1.08	1.04	1.07	1.057	1.05	1.05	1.06	1.06	1.055

TABLE 4.—Varietal correction factors as calculated from laboratory milling tests on sugarcane samples at different dates during 1935 and 1936

Date	1935						1936					
	Plant cane			First stubble			Plant cane			First stubble		
	Co. 281	Co. 290	C.P. 28/19	Co. 281	Co. 290	C.P. 28/19	Co. 281	Co. 290	C.P. 28/19	Co. 281	Co. 290	C.P. 28/19
Sept. 24	1.00	1.03	.95	1.00	1.08	.97	1.00	1.08	.95	1.00	1.04	.95
Oct. 15	1.00	1.10	1.01	1.00	1.06	.95	1.00	1.06	.95	1.00	1.06	.96
Nov. 1	1.00	1.08	.98	1.00	1.04	.95	1.00	1.06	.97	1.00	1.04	.96
Nov. 15	1.00	1.03	.97	1.00	1.06	.93	1.00	1.06	.94	1.00	1.10	.97
Dec. 1	1.00	1.05	.97	1.00	1.04	.95	1.00	1.05	.93	1.00	1.05	.95
Dec. 15	1.00	1.05	.97	1.00	1.05	.96	1.00	1.06	.96	1.00	1.09	.97
Dec. 28	1.00	1.05	.96	1.00	1.06	.94	1.00	1.07	.94	1.00	1.05	.96
Average	1.00	1.056	.973	1.000	1.056	.950	1.00	1.063	.949	1.000	1.061	.960

Average by Dates

Variety	Sept. 24	Oct. 15	Nov. 1	Nov. 15	Dec. 1	Dec. 15	Dec. 28	General Average
C.P. 28/19	.955	.967	.965	.952	.950	.965	.950	.958
Co. 290	1.057	1.070	1.055	1.062	1.048	1.048	1.058	1.057

Fiber Determinations

Laboratory methods employed to measure the relative juice extraction and other milling qualities of different varieties described above readily lend themselves to a simultaneous determination of fiber content. By weighing the bagasse from a known weight of cane and determining its fiber content we can arrive at a measure of the fiber content of the cane. Tables 5 and 6 summarize the results of fiber determinations made in connection with mill tests as described above. The consistency with which varietal differences and other trends were maintained in these sets of data indicate a very satisfactory degree of precision in individual determinations. This is also borne out by a statistical analysis of the data.

In this connection it should perhaps be mentioned that while differences in normal juice extraction between different varieties are associated primarily with differences in the percentage of fiber in the cane, incidental information obtained in connection with these tests, indicates that other factors are involved. The percentage of fiber in bagasse and conversely the percentage of residual juice in the bagasse has been found to differ significantly with different varieties, as is clearly indicated by data summarized in table 7. Thus fiber determinations while of considerable interest in themselves cannot serve as an absolute basis for predicting juice extraction values.

Correction Factors for Important Varieties

Table 8 lists correction factors for some of the most important varieties and seedlings as determined from milling tests at Houma. Most of these are based on the results of tests extending over a period of several years. As mentioned in the table, a few of the values given are based on limited tests and may possibly have to be revised after additional tests have been made.

TABLE 5.—Percentage of fiber in sugarcane of different varieties from each of six test fields in 1935

Test Field	Variety					
	Co. 290	Co. 281	C. P. 807	C.P.28/11	C.P.28/19	Average
Albania	10.9	13.4	16.0	15.9	16.6	14.56
L. Landry	11.5	13.9	15.5	16.6	17.1	14.92
Alma	10.5	12.8	14.5	15.6	15.4	13.76
Rosewood	10.4	12.4	14.8	15.4	15.0	13.60
Erath	10.2	12.9	15.1	15.9	15.7	13.96
Greenwood	11.3	14.4	16.4	16.3	16.5	14.98
Average	10.80	13.30	15.38	15.95	16.05	

TABLE 6.—Percentage of fiber in plant cane and first stubble of three varieties of sugarcane at different dates during 1935

Variety	Sept. 25	Oct. 15	Nov. 1	Nov. 15	Dec. 1	Dec. 15
Plant Cane						
Co. 290	8.22	9.15	9.37	9.75	10.28	10.06
Co. 281	9.79	10.36	11.24	12.74	11.91	12.49
C. P. 28/19	11.57	12.31	12.98	13.49	13.99	14.50
Average	9.86	10.61	11.20	11.99	12.06	12.35
First Stubble						
Co. 290	9.19	9.45	10.03	10.51	10.73	10.56
Co. 281	10.84	12.05	12.00	13.28	12.95	12.88
C. P. 28/19	12.60	13.93	13.80	13.95	14.86	15.75
Average	10.88	11.81	11.94	12.58	12.85	13.06

TABLE 7.—Fiber percent bagasse as observed in connection with milling tests during 1935 and 1936

Variety	Tests during 1935					Tests during 1936				
	Albania	L.Landry	Erath	Gr'nwood	Average	Oaklawn	Gr'nwood	Erath	Raceland	Average
C. P. 29/116	48.0	47.9	48.4	45.8	47.5	43.8	46.8	43.8	38.2	43.1
Co. 281	52.9	50.1	51.1	49.9	51.0	48.5	45.3	41.9	44.4	45.0
C. P. 29/320	51.6	51.1	52.6	52.4	51.9	50.5	46.4	43.5	41.1	45.4
C. P. 28/11	54.7	52.9	52.7	51.6	53.0	50.3	47.8	44.0	43.6	46.4
C. P. 28/19	54.3	53.4	52.5	54.3	53.6	51.0	47.0	44.9	46.9	47.4

TABLE 8.—Varietal correction factors as determined for important sugarcane varieties from laboratory milling tests at Houma

Variety	Correction factor	Variety	Correction factor
Co. 281	1.00 (Standard)	C. P. 29/108	1.06
Co. 290	1.06	C. P. 29/120	1.00
C. P. 807	.98	C. P. 29/137	1.02
C. P. 28/11	.96	C. P. 33/224	.98*
C. P. 28/19	.96	C. P. 33/229	1.02*
C. P. 29/116	1.04	C. P. 33/243	.94*
C. P. 29/320	.98	C. P. 33/253	.98*
C. P. 29/99	1.06	C. P. 33/409	.90*
C. P. 29/103	1.02	C. P. 34/79	.96*

* Based on a single year's results and subject to revision.

1941 Proportionate Shares

The following communication has been received from Dr. Joshua Bernhardt relative to 1941 proportionate share acreage. The advice is based on the supposition that the 1937 Sugar Act will be continued for another year.

It has come to our attention that the sugarcane growers in Louisiana are now preparing their land for the planting of the 1941 crop of sugarcane. It is our understanding that many growers wish the Department to advise them as to the acreage of sugarcane they may grow on their farms in 1941 and be assured of qualifying for conditional payments, if a 1941 sugar program, similar to the programs under the Sugar Act of 1937, is made effective in the mainland cane sugar area.

As you know, no mainland sugarcane program for 1941 can be made effective unless the pending legislation extending the provisions of the Sugar Act of 1937 for one year, already passed by the House of Representatives and now under consideration by the Senate, is enacted. If this legislation is approved in its present form, and congressional appropriation of funds is made for the 1941 sugar program, conditional payments may be made to sugarcane growers in the mainland cane sugar area under the same conditions for payment that have been in effect since 1937.

Growers who wish to plan their 1941 crop operations in accordance with the requirements that would

be in effect in 1941, if the present sugar legislation is continued for that year, may be informed that the "proportionate share" for any sugarcane farm in Louisiana or Florida would be determined as follows:

	1941 Proportionate Share
1. Any grower whose 1940 proportionate share was computed from a base acreage. (Par. (a) of S.D. No. 62, revised March 6, 1940)	The greater of either (1) the 1940 proportionate share or (2) 90.75% of the 1938 proportionate share, but not more than the planted proportionate share acreage in 1938.
2. Any other grower who has a 1940 proportionate share.	Same as 1940 proportionate share.
3. New growers.	The lesser of either (1) 10 acres, or (2) one-third of the cropland on the farm suitable for the production of sugarcane in 1940, but not less than 5 acres.

Administrative officers in all parishes should assure themselves that all growers who plan their 1941 crop acreages in accordance with the above schedule are fully informed concerning the situation described in the second paragraph of this letter.

Signed Joshua Bernhardt
Chief

Little Pictures From the News

Sugar Deliveries

On September 11th the Sugar Division reported that sugar deliveries during the first seven months of this year to the American Market under the Federal Control Program totaled 3,830,636 short tons, raw value. This is 216,533 tons more than the deliveries for the same period in 1939. Stocks of sugar on hand in this country on July 31st totaled 1,737,381 short tons compared with 1,791,803 short tons on hand at the same time last year.

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Only 5 Still Remain

Of the officers and members of the Executive Committee of the American Sugar Cane League (27 in all) who were selected to serve when the League was organized in 1922 only five still remain in office. Death has removed twelve, and ten, although still living, have ceased to serve for various reasons and have been replaced by other men.

The five original encumbents who still are officers, or members of the Executive Committee, are Messrs. Stephen C. Munson, H. Langdon Laws, C. D. Kemper, Frank L. Barker and Reginald Dykers.

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Hon. Claude R. Wickard, New Secretary

Declaring that he would follow the policies of Secretary Wallace, and asserting that because of the Department of Agriculture's farm-planning program the United States is in a better position than ever before to meet the attacks of "war or peace" Claude R. Wickard, Undersecretary of Agriculture, acknowledged his appointment by President Roosevelt as Secretary of Agriculture, to an audience in Biloxi, Miss. on August 19th. "We realized twelve years ago" said Mr. Wickard, "that a national farm program was necessary and it is just as necessary today as it was then." Mr. Wickard is from Indiana. He entered the Department of Agriculture in 1933, working on the A.A.A. corn-hog program and was assistant chief of the corn section before his appointment as Undersecretary of Agriculture last February.

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England Ups Price

The ministry of foods for the British Isles has announced an advance of one-half penny per pound in the retail price of refined sugar. This seems to indicate a growing scarcity of sugar in England and may bring about a higher price for the many tons of "World" sugar stored in Cuba.

Dr. Charles Albert Browne, Jr. Retires

Dr. Charles Albert Browne, Jr., internationally known agricultural research chemist, sugar analyst and technologist and historian of science, and for a long time chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, having reached the maximum retirement age, was retired from active service in the U. S. Department of Agriculture on August 12th, 1940. This official announcement by the U. S. Department of Agriculture will be of special interest to the Louisiana sugar industry as Dr. Browne was connected with the Louisiana Sugar Experiment Station at Audubon Park, in New Orleans, from October 1, 1902 to March 1, 1906 when he resigned to accept a position as Chief of the Sugar Laboratory of the U. S. Bureau of Chemistry.

Commenting on his work for and with the Louisiana sugar industry Dr. Browne stated in a special interview for *The Sugar Bulletin* that his residence in Louisiana was a most productive period and that the experience gained at the Audubon Park Sugar Experiment Station laid the foundation for his future work in sugar technology.

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"Friendships" he states, "were also formed that were a lasting pleasure and benefit."

Dr. Browne's work at Audubon Park consisted, among other things, in making a detailed study of the chemical composition of sugarcane and its products under Louisiana conditions; of the utilization of by-products of sugarcane; of the deterioration of sugarcane products as a result of fermentation; and of the influences of varieties, fertilization and manufacture on the composition of the cane. He made a study of the cattle feeds used on Louisiana plantations, giving special attention to those of rice and sugarcane products. As a result of this the causes of rancidity in rice meal and bran were explained and industrial processes were devised for preventing this type of spoilage. His survey of the contamination of cattle feeds with rice hulls were directly responsible for the Louisiana laws passed to protect planters against this and other forms of feedstuff adulteration. Dr. Browne gave a great deal of attention to improving methods for analyzing sugars, sirups, molasses, cattle feeds and other plantation products, and the results of his investigations were published in Station Bulletins, in *The Louisiana Planter*, and in various chemical journals. They were also presented by Dr. Browne personally before the International Congress of Pure and Applied Chemistry at Rome, Italy, in April, 1906.

For the past five years Doctor Browne has been supervisor of chemical research in the Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering and its predecessor, the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils. At his own request, in 1935 he was relieved of administrative duties (which he found less to his liking than undisturbed attention to scientific work.)

Doctor Browne is a native of North Adams, Mass., a direct descendant of the Reverend Chad Browne, who came to Boston from England in 1638 and later settled in Providence, R. I., where in 1642 he succeeded Roger Williams as pastor of the first Baptist church in America. He is a graduate of Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., and has M. A. and Ph. D. degrees from Gottingen University, Germany. He is a member of many societies, including the Cosmos Club, Phi Beta Kappa, American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Chemical Society, American Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, Washington Academy of Sciences, and International Society of Sugarcane Technologists.

Although Doctor Browne is perhaps best known for his work on the chemistry of sugar, his list of writings, including more than 300 papers, books and pamphlets shows activity in various other fields of agricultural chemistry and an interest in many cultural subjects. Among his recent papers are the following: "The Role of Refugees in the History of American Science," "Historical Observations During a Recent Chemical Trip to Europe," "Origins of Agricultural Chemistry as a Science," and "Baltimore's Leadership in the First National Convention of American Chemists at New York, Oct. 26, 1831." He is author of "Handbook of Sugar Analysis" and "Sugar Tables for Laboratory Use." At the St. Louis Exposition in 1904 he won gold and silver medals for agricultural chemical exhibits.

Secretary Wallace, in commenting on Doctor Browne's retirement, said: "Doctor Browne has contributed much to technology and to his whole profession and has been an inspiration to his associates. He is one of the great agricultural chemists, a first rate scholar and above all a fine man."

In his retirement Doctor Browne will continue to work with the Department as a collaborator.

WASHINGTON COMMENTS—Concluded

time. It may be impractical to have a complete co-ordination, but certainly we can avoid continuing some of the situations which have arisen in the application of measures like the Sugar Act, the Reciprocal Trade Act, the Philippine Independence Act, and the International Sugar Agreement; therefore, it is highly desirable that we should be foresighted enough to anticipate what the effect will be if important changes are sought by the Philippine Government either through amendment of the Independence Act or through negotiations which may begin comparatively soon.

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